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SOLE MANUFACTURERS
COLD-AIR-CIRCULATION SYSTEM.

THE CANADIAN
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol 57. No. 20.
New Series.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903.

M. S. FOLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

McINTYRE SON & Co.,

MONTREAL.

IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,
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185 ST. JAMES STREET,
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The North American Mercantile
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The Ottawa Trust & Deposit Co.,
Ottawa.

Respectfully solicits correspondence with Foreign
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quire a correspondent or agent in the Dominion
of Canada.
References kindly permitted. The Editor of this
paper and the Royal Bank of Canada.

ROOFING AND ASPHALTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Metal Cornices, Skylights, &c.,
Cement and Tile Floors,
Cement Washtubs
&c.

CANADIAN AGENTS:

Boston Hot Blast Heating, and Pneu-
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310 to 316 St. Paul Street

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Manufacturers and Importers of

White Lead, Colors,
Glass, Varnishes,
Glues, &c.
Oils, Chemicals, Dyestuffs,
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BERLIN ANILINE CO.,
Berlin, Germany.

Manufacturers of Aniline, Colors and
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Reynoldsville Soft Slack

Northumberland " "

Cheapest for Steam purpose.

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STRINGS.**

TO VIOLINISTS. Please send me
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STRINGS, FITTINGS
And NOVELTIES.

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

W. EASTBURN,

Violin Maker and Repairer,
HALIFAX, Eng.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

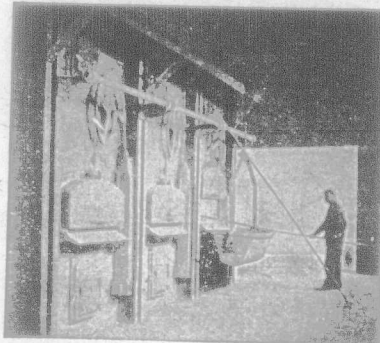
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An admirable food, with all
its natural qualities intact,
fitted to build up and maintain
robust health, and to resist
winter's extreme cold. Sold
in ½ lb tins, labelled JAMES
EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopa-
thic Chemists, London, Eng.

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Giving Strength & Vigour.

"Destructors for Town Garbage"



Horsfall Destructor Co., Ltd., Leeds, Eng.

Canadians can purchase these furnaces at
25% p.c. cheaper than any other Country.

Individual Evening Instruction.

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AT

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Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship,
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English, French, Civil Service, etc. Students
select their subjects and are taught separately
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The Halifax Banking Company.

Paid-up Capital — \$8,700,000
Rest — 3,000,000

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B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London (Eng.) Office: -60 Lombard St., E.C.
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

Montreal Office: -F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

New York Agency: -16 Exchange Place.
WM. GRAY, and H. B. WALKER, Agents

104 branches throughout Canada and in the United States, including the following in Ontario and Quebec:

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Belleville,	Hamilton,	Simcoe,
Berlin,	London,	Stratford,
Blenheim,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Brantford,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Cayuga,	Ottawa,	(8 offices).
Chatham,	Paris,	Toronto Junct.
Collingwood,	Parkhill,	Walkerton,
Dresden,	Peterborough,	Walkerville,
Dundas,	Port Perry,	Waterloo,
Dunnville,	Rayb River,	Warton,
Fort Frances,	St. Catharines,	Windsor,
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The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited. Parr's Bank, Limited.

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THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed - - - - - 600,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - - 485,000
Reserve - - - - - 175,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Cowan, Esq., - - - - - President.
Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Cowan, Esq., - - - - - J. A. Gibson, Esq.,
Robert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq.,
Thomas Patterson, Esq.,
T. H. McMillan - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES—Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Elmvale, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont., Plattsville, Ont., Wellesby, Ont., Sunderland, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada—Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—Royal Bank of Scotland.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$2,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed - - - - - 1,500,000.00
Capital Paid-up - - - - - 1,500,000.00
Rest, - - - - - 400,000.00
Undivided Profits, - - - - - 69,704.27

DIRECTORS:

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A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President.
Hon. Judge A. Chauveau,
N. Rioux, Naz. Fortier,
V. Chateaufort, J. B. Laliberte,
P. Lafrance, Manager, N. Lavoie, Inspector.

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do. (St. Roch),	Joliette, Que.
do. (St. Johns St.)	St. Johns, P.Q.
Marieville, Que.,	Rimouski, Que.
Montreal,	Murray Bay, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.,	Montmagny, Que.
Sherbrooke, Que.,	Fraserville, Que.
St. Francois, Beauce,	St. Casimir, Que.
St. Marie, do.,	Nicolet, Que.
Chicoutimi, Que.,	Coaticook, Que.
Roberval, Que.,	Plessisville, Que.
Baie St. Paul, Que.,	Levis, Que.

Agents—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais, New York—First National Bank, Boston, Mass.—National Bank of Redemption.

Prompt attention given to collections.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 74

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Tuesday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. H. BALFOUR,
Acting Gen.-Manager.

Quebec, October 20th, 1903.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Ottawa.

DIVIDEND No. 55.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four and one half per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

Tuesday, the First day of December Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth of November next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this city, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December next, the chair to be taken at three o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE BURN,
General Manager.

Ottawa, October 30th, 1903.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1852.

Capital Paid-up - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - 3,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, - - - - - President.
CHARLES ARCHIBALD, - - - - - Vice-President.
R. L. BORDEN, J. WALTER ALLISON,
GEO. S. CAMPBELL, HECTOR McINNIS.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
General Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT.
H. C. McLeod, Gen. Manager.

D. Waters, Superintendent of Branches.
H. A. Flemming, Secretary to the Board.
Geo. Sanderson, Insp'r. W. Caldwell, Insp'r.

BRANCHES:

In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Granville Ferry, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Sydney Mines, Westville, Yarmouth.
In Ontario—Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.
In Quebec—Montreal and Paspebiac.
In Manitoba—Winnipeg.
N.W.T.—Edmonton, Strathcona.
In New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock.
In P. E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside.
In Newfoundland—Harbor Grace and St. John's.
In West Indies—Kingston, Jamaica.
In United States—Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital, \$2,983,865. Reserve Fund, \$2,983,865

DIRECTORS:

E. B. OSLER, M.P., - - - - - President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, M.P.
A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.

DOMINION BANK—HEAD OFFICE,
Corner King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

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Boisbassin, Man.	Napanee, Ont.
Brampton, Ont.	Orillia, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Oshawa, Ont.
Cobourg, Ont.	Seaford, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Selkirk, Man.
Gravenhurst, Ont.	Stanstead, Que.
Grenfell, Man.	Uxbridge, Ont.
Guelf, Ont.	Whitby, Ont.
Huntsville, Ont.	Wingham, Ont.
indsay, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
London, Ont.	N. End Br., Win'peg.
Madoc, Ont.	

Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Toronto.
City Hall Branch, Toronto.
Dundas Street, Toronto.
Market Branch, Toronto.
Queen Street West, Toronto.
Sherbourne Street, Toronto.
Spadina Avenue, Toronto.
Cor. Yonge and Cottenham Sts., Toronto.

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 57.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ending 30th November, 1903, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Tuesday, the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. B. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 27th October, 1903.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank of 5 per cent. (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 30th November, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after 1st December.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. TURNBULL,
General Manager.

Hamilton, 24th October, 1903.

The Chartered Banks.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½ p.c.) for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, of this bank and at its branches, on and after

Tuesday, the First day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

Provincial Bank of Canada.

Head Office—Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal, President.
- M. G. B. Burland, industrial, of Montreal, Vice-President.
- Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ex-Minister of Agriculture, Director.
- M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie., Director.
- M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley," Montreal, Director.
- M. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager.
- M. Ernest Brunel, Assistant-Manager.
- M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.

BRANCHES—

Montreal:—316 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Carsley Store; 271 Roy St., St. Louis de France; Eastern Abattoirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet.

Berthierville, P.Q.; D'Israeli, P.Q.; Pierreville, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume d'Upton, P.Q.; Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Terrebonne, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q.

BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

- Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice, President.
- Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President.
- Hon. Alf. A. Thibaudeau, of the firm Thibaudeau Bros., Montreal.
- Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province.
- Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard, Legislative Councillor.

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Issue "Special certificate of deposits" at a rate of interest arising gradually to 4 per cent. per annum according to terms.

Interest of 3 per cent. per annum paid on deposits payable on demand.

Business Founded 1795.

American Bank Note Company.

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

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Bank Notes, Share Certificates, Bonds for Governments and Corporations, Drafts, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Postage and Revenue Stamps from Steel Plates.

With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting.

AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Chairman of the Board.

- THEO. H. FREELAND, President.
- WARREN L. GREEN, Vice-President.
- JARED K. MYERS, 2nd Vice-President.
- JOHN E. CURRIER, Sec'y & Treas.
- F. RAWDON MYERS, Ass't Treas.
- DANIEL E. WOODHULL, Ass't Sec'y.

THE QUEBEC BANK

DIVIDEND No. 163.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General Manager.

Quebec, 20th October, 1903.

The Standard Bank of Canada

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament)	\$2,000,000
Capital Paid-up	1,000,000
Reserve Fund,	925,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

- W. F. COWAN, President.
- FRED. WYLD, Vice-President.
- W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville,
- T. R. Wood, W. R. Johnston, W. Francis.

AGENCIES:

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- Bay Street, Cannington, Orono,
- Toronto, Chatham, Parkdale,
- Beaverton, Colborne, Parkhill,
- Bowmanville, Durham, Picton,
- Bradford, Forest, Richmond Hill,
- Brantford, Harriston, Stouffville,
- Brighton, Kingston, Wellington.
- Brussels, Lucan,

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New York—Importers and Traders National Bank.
Montreal—Molson's Bank and Imperial Bank.
London, England—National Bank of Scotland.
All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Eastern Townships Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Shareholders, on the 10th February, 1903, and confirmed by Statute changing the date of the Annual Meeting of the Bank from the first Wednesday in the month of June, to the first Wednesday in the month of December. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, 2nd Day of December next.

The chair will be taken at 2 p.m.
By order of the Board,
JAMES MACKINNON,
General Manager.

Sherbrooke, Que., October 27th, 1903.

The Traders Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half year, being at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branch Offices, on and after

Tuesday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 27th October, 1903.

INVESTMENT

B GOVERNMENT, RAILROAD
O AND MUNICIPAL.
N
D **CENTRAL CANADA**
S Loan & Savings
Company
HON. GEO. A. COX, President
26 KING ST., EAST - TORONTO

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
London, Canada.
Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000.00
Total Assets, 31st Dec'r, 1900 2,372,900.00
T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE Ward Commercial Agency

Mercantile Reports, Collections.
Personal Attention, Prompt Returns.
246 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
Attention Given to Special Reports.

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Advocates.
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 Montreal.
 H. GHEIN-LAJOIE, LL.B., PAUL LACOSTE, LL.B.

Ocean Steamships.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
 SS Roman, Nov. 14.
HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.
 † SS Dominion, Dec. 9th, noon.
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
 SS Columbus, Nov. 12.
 SS Commonwealth, Nov. 19.
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
 † SS Nomadic Nov. 14
 † SS Tauric Nov. 21
 * SS Canada Nov. 28
 SS Camboman Dec. 5
AVONMOUTH DOCK & BRISTOL.
 From Montreal.
 † SS Ottoman Nov. 18
BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.
 SS Vancouver Nov. 21
 * Cold Storage and Cool Air. † Cold Storage.
 For further information apply to any agent of
 the company, or to
The Dominion Line,
 17 St. Sacrament Street, - MONTREAL.

Caverhill, Learmont & Co.,

Wholesale **HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS.**
 Caverhill's Buildings, St. Peter St.,
MONTREAL.
 Largest and most complete stock of
SHARP HARDWARE in the Dominion.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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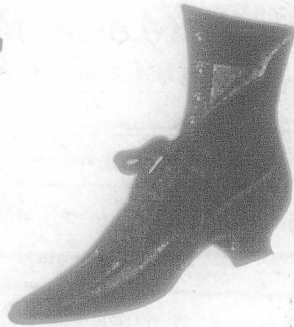
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For Ladies' & Girls

High Class Footwear,
"LILY" BRAND.

Makers of the Celebrated
"CHIEFTAIN" Brand of

Boys' BOOTS & SHOES,



**GAITERS
 A SPECIALITY.**

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

W. BRADBURY, Leicester, England,

FOR

Best Value in Ladies' and Children's

Fine Made Boots & Shoes.

All Styles,
 Qualities,
 and Prices.



Other cut will be inserted when made.

Special rates to Canadians under
 the New Preferential Tariff.

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We make High Grade Family

SEWING MACHINES

For the Merchant's Trade

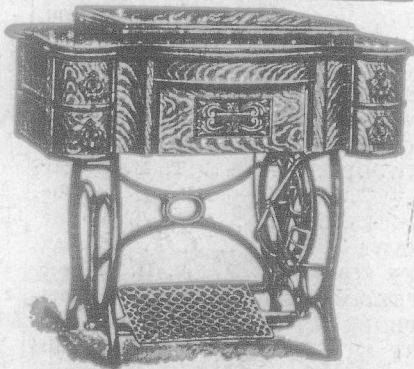
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We can interest you.

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Factory and General Office :

CHICAGO, Illinois.



Sensible Tea Pots !

(PATENT).

ELECTRO-PLATED.

The side hinge prevents the lid falling on the handle, and is more convenient for filling. The lid does not close when the teapot is tilted.



1900 Queen Anne Pattern.



1901 Georgian Pattern.

Push-forward Knife

With GUARD and REST.

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

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

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Price of Admission to this Directory is
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(Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law)
Davis, Symmes & Schreiber.

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ARTHUR . . . M. M. MacMartin
AYLMER . . . Miller & Blackhouse
BELLEVILLE . . . Geo. Denmark
BLENHEIM . . . R. L. Gosnell
BOWMANVILLE . . . R. Russell Loscombe
BRANTFORD . . . Wilkes & Henderson
BROCKVILLE . . . H. A. Stewart
CAMPBELLFORD . . . A. L. Colville
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CARLETON PLACE . . . Colin McIntosh
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MOUNT FOREST . . . W. C. Perry
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PETERBOROUGH . . . Roger & Bennet
PETROLEA . . . H. J. Dawson
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SARNIA . . . A. Weir
SHELBURNE . . . John W. Douglas
SMITH'S FALLS,
Lavell, Farrell & Lavell
ST. CATHARINES, E.A. Lancaster, M.P.
ST. THOMAS . . . J. S. Robertson
STRATFORD . MacPherson & Davidson
TRENTON . . . MacLellan & MacLellan
TEESWATER . . . John J. Stephens
THORNBURY . . . T. H. Dyre
TILSONBURG . . . Dowler & Sinclair
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TORONTO . . . Jones Bros. & McKenzie
UXBRIDGE . . . J. A. McGillivray
VANKLEEK HILL,
F. W. Thistlethwaite
WATFORD . . . Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald
WELLAND . . . L. Clarke Raymond
WINGHAM . . . Dickinson & Holmes
WINDSOR . . . Patterson, Murphy & Sale
WALKERTON . . . A. Collins
WALKERTON . . . Otto F. Klein

QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM . . . F. A. Baudry
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STANSTEAD . . . Hon. M. F. Hackett
SWEETSBURG . . . F. X. A. Giroux

NOVA SCOTIA.

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ANNAPOLIS ROYAL . . . H. D. Ruggles
ANTIGONISH . . . A. Macgillivray
BRIDGEWATER . . . Jas. A. McLean, K.C.
KENTVILLE . . . Roscoe & Dunlop
LUNENBURG . . . S. A. Chesley
PORT HOOD . . . S. Macdonnell
SYDNEY . . . Burchell & McIntyre
SYDNEY, C.B. . . MacEchen & McCabe
YARMOUTH . . . E. H. Armstrong
YARMOUTH . . . Sanford H. Pelton

Legal Directory.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAMPBELLTON . . . H. F. McLatchy
SUSSEX . . . White & Allison

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN,
McLeod & Bentley
CHARLOTTETOWN . . . Morson & Duffy

MANTOBA.

PILOT MOUND . . . W. A. Donald
SELKIRK . . . James Heap

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER,
Morrison & Dockrill
SUMMERLAND . . . H. Atkinson

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CALGARY . . . Longheed & Bennett
EDMONTON . . . Bown & Robertson
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Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
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MacDonald's Block, Sydney,
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.
Real Estate and Commercial Law
receive Special Attention

Britten & Bannister,

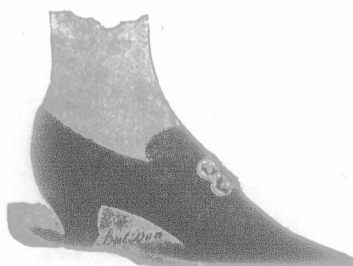
385 HACKNEY ROAD, - - LONDON, ENGLAND.

Export Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's High Class Boots and Shoes for Walking and Dress Wear.

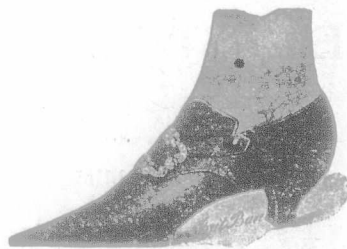
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DESIGNS.

The Queen



The "Kensington."



The "Exclusive." Res. 392886.

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SEND FOR OUR

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

SUPERIOR to American Goods, under New Canadian Tariff, 33½ per cent cheaper.

CHAPMAN BROS., NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

.. FOOTWEAR ..

Of The Highest Quality.



Perfect Fitting. Latest Shapes. Best Materials are Guaranteed in these Brands. SEASON SAMPLES comprise all that is best in Up-to-Date FOOTWEAR.

Youth's a Specialty. Scotch and Irish Markets Specially Catered for.

Export Orders receive careful attention.



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25, Bateman's Row, Shoreditch,

LONDON, E. C., - - ENGLAND.

Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES in Glace, McKid, Tan, Kid, Canvas, etc.

" FANCY DRESS SHOES in Patent, Glace, Tan, etc.

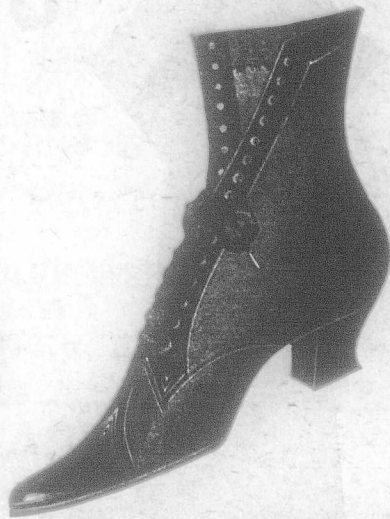
GENTS' PATENT OXFORD or Court Dress Shoes.

" CANVAS SHOES in White, Brown.

INFANTS' STRAP AND BAR SHOES, Balmoral or Button Boots, etc.

Cheapest makers in the Country, ship to every quarter of the Globe.

J. T. BRAMMAGE, WESTERN ROAD, LEICESTER, ENG.



The trade supplied with these Shoes, for Ladies and Children, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 33½ p.c., in Canada's favour.

Army Bluchers! Army Bluchers! Army Bluchers!

Every Description and Quality.

The Best Value in the Trade.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.



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Wholesale & Export Manufacturers & Government Contractors.
FINEDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "Preston, Leicester."

Established 1857.



Makers of the Celebrated Satin Cloth Elastic Web.

W. Preston & Son,

ELASTIC WEB

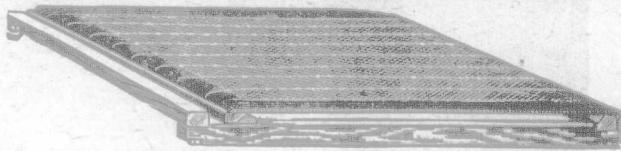
Manufacturers for Export

Of all kinds of **ELASTIC BOOT WEBS.**

WHARF STREET, Leicester, Eng.

T. J. HAYES,

Special Attention paid to Export Orders.



Maker of every description of

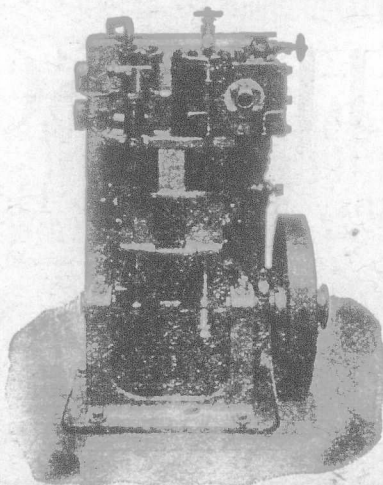
Wire Mattresses.

5½ Years with Rowcliffe's, Levenshulme.

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ICE MAKING AND COLD STORAGE MACHINERY

On the Carbonic Anhydride and Ammonia Compression System.



Over 2500 Machines at work.

Specialties: The West Patent Non-Deposit Beer Plant for producing brilliant bottled ales.

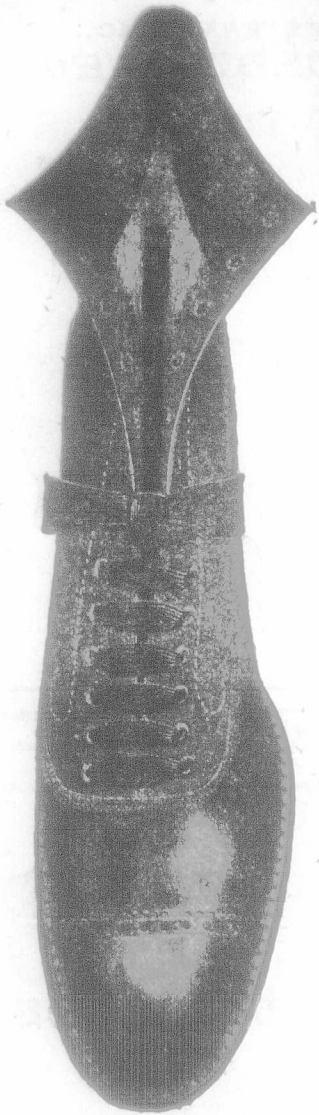
The West Patent Cold Accumulator for butcher's cold stores.

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116 Southwark Bridge Road, LONDON, S.E., England.

CABLES: "SAXOSUS," LONDON.



O. A. MILLER LAST CO. LIMITED.

Manufacturers of standard Boot and Shoe Lasts of every description, modelled after the latest

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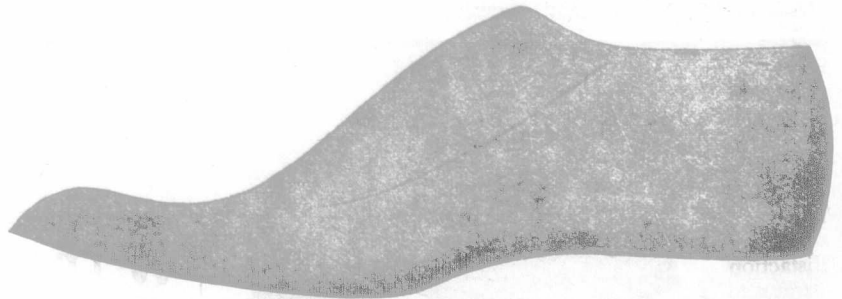
shapes by experienced model makers

Also Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Boot and Shoe

UPPER PATTERNS

(in cardboard, steelbound), by the most experienced American Designers.

We are always ready to prepare sample lasts and upper patterns for any manufacturer, and guarantee the grade and measurement of all our productions. You are invited to write us for new samples and particulars regarding our lasts and upper patterns, for either men's or women's shoes of any grade.



OFFICE AND WORKS, **Northampton, England**

Telegrams: "SOLIDITY, NORTHAMPTON."

ESTABLISHED 1830.

F. GOODMAN & SON,

Abington Street, - - NORTHAMPTON, England.

—SOLE MAKERS OF—

THE "SOLIDITY"

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in all Qualities.

—ALSO—

"WALKAWAY," "Unlonease,"
"CIVILIAN."

—FACTORIES AT—

NORTHAMPTON & BOZEAT.

In addition to the above, F. GOODMAN & SON have always on hand a Large Stock of Factored Goods.

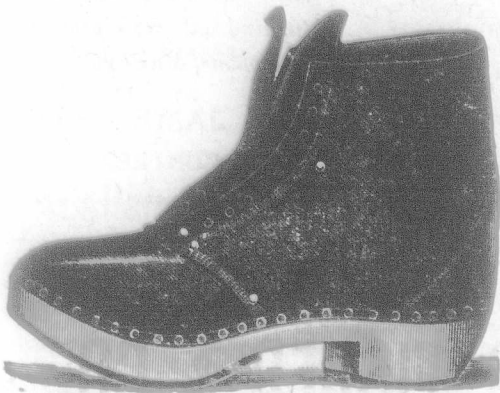
AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN.

J. & E. HALLAM,

99 Waterloo Road, LONDON, S. E., Eng.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Coachman's Long Washing Cloggs
and Boots, for Stable and
Brewers Workman,



Under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff,

F. O. B. London, 33 1-3 per cent. in favor of Canada

W. O. TOONE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND EXPERT

Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers

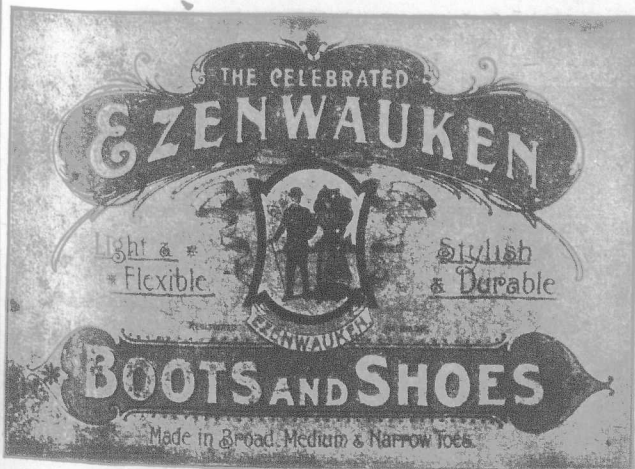
Children's Shoes—Speciality,

Factory: "STAR" WORKS, BLABY,

Rutland Street, LEICESTER, England

This firm makes only Children's Shoes, under the New Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted when photo received.



MADE BY

George Weed & Son,
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W. MOORE,

CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES SPECIALITY.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

Special Prices to Canadians
under New Tariff.

Excelsior Works, Asfordby Street

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HOLDFAST RIVETS

.....FOR.....

Boot Manufacturers, Harness Makers, Cycle
Saddles, Tool Bags, &c., and Portmanteaux.



Made in Japanned, Nickelled, Tinned, Coppered and
Brassed, and in any size Head and Shank.

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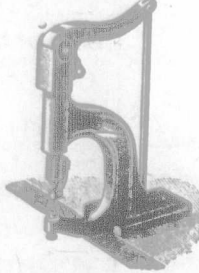
HOOK

No. 2

No.



HOOK



Rivet Setting Machine.

The Holdfast Rivet Co., Ltd.,

Alliance Steam Mills,

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Special Prices to Canadians Under New Tariff.

WILLIAM LANGHAM & CO.,

Fancy Hosiery & Divided
Skirt Manufacturers,



Causeway Lane, - LEICESTER, ENG.

We supply under the New Canadian
Tariff, 88 1/2 p.c. in their favour.

Leading Manufacturers, Etc.

D. MORRIGE, SONS & CO.

MONTREAL and TORONTO.
Manufacturers' Agents and
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The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.,
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MILLS AT

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Milltown, Gibson Cotton Mill,
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Shirtings, Gingham, Ticks, Cottonades, Oxford,
Denims, Flannels, Yarns, Awnings, Dress
Goods, Sheetings, etc.

THE PENMAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
PARIS.

Mills at Paris, Thorold, Port Dover, Coaticook,
Ladies' and Gent's Wool and Cotton Underwear,
Tophats, Socks, Hosiery, Balbriggans, etc.

THE AUBURN WOOLLEN MAN'G CO
PETERSBOROUGH.

Tweeds, Beavers, etc.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

NEW OFFICE GOODS

- Transparent Typewriter
- Erasing Shields
- Telephone Brackets
- Telephone Desks
- Bulletin Boards (Unique)
- Sleeve Protectors (Pliable)
- Quick as a wink Cork Pullers

All the above entirely new styles.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.

1785 & 1787 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

WANTED TO BUY
An Asbestos Mine. Address with
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Rochdale,
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Leading Manufacturers, Etc.

MESSRS. WILLIAM LIDDELL & CO.

Linen Manufacturers,
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Damasks, Sheetings, Fine Linens, Table,
Tea and Tray Cloths, Napkins, D'oyleys, Hand-
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Goods, Cozey and Cushion Covers, Sheets,
Shams, Pillow Cases, etc., etc.

Make a speciality of Weaving "Special In-
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and Towels for Hotel, Steamship and Club
Purposes.

Designs and full particulars on application.

Represented in Canada by

JAS. A. CANTLIE,
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THE CANADIAN . . .
JOURNAL of COMMERCE

*Do you want any Printing
this week? Our Job Depart-
ment has every facility for
turning out work promptly.
Telephone, Main 238.*

171 ST. JAMES STREET,
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F. F. **FINNIS, FISHER & CO.** F. F.
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**Hams, Bacon, Bottled Fruits,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Etc.,**

Manufactured by **Finnis, Fisher & Co.,** (Established in
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Export Provision Merchants.
Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Telegraphic Address: "FINIS LONDON."

Manufactory and Warehouse:

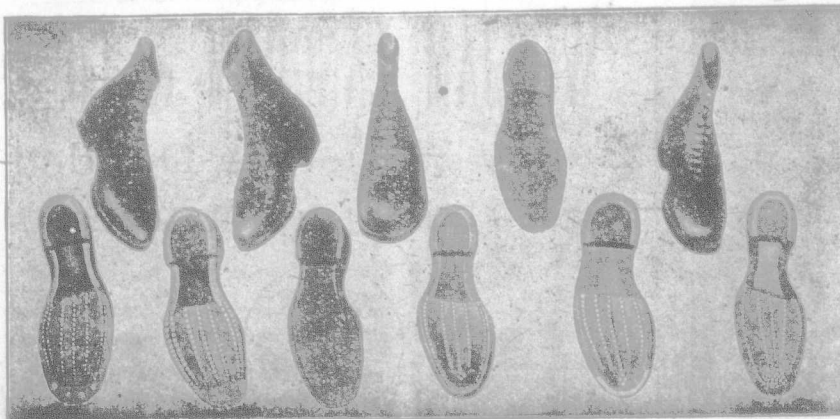
8 Broad Street, Ratcliff, - London, England.

Counting House:

1 Billiter Avenue, - London, E. C., England.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

JAMES COLES The Redcross Boot Works,
BRISTOL, England.



Manufacturer of Best Classes Heavy and Medium Hobnail and Sprigged Goods.
Mens', Womens', Boys' and Girls'.

Manufacturer of Reliable-Stitched, Machine-Sewn, Standard-Screwed and Rivet
Work in Ladies', Gentlemens', Girls' and Boys'.

Insist on having Acorn Brand Boots which for Style and Workmanship cannot be beaten.

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MONTREAL
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Awnings, Tents, Tarpanlins, Flags, Etc
Thos. Sonne 198 Commissioners St.

Carpet Beating.

The City Carpet Beating Co.,
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Dry Goods, Wholesale.

Alphonse Racine & Co, 340 & 342 St. Paul St

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Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Gingham, Eephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angoras, Yarns, &c.

Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

D. MORRICE SONS & CO.,
AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto.

ARTHUR GAGNON
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GAGNON & CARON,
Rooms 41 & 43 Montreal St. By. Bldg., Montreal.
Accountants, Curators, Liquidators and
Commissioners, S. C. Bell Tel. Main 615.

L. A. CARON
Auditor Town of Mont-
neuve and of la Cham-
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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE PROVINCE OF
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The Account, Audit Co., Ltd.
OF NEW YORK.

11 & 17 Place d'Armes HILL, MONTREAL, QUE.

Sharpe's City Express
and Baggage Transfer

HEAVY HAULING OF ALL KINDS

W. J. CURTIN, Prop.,

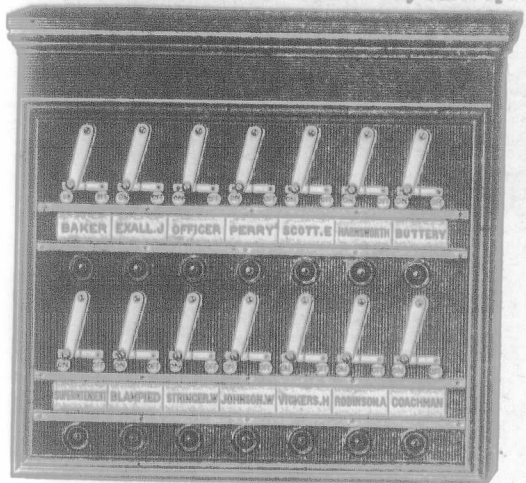
Telephone 1965 Main.

332 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, Que.

FIRE ALARM APPARATUS.

As supplied to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Local Authorities, &c.
BEST ENGLISH MAKE.
BEST QUALITY.

FIRE STATION SWITCHBOARD. SPECIFICATION:—Polished Mahogany cased, with terminal box, our No. 1980 lever switches, "On" and "Off" Ivory labels, extra quality pushes with ebonite cups, interchangeable and replaceable brass name plates. All parts of highest workmanship, material and finish. Made to any other specification.



No. 2450.

Capt. E. M. SHAW, C.B., Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade expresses his appreciation of our apparatus to the Fire Brigade Service in the following Testimonial:

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of Mr. Julius Sax's system of Electric Call Bells, which are fitted at all the stations of the London Fire Brigade.

They are used for giving alarms of fire from the street, and also for summoning the firemen from their apartments, whether they reside in the stations or in houses adjacent.

By means of an ingenious contrivance the whole number of bells at a station can be rung simultaneously for a set time.

Mr. Julius Sax's arrangements for the London Fire Brigade are carried out in a manner which reflects credit both to himself and his employees.

JULIUS SAX & CO., LIMITED,
Eagle Electrical Works, **Rupert St., LONDON, W., Eng.**

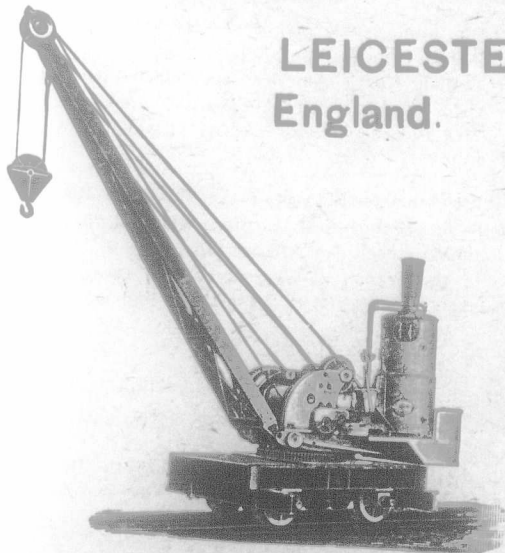
Telegraphic Address, "SAXATILE, LONDON."

Established 1865

Write for Catalogues.

TAYLOR & HUBBARD

LEICESTER,
England.



Manufacturers of the most improved

Cranes

for Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff, of 33 1/3 p.c. in their favour.

Wires:

"LIFTING," LEICESTER.

Commercial Summary.

Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Dominion—renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

—The Dominion Coal Company will open three new mines at Glace Bay.

—Berlin, Waterloo, and adjacent Ontario places are agitating for the extension of the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway to Berlin.

—The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have introduced a system of searchlights on their vessels plying between Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay.

—Tin platers in South Wales belonging to the Newport, Swansea and Llanelly mines, it is announced, have ordered 100,000 tons of steel bars from the United States Steel Corporation. The price is given at \$20 a ton.

—We learn from Winnipeg that the open weather Western Canada has been enjoying has enabled the farmers to accomplish more ploughing than in many years, even to breaking up virgin land. If the 45,000 farmers in Manitoba alone break but two acres of new land each, the work of a little more than a single day with an ordinary plough, the acreage for wheat will be increased by 90,000 acres. The same weather has prevailed in the Territories up to a date not reached in many years, and already has created good prospects for next year's crop.



Ralph Denton & Co.

Home & Export

... Clothing
... Manufacturers.

**NEWEST
STYLES** IN

**Men's
Youths'
& Boys'**

**SUITS
ALL PRICES.**

Take advantage of the New Preferential
Tariff, and save 33½ p.c. on the cost.

**Ralph
Denton
& Co.,
Bristol,
Eng.**



Victoria Street &
Temple Street,

BRISTOL,
Eng.

May we send you

**SAMPLES
& PATTERNS**

of some of our
principal Ranges

Prices will surprise you.

Special Value in

- Men's Stripe Worsted Trousers
from 5/11 upwards.

Cables:—

Loyalty, Bristol, England.

A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.

—A branch of the Dominion Bank was opened recently at Fort William, Ont.

—During the month of October British imports increased by \$4,519,500, and exports \$3,631,500.

—The Ontario Government has sent a resident of Oakville Ont., to England after farm laborers.

—The twenty-year government 4 per cent loan of \$2,850,000 which matured this month, will be renewed for ten year at 3½ per cent. Nearly all of the loan is held in Canada.

—Messrs. H. S. Hart, Spencer Otis, T. F. Sheridan and E. S. Hart, of Chicago, and J. F. Smellie of Ottawa have been incorporated by letters patent, under the name of the Dominion Dump Car Company; capital stock, \$2,500,000.

—J. T. Rooney, general storekeeper, Byng Inlet, Ont., has assigned. The liabilities will not be heavy.—E. Budd & Company, teas and crockery, of Peterboro', have assigned to D. Thompson. They carried a rather large stock.

—Prime Minister Deakin, of Sydney, N.S.W., has announced that the Government of the Australian Commonwealth has decided to offer a bounty for the production of iron, and that it will pay a similar bounty to agriculture.

—A savings bank for colored people, with a colored woman for its president, began business at Richmond, Va., last week. It is under the auspices of the colored order of St. Luke. The aggregate of the deposits the opening day was about \$75,000.

—We learn that the railways have made arrangements with the Customs Department to have baggage coming into Canada

from the United States examined before reaching the border in order to prevent delay. The late custom has been to stop the trains for inspection.

—A policy of insurance which provides that it shall become void if the property insured is conveyed without the consent in writing of the insurer, is equally avoided although the conveyance by the insured is to his wife. *Melcher vs. Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania.*

—The Hudson's Bay Company have decided to put a freight and passenger steamer on the peace River next season, of the most improved type. It will be a stern wheeler, constructed under Captain Johnston, who for years has been in charge of building the company's river steamers.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Bankers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. Robert Inglis, manager of the Bank of British North America, was elected chairman, and Mr. Alexander Laird, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was elected vice-chairman.

—Mr. C. A. Crosbie, secretary of the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Canada at Halifax, who left this week for British Columbia, where he will be supervisor of branches and manager of the branch at Vancouver, was presented by the bank officials at Halifax with an address and solid silver tea service.

—During the month of October the emigration to Canada through English ports was as follows:—English, 2,971; Irish, 149; Scotch, 762; foreigners, 2,122. The totals for ten months are:—English, 45,794; Irish, 2,495; Scotch, 10,139; foreigners, 34,644. The total number to Australia and New Zealand for October was 1,657; to South Africa, 7,411.



Increasing in Popularity
Moderate in Price
Unshrinkable

"ALPHA" Underwear

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

T. H. DOWNING & Co.

Manufacturers,

ALSO...

LEICESTER, Eng.

108 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON.

CARDIFF, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

Price Lists, Illustrated Booklets, Circulars,
 &c., Mailed free on application.

—The Department of the Interior has in course of preparation a volume of cartoons, a special souvenir edition, containing views of Canada and a geography of the Dominion, illustrating the extent and fertility of the west, and the volume of immigration to it from all parts of the world. It is considered a novel method of interesting people and impressing their imagination.

—Statistics published at London show that under the Canadian preference British exports of leather and leather goods have risen from seven to fourteen per cent. The total imports of sole leather have jumped from two to twenty-five per cent. The export of boots has increased slightly, but, adds a London writer, the fault is that British makers do not study fashions as Americans do.

—We learn from Portland, Me., that the Dominion Line passenger steamships in the service between Liverpool and that port will call at Halifax this winter on the westward voyages, which may mean that the greater number of passengers will be landed at Halifax. The ships will not call at Halifax on the eastward passage. The passenger steamships will be Canada, Dominion, Camboman and Vancouver.

—One thousand two hundred and eighty-seven buildings, costing \$5,603,000, is Winnipeg's building record to date this year. For the same period 1,142 permits have been issued. The parties interested are between 900 and 1,000. The value of the buildings is more than double the showing of last year's record, double and nearly a million over. The permits have increased by more than 300, and the buildings in an equal ratio.

—The Ledoux Carriage Company (Limited), Montreal, capital stock of \$250,000, has been granted a charter, under letters patent, with authority to acquire the business heretofore carried on by B. Ledoux & Co., and to engage in any business of a similar nature, such as the construction of motor waggons, automobiles, etc. The incorporators are: Charles Ledoux of Westmount; Francois J. Pelleties, Frederick Kerr, Joseph P. Montpetit, and Alphonse Deguire, of Montreal.

—A Port Colborne correspondent writes:—Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. A. G. Blair, Mr. J. L. Weller, superintendent of the Welland Canal, and Mr. Wm. German, M.P., arrived on the 6th instant, and after inspecting the works it was deemed advisable to consider the deepening of the harbor from the lake to the lock to 22 feet, and the removing of the east pier, making a straight channel on the east side from the elevator to the lake; also to ask for tenders to build new elevators.

—We learn from Kingston, Ont., that rails have been laid connecting the north and south ends of the Bay of Quinte Railroad extension from Tweed to Bannockburn, so that it is now possible to make the entire trip by rail, passing through the villages of Bridgewater, Queensboro', and Allen settlement, and connecting with the Central Ontario Railway at Bannockburn. The contractors began work on this extension about the middle of May, so that the construction of the 20 miles of track has been completed within a period of six months.

—At a recent meeting of the Provincial Government, says a St. John, N.B., letter, it was understood that an increase in the stumpage on lumber cut in the Province was decided upon. The new rate will be \$1.50 per thousand feet upon spruce and pine, and in proportion upon other timber. The old rate was \$1 per thousand. In a recent memorial to the Government upon this subject the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association asked that the increase be not more than to \$1.25, but the association will be notified that \$1.50 has been decided upon.

—The total immigrant arrivals in Canada for the ten months of the present calendar year number 121,115, of which 17,541 are from the British Isles, 39,046 from the United States and 34,523 from the continent of Europe. For the month of October the arrivals were 7,892. The department will soon inaugurate active work for a larger immigration than ever from Great Britain next year, and the plans are already under way. Arrangements are being made for a campaign in both France and Belgium. The work will, of course, be altogether in the rural districts. In those countries, about one-half of the population are farmers, and are a most desirable class of settlers.

Established 1859.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "PRANDO."

Jurgess & Son,

(LATE T. & J. JONES)



—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Elastic Webs,

All business communications to be addressed to the firm.

Brougham Street Mills, Leicester, England.

—Mr. S. H. Wheeldon of Kingston, Jamaica, writing to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, states that he has been deputed by the leading firms engaged in manufacturing cigars in Jamaica to endeavor to obtain a reduction of the duties upon cigars and cigarettes imported into Canada to ten per cent., also an addition to the subsidy of £2,500 already offered for an improved steamship service. Efforts would then be made to induce the Jamaica Government to grant a preference of one shilling per barrel to Canadian flour as an equivalent for the reduction of duties. The suggestion made by Mr. Wheeldon is hardly likely to be received with favor, as the duty on cigars averages 120 per cent. all round, and cigarettes about 175. Under the circumstances a reduction to 10 per cent. is not possible.

—The C. P. R. reports that western grain has at last begun to come east with a rush, and within the last week the total shipments have gained rapidly on last year's figures. It is expected that before the season ends last year's mark will be passed. October shipments were 966,000 bushels, compared with 886,000 for October last year. The total receipts for first week November are 966,707 bushels, as compared with 886,657 for the same time in 1902. Receipts for this season are 12,089,276 bushels, as against 15,876,225 last year, a difference of about 3,800,100 bushels, whereas a few days ago the difference was much larger. So far the lines have had little trouble in moving the grain and no congestion is expected. It is reported that the farmers are bringing their grain out to the elevators now in large quantities, and there may be congestion later.

Sedgley, Tyler & Co.,

Wholesale and Export Manufacturers,

Fleet Street Building, - LEICESTER, England

SPECIALITIES

Popular Prices.

Ladies' Fine Boots and Shoes.

School Boots:—Boy' and Girls'.



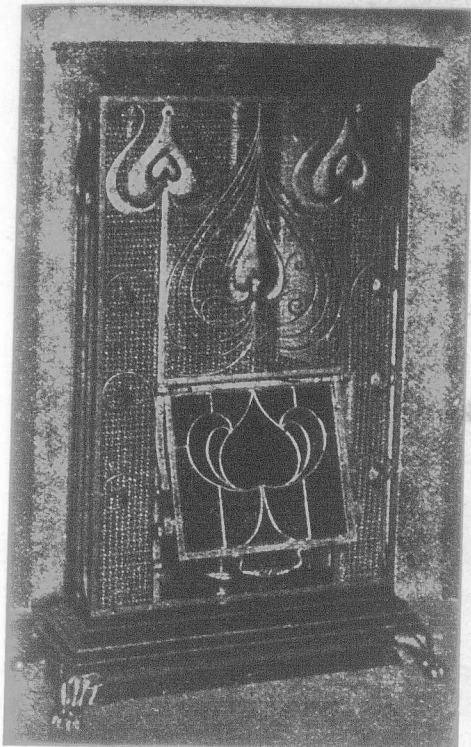
These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff of 88½ p.c. in favour of Canadians.

—The value of the Canadian preference to Britain, reports a London cable, was eloquently attested at the launching of the steamship Lady Strathcona at Newcastle. The new vessel will link Newcastle and Montreal, running in connection with the Canadian Lake Steamers Line. Mr. Wm. Petersen, a member of the firm, said they had carried 40,000 tons of German rails for a Canadian railway, and these had been admitted free. Later the German manufacturers said they could not supply the other 10,000 tons required to fill the contract, owing to the preferential advantage given to Britain by Canada. The order was then placed in England, and part of it had been carried this season to Canada, and part of it would be carried next year. He considered Mr. Chamberlain the greatest man who had ever tried to solve the problem of British shipping.

—Hamilton Notes.—The creditors of Edward A. Lea, Jarvis, who failed last week, have begun action to have certain transfers of property made by Lea to his sister-in-law in Chicago, before he called his creditors together, set aside. Lea conducted a lumber, coal, carriage, and livery business, and was supposed to be in good shape, and surprise was expressed when he sent out notices calling a meeting of the creditors. The creditors met at Jarvis to find there were no assets to realize on. The liabilities total about \$17,000. Within the last month or so the Bank of Hamilton has been paid \$1,900 and given a chattel mortgage for \$1,088 on the stock of coal and lumber. Lea's other business interests in Jarvis had been disposed of in a similar manner, and there was absolutely nothing left.—The Lake Ontario Steamship Company has placed an order with Hawthorne, Leslie and Co. shipbuilders, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for a turbine type passenger steamer. It is to be delivered in time for the opening of navigation next spring, and will run between Hamilton and Toronto. If business warrants it another steamer will be added next year. The steamer will be the full canal-size, and will have a passenger capacity, without crowding, of 1,500 persons. It is expected that the speed of the boat will be beyond anything heretofore on Canadian waters.

—A late London cable states that the Liverpool Daily Post, commenting on Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, says his statements that trade with Canada has gone up during the last few years and that the Canadian Government and the Canadian Opposition will give further preference are thoroughly misleading. The Post gives figures in support of this claim, and says the failure of the Canadian preferential tariff to stimulate direct trade with the mother country is because the general Canadian tariff is frankly protectionist and it protects those industries that are least important to Canada and taxes those that are most important. The writer for the Post should inform himself regarding the Canadian woollen industry and the effect on it of the present differential tariff before issuing such blanket statements.

Telegrams: "WARMNESS, London."



C 8. Inclusive Price, £12 12 0.

"LUX-CALOR"

Ritchie's Patent
Condensing Gas Stove.

No Flue Required.

Supplied to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace; The Bank of England; the Mansion House; the Guildhall; the Society of Arts; the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; the London County Council; the Metropolitan Fire Brigade; the Stock Exchange; "The Lancet" Office; and the principal Gas Companies of the World.

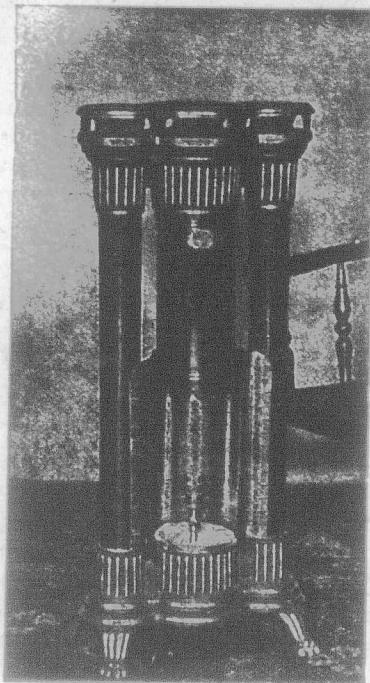
RITCHIE & CO.,

Contractors to the
London Gas Companies.

46 Hatfield Street,
SOUTHWARK, S.E., London, Eng.

(Near Blackfriars Bridge.)

Special prices to Canadians under the New
Tariff, 8 3/4 p.c. in favour of Canada.



D 8. Inclusive Price, £4 5

—A report has been received from Supt. Constantine, who took a party of mounted police down the Mackenzie river, and has established a police post at Fort MacPherson, in the delta of the Mackenzie, on the Arctic sea. This is the most northerly white settlement within the British empire. The primary object is to assert Canadian authority in the Mackenzie delta, to prevent lawlessness and the debauching of Eskima and Indians by American whalers. For many years U. S. whalers have been frequenting the Arctic seas, and have made Canadian territory, namely, Herschell island, their winter quarters. It is felt that eventually the Canadian government will have to place a gunboat on those waters, if law and order are to be maintained.

—We learn from Vancouver that the creditors of The Cedar Valley Improvement Co. of Fernie, B.C., met recently to consider a report from the assignee respecting the affairs of the estate. The assignee reported the total liabilities to be in the neighborhood of \$70,000. This amount would be reduced by probably \$10,000 on account of customers' paper for which lumber has been given. Of this amount between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars was under mortgage. The total assets had been approximately estimated at \$85,000. Of this amount \$44,000 was the price valued on the timber belonging to the company. The meeting appointed three inspectors to assist the assignee.

WORKS: Poplar, Limehouse, and Millwall.

TELEGRAMS: "Locklanceo, London," or "Sonjon, London."

CODES: A B C, 4th Edition, A 1, and private.

—Locke, Lancaster—
and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd.,
94 Gracechurch Street,
LONDON, Eng.

Lead Manufacturers
and Desilverisers.

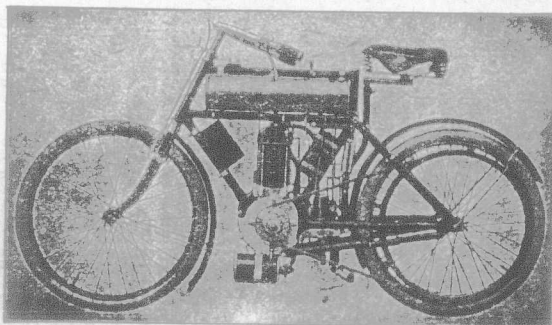
MANUFACTURES:

Pig Lead (Common and Refined).	Laminated Lead, for damp walls.
Bar Lead.	Tin Foil, (Pure and Ordinary).
Sheet Lead (Ordinary and Chemical), up to 8ft. wide.	Dry White Lead. Warranted genuine English (made by old Dutch process).
Sheet Lead (Graduated and Tapered).	Ground White Lead. Warranted genuine English stock made White lead, ground in best refined linseed oil.
Lead Pipe (Ordinary and Chemical).	Flake White.
Lead Pipe (Soil, Composition, and Tin Washed).	Snow Flake.
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Tape Lead.	Zinc Discs.
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Lead Foil, for gold and silver assaying.	

Buyers of Argentiferous & Auriferous Lead Bullion.
Brand for Tea Lead White Lead, &c.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ARE NOW BEING ARRANGED FOR

THE "BAT" ENGLISH MADE



Motor Bicycle.

Holds World's Records, One Mile to Six Hours.

2 1/2 H.P. \$225	Verticle Engine. Patent "Grip" Pulley.	2 1/2 H.P. \$245
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SPECIAL ITEMS:

Spring Frame—\$25 extra. Patent Instantaneous Switch—\$1.85 each. Patent Belt Fastener—\$1.50 per dozen. Patent Rawhide V Belt—50c. per foot run. Write for Terms, Particulars or Certificate of Representation.

The BAT Motor Manufacturing Co.,
58, Beekenhall Road, S.E., London, Eng.

THE STANDARD ASSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1825.
OF EDINBURGH.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

Invested Funds, \$ 51,794,362
Investments under Canadian Branch, 15,500,000

[WORLD WIDE POLICIES.]

Assurances effected on 1st class lives "Without Medical Examination."

Apply for full particulars D. M. McGOUN, Manager.

THE CANADA LIFE'S new business for the first half of 1903 exceeded that of any similar period in the Company's history.

INSURANCE COMPANIES placing orders for Printing should make it a point to get our figures before closing their Fall contracts. We have facilities for handling Insurance work to the best advantage and are thus enabled to give our customers the benefit. If you are interested in any way write, or come and see us,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE JOB DEPT.

111 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO'Y.
INCOME AND FUND, 1902



Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$44,635,000

Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds 7,235,000

Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of policy-holders 283,500

Head Offices:—London and Aberdeen.
Branch Office for Canada, Montreal, 1730 Notre Dame St.
Manager for Canada.—ROBERT W. TYRE.

Insurance.

PHENIX ASSURANCE CO'Y., Ltd.
OF LONDON, ENG.

Established in 1783. Canadian Branch Established in 1894.

No. 164 St. James St.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

PATERSON & SON,
Agents for the Dominion

City Agents:

E. A. Whitehead & Co. English Dept.
A. Simard. French Dept.
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Caledonian... INSURANCE CO.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office.
Canadian Head Office, MONTREAL.

R. WILSON-SMITH

FINANCIAL AGENT.

Government, Municipal and Railway securities bought and sold. First class securities suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates managed.

STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS,
160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

FIRE. LIFE. MARINE.

G. ROSS ROBERTSON & SONS,
General Insurance Agents and Brokers

ESTABLISHED 1865.

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING,

MONTREAL.

Telephone - Main 1277. P. O. Box 994.
Private Office, " 2822.

THE CANADIAN Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1903.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Amid the multitude of writers contributing to the discussion of the fiscal problem of the day, it is surprising what a variety of opinions are given. Indeed, so numerous are they, and so widely different, that scarcely half-a-dozen agree, and it is difficult if not impossible to arrive at what they mean. Were the opponents dishonestly bent on bringing about a defeat they could not have fixed upon a more assuring policy.

The Canadian press despatches from Great Britain, which it was hoped would serve a more useful purpose

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824.

CAPITAL, - - \$10,000,000

Head Office, MANCHESTER, ENG.

Canadian Branch Head Office, - TORONTO.
JAS. BOOMER, Manager.

T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant-Manager.

EVANS & JOHNSON, Resident Agents, MONTREAL.

4723 Notre Dame St.

Simplicity Liberality Security

Are the three distinctive characteristics of the ...

New Policy Contract

....OF THE....

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

112 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

than those formerly through U. S. sources, are not among the least of those who make confusion worse confounded. People were prepared to submit for a time with some degree of forbearance with ineptitudes more or less gross, but matters do not seem to mend, and to the whole country they are becoming as standing jokes. The assumption that Canada is weakening in her allegiance to the Motherland is not more absurd than this despatch of last Tuesday, when "Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said Canadian manufacturers,

Mutual Reserve Life INSURANCE COMPANY.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, - - - President.
305, 307, 309 Broadway, - - - NEW YORK.

Certificate of the Valuation of Policies

Three and One-half and Four p.c.
STATE OF NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
ALBANY, N.Y., February 26th, 1903.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in the State.

I further certify that in accordance with the provisions of Section Fifty-two and Eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New York I have caused the policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1902, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality, at Four per cent. interest, and the American Experience Table of Mortality, at Three and one-half per cent. interest, and I find the net value thereof, on the said 31st day of December, 1902, to be Four Million Forty-five Thousand, Six Hundred and Thirty-seven Dollars, as follows:

Net Value of Policies..... \$4,045,687
" " " Additions.....
" " " Annuities:.....

Less Net Value of Policies reinsured.... \$4,045,687

\$4,045,687

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused my Official Seal to be affixed, at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Supt. of Insurance.

Total Payments to Policyholders, \$54,567,512 00
Surplus to Policyholders, - - - 519,712,42

Union Assurance Society OF LONDON.

(INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN 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.

"one and all, were prepared to give 33 1-3 preference, and probably more. The manufacturers were powerless to hold back the agriculturists, who strongly favor Mr. Chamberlain's scheme."

Now, whether Sir Gilbert knew what he was saying or not, surely the compiler of the despatch ought to have known better, or, if in doubt, inquired at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London. Canadians have become so accustomed to examples of the ignorance that prevails in every quarter of the U. K. respecting this country that the statement of Sir Gilbert Parker was heard by any Canadian present with good-humoured toleration as the opinion of one whose rank gave some assurance of correctness to whatever he uttered.

The correspondence that finds so much space every week in a paper like the "Spectator" of London, is little less enlightened, yet occasionally one finds a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, but whether it repays the labour is another matter. The statistics of purchases of iron and steel by Great Britain and Ireland, derived from the British Board of Trade returns, are no less misleading if the causes of the increase are not known. They are as follows:-

	1899.	1902.
Germany.....	\$1,431,795	\$6,141,950
Belgium.....	4,176,610	13,409,460
France.....	727,475	1,768,035
United States.....	2,485,630	28,619,065
	\$8,821,510	\$49,938,510

So much concerned were the officials at the showing of their own figures, in respect of iron and steel, that a special memorandum was prepared. It covers three years, 1899, 1900 and 1901. The nine chief producers of iron and steel are given their order of magnitude, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, Russia, France, Austria, Sweden and Belgium. In these three years Germany, the U. K., Spain and France have lost ground as producers of iron ore, while the U. S., Austria, Sweden and Belgium have increased. The U. S. increased from 24,863,000 tons in 1899 to 28,887,000 tons in 1901. The output in Great Britain shrank from 14,461,000 tons in 1899 to 12,275,000 tons in 1901; less than in any year since 1895. The U. K. reached high-water mark as producers of iron ore in 1882, an output of 18 million tons. In the consumption of home and foreign iron-ore England has fallen from the first to the third rank. Between 1899 and 1901 the U. S. consumption advanced from 25,316,000 tons to 29,789,000 tons, while the U. K. declined from 21,504,000 tons to 17,812,000 tons—a reduction of 17½ per cent. in three years, or nearly 6 per cent. annually.

As producers of pig-iron England led Germany in 1901; the U. S. added two million tons to their record in the same year. Germany's falling off in the same period was about 1,250,000 tons, her total being 7,867,000 tons. The shrinkage in the U. K. was about 1,500,000 tons, leaving her in 1901 a total of 7,920,000 tons.

A quinquennial comparison at the same time gives an advance of 75 per cent. for the U. S., 43 per cent. for Germany, and 11 per cent. for the United Kingdom. The memorandum referred to follows the iron industry to its final stage of progress. The following table of steel production, the most important of the metal industries, will be found interesting; the figures are tons:

	1899.	1901.
United States.....	10,640,000	13,474,000
Germany.....	6,290,000	6,394,000
United Kingdom.....	4,855,000	4,904,000

From 1899 to 1901 the steel trades of Germany and Great Britain were about stationary, while that of the United States continued to expand at the rate of about a million tons a year. The compiler of the memorandum concludes that the German and the U. S. processes of steel manufacture must be superior to that of the U. K., as the former obtain more steel from a given quantity of pig-iron. The U. S. average is 80 tons of steel from every 100 tons of pig-iron; in Germany it is 75 tons and in Great Britain 63 tons. A description which we find in one of the few really instructive communications on the subject is given by Mr. J. W. Gordon of London recently, as accounting for the growing preponderance of Germany's steel industry. Iron-ores are commonly divided into the phosphoretic and the phosphorous-free groups, not because any of them are chemically free from phosphorus, but because in haema-

tite the phosphorus is present in so small proportion as not to interfere with the manufacture of steel by the olderfashioned methods. The phosphoretic ores, on the contrary, are intractable to these older methods of treatment, and until the year 1878 were entirely useless for the purpose of steel production. Hence prior to 1878 the possession of a supply of haematite ore was a point of capital importance, and as between England and Germany a point in favour. That is to say, England had an abundant supply of the indispensable haematite, and Germany had been richly endowed by Nature with the comparatively worthless phosphoretic ores. Therefore Germany bought steel from the U. K.; also iron for conversion into steel, and did not seriously compete with England in that class of industry. About the year 1878, a young Englishman named Thomas, a clerk in a suburban post-office, invented a process by which the phosphorus could be got rid of in the course of steel manufacture. Thus he rendered the phosphoretic ores all over the world available for the manufacture of steel. But the process demands special plant and appliances, and is, in truth, a new and distinct industry. Steel made from phosphoretic ores is, from the makers' point of view, a commodity as distinct from steel produced from haematite as is bronze. The invention was entirely useless to the makers of the old-fashioned steel, and hence it did not in any very considerable degree benefit the inventor's countrymen. They could have got on very well without it, for it meant the destruction of their monopoly. But to the Germans it was a Godsend. It gave a high commercial value to the comparatively worthless deposits of Luxemburg and Lorraine, and a new industry to the Fatherland. This increased value would alone have paid the French indemnity and more, and of course it enabled the German people to supply themselves with steel instead of buying from Great Britain. In 1901 the German production of steel amounted to six million tons, more than twice the production of the whole world in 1878, and of this vast quantity over 90 per cent. was made from phosphoretic ores.

The information is probably not new to all our readers; some of them may have forgotten it; to many it may prove interesting.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO CANADA AND CANADA'S EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chamberlain movement in Great Britain is directing attention to an unprecedented degree to the trade between the Old Country and Canada, respecting the nature, the degree and the possibilities of which several prominent speakers on British platforms and writers in British newspapers, have shown an amazing extent of ignorance. The assertion has been made by even statesmen, and echoed and re-echoed, that Canadians are anxious to raise the price of food in Great Britain in order to put money in their own purses.

A more unfounded, or more slanderous charge is rarely made. No Canadian, by speech or writing, has ever hinted at such a desire; all that we have ever said

has been, that a small duty on certain classes of food-stuffs imported from countries outside the Empire and not imposed on the same classes of imports sent from Canada would develop the production of such articles in this country, would enlarge our population, and thereby make Canada a greater purchaser of British goods.

In saying this, which is almost a truism, we have affirmed on the authority of English experts that such small duties would not enhance the cost of such food-stuffs, and upon that decided negative the argument has been constantly based in favour of giving Canada a preference over foreign countries in regard to food imports from this Dominion. Canada, very naturally considers that as she allows a rebate of one-third the duty on manufactures sent from Great Britain, it would be only fair—not generous, but simply fair—were Canadian edible goods allowed some preference over foreign goods of the same class on entering Great Britain. We contend that if Canadian foodstuffs entered Great Britain free of duty while foreign goods bore a duty, the price of such imports in the Old Land would not be raised the smallest fraction, as the taxed foreign goods would have to be sold at the price of the free Canadian goods, it being a trade law that when two articles which are identical in quality are in the market the lowest in price fixes the standard price. This law operates even when the lower-priced goods are quite inadequate to meet the demand. But, it is the ambition and the reasonable hope of Canada to be able to send to Great Britain a large proportion of foodstuffs, as her productive capacity is enlarging rapidly, and as it enlarges so will proportionately enlarge the market in Canada for British goods. The situation then is promising to be this: instead of Great Britain buying her food from a country that obstructs, as far as possible, the entrance of British goods, Great Britain in the future will buy the bulk of her food from Canada, and Canada will be a far better market for British goods than the country which now treats Great Britain so scurvily.

The interest awakened in regard to these questions is so general and so lively, we present the returns of the exports from Great Britain to Canada and from Canada to Great Britain for the first two months of the current fiscal year, July 1st to Sept. 1st, compared with the same period in 1901 and 1902:—

Canadian Imports from Great Britain.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Spirits	\$ 164,483	\$ 169,389	\$ 140,686
Wool	57,971	26,747	17,939
Piece goods, cotton	48,622	74,878	38,423
Do., bleached	132,406	84,553	53,976
Do., printed	136,169	149,547	143,294
Do., dyed	396,531	350,074	312,961
Jute goods	156,327	126,407	124,309
Linen goods	173,092	142,690	172,689
Lace, silk	4,998	2,472	521
Silk, etc.	80,976	71,029	90,388
Woollen tissues	777,864	697,996	583,592
Worsted tissues	1,010,787	797,841	860,402

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Butter
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86. He
Stevens
attended

Carpets, not rugs.. . . .	220,162	146,861	166,586
Hardware.. . . .	36,622	21,160	18,547
Cutlery.. . . .	58,010	53,076	47,586
Pig iron.. . . .	none	139,590	24,066
Bar, angle, bolt, rod.. . .	208,469	99,192	7,831
Railroad iron.. . . .	617,687	624,534	388,764
Hoops, sheets, plates.. . .	251,066	155,768	101,996
Galvanized sheets.. . . .	126,085	183,775	125,209
Tin plates and sheets.. . .	305,558	237,931	171,929
Tin, unwrought.. . . .	16,814	35,147	13,277
Cast and wrought iron.. .	none	106,760	32,217
Old iron.. . . .	64,503	78,065	53,854
Steel, unwrought.. . . .	none	319,813	146,292
Lead, pig.. . . .	24,766	22,645	26,251
Apparel.. . . .	448,200	321,695	341,392
Millinery and fancy.. . .	507,408	245,363	123,341
Cement.. . . .	43,756	20,732	23,881
Earthenware.. . . .	244,754	133,045	130,013
Oil, seed oil.. . . .	21,271	107,188	102,370
Paper.. . . .	52,876	44,316	48,356
Do.. . . .	22,794	10,916	7,996
Stationery.. . . .	68,531	45,352	44,496
Totals.. . . .	\$6,658,624	\$6,057,359	\$4,842,365

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The writers on this subject in our British contemporaries are as divergent in their views as are those who attempt to handle the larger one of products in general. There are but very few persons in Canada who give any thought to the cost of the bread consumed in their families. Inquiries made lately in Montreal enable us to give a fair average of the cost of bread consumed per head of population. Until the recent rise of the loaf from 8 cents to 9 cents the quantity consumed by a family of eight adults, including service, was two loaves per day, equal to \$58.40 per annum, or very nearly £12 sterling. This makes the cost of bread to each person in Montreal \$7.30 per annum, or equal to £1 10s. sterling. Of course, as was pointed out in a series of articles on the subject in these columns some years ago, much depends on the facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of other foods, such as flesh meats, fish, oatmeal, rice, vegetables, roots, etc., and on the skilled preparation of these articles. The day labourer requires more bread because other edibles are not consumed to the same extent as in families where greater variety is served at the daily meals. Skillful cooking renders palatable many articles of food that the day-labourer's or artisan's family turn up their noses at as only fit for beasts. The Englishman's gorge rises against the oatmeal porridge which is so favourite a dish among the people of North Britain—the corn which Dr. Samuel Johnson defined in his dictionary as “A grain used to feed men in Scotland, horses in England,” the reply to which everyone has heard—“And where will you find such men and such horses?” Really, the actual bread of the people does not warrant a tithe of the ado that is being made about it. The average value of the bread consumed per adult head of our population does not far exceed eight dollars. Assuming even that the total adult population of the United Kingdom is 16 millions, and that of the remaining 26 millions one-half will consume an adult proportion, the total cost to feed the people with bread would be about £36,000,000 a year, or \$175,000,000. For Canada it would be about \$30,000,000 a year.

Now, in case our friends in the British Isles should be obliged to pay an extra two shillings per quarter—say six cents per bushel—that may be levied on wheat to England, the yearly cost to each adult would not much exceed 60 cents, or say 2s 6d in Great Britain. But, as we have already shown, in our article entitled “Who Pays the Duty,” it is the producer of wheat in Canada upon whom any burden in the case must fall.

The goods imported into Great Britain from Canada in the same period as the above were as follows:

Canadian Exports to Gt. Britain—

Cattle.. . . .	\$4,720,968	\$2,062,854	\$1,866,571
Sheep and lambs.. . . .	179,424	137,172	118,795
Horses.. . . .	17,437	164,727	52,300
Indian corn.. . . .	1,797,619	30,553	392,945
Wheat.. . . .	5,508,162	3,938,428	3,522,581
Flour.. . . .	1,404,104	1,599,386	1,013,464
Pease and oats.. . . .	216,513	123,545	406,735
Bacon.. . . .	2,006,740	1,786,120	1,062,957
Hams.. . . .	787,505	595,888	648,716
Butter.. . . .	1,324,575	2,314,474	1,690,903
Cheese.. . . .	7,292,422	7,647,961	5,474,571
Eggs.. . . .	3,514	7,631	31,025
Fish.. . . .	671,269	642,532	406,109
Pulpwood.. . . .	none	none	355,719
Hewn timber.. . . .	862,115	1,168,540	970,934
Sawn, etc., do.. . . .	7,386,217	7,579,473	7,278,299
Totals.. . . .	\$34,252,124	\$29,799,284	\$25,792,684

It is evident from the above figures that the trade of Canada with the Old Land is fast developing. In two months this year we sent 45 per cent. of the amount sent in the entire year 1897, over 50 per cent. of the amount in 1896, and 55 per cent. of 1895. The imports in two months this year were 23 per cent. of the total for 1897. In that period this year the total trade of Canada with Great Britain was \$10,275,700 greater than in 1901. In this development Great Britain is as deeply interested as Canada; we are moving on to a position that will make this country the best customer of the Old Land, and the Old Land will then realize, as is not now done, the advantage of having Canada within the bounds of the Empire.

—The older generation of Montreal merchants will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Benjamin Hutchins, formerly wholesale grocer on McGill street. Mr. Hutchins far exceeded the limit of the Psalmist, having reached the unusual age of 86. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. R. Stevenson, 257 Bishop street. The funeral yesterday was attended by a large concourse of sympathising friends.

—Mr. W. A. Dorais, assistant manager of the Banque Nationale at Montreal, has been appointed manager at St. Johns, Que., in succession to Mr. Audet, resigned.

THE LINE FOR GALWAY.

The bad form of sneering at everything Irish had, it was supposed, gone out for good. It is many years since Punch could not issue a number without a caricature of Paddy or his "vera brither" the Hielanman, the days when Dicky Doyle (the father of our Sir Conan), then one of its chief contributors, threw down his pencil in Celtic disgust and resigned his position on the staff; but now comes the censor of the Canadian Associated Press in London, whose despatches have been the laughing stock of all Canada for weeks past, and from his inept point of view sends his little arrow to irritate a sensitive people who have shown themselves so grateful for what they believe originated with the most sagacious and noble-hearted monarch that ever sat upon England's throne. "Another justice to Ireland," forsooth! Although not convinced that Galway is the most economical terminus for a fast line of steamers between Canada and the United Kingdom, that is, from the shipper's point of view (pace our Mr. Reford), there can be little doubt that such a line would assist materially in opening up to travel one of the most interesting portions of the British Isles, a district that may almost vie with Cumberland, Loch Ness or Killarney in respect of scenery, and in architectural antiquities with Wiltshire, Roxburghshire or Tipperary, a coast made familiar to the readers of the late Charles Lever and of that charming writer, Lady Emily Lawless. The prehistoric ruins of the Arran Islands that shelter Galway Bay, especially that known as Dun Aengus, to say nothing of the primitive inhabitants, are sure to attract crowds of sight-seers if the regular line of steamships be established as proposed. The teeming waters of the spacious bay attract fleets of fishing vessels every season from the west coast of Scotland, where the inhabitants are employed in curing the ever bountiful catch and shipping them to Canada and the world over under names that afford anything but a suspicion of their habitat. Salmon and oysters are also in great abundance in the rivers and along the coast.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Keen competition in the manufacture of boots and shoes has, it may be said, done for the comfort of mankind more than any decree of fashion since wearing apparel was first introduced. What is worn on the foot must be comfortable if the wearer is to be in a comfortable frame of mind. A hat may be a trifle wide in appearance, high or low beyond the becoming dimensions, but if the season calls for such makes the wearer look odd and uncomfortably distinct with any other. If coats are worn short or trousers of narrow build, it is but sufficient that the up-to-date custom-tailors are cutting on these lines for the time; appearance does it all, the clothes are from the latest plates, and the wearer is beyond criticism. But not so with footwear. The

shoes that are not good-fitting are a moving advertisement against the dealer who sold them, and also against the manufacturing concern which made them, providing the shoes bear a trade mark or name, as so many do of late.

The introduction of extreme widths and half-size measurements in fine shoes—from AA to EE—cleared the road for the manufacturers, greatly extended their trade by making it necessary to supply retailers with more than double the quantity formerly needed for a complete stock, and introduced at the same time an element of accuracy in measurement which would, doubtless, not have been otherwise observed. All this has had its reward. The wearer is more comfortable, consequently happier; or if not inclined in that desirable direction, has at least much greater freedom of mind with which to create, combat or extend other troubles.

In looking over the new samples for next season no very distinct changes are noticed in men's lines. There will be more blucher shapes worn and indications point to a return to favour of tan goods. These are shown in only a couple of shades, however, and there is some doubt as to their reception at the hands of the retail trade. There is no denying that tan leather is the most sensible material for a summer shoe, notwithstanding the immense run that patents and enamels have had during the past two seasons. Some of the better lines are shown with a Cuban heel, and it is a decided improvement. It is smaller than the ordinary heel, slightly higher and has a neat taper. This heel has already had a couple of seasons' wear in American centres, and has been well received. In women's goods the tendency is toward narrower lasts and more pointed toes, with, of course, lighter soles. The mannish shape has departed. Cloth tops ornamented with fanciful scroll designs in leather are among the new things. A tan and a chocolate shade are being shown among the finer goods for women's wear. Button bals. will in all probability have a greater degree of popularity than for a couple of seasons. There will be a departure in the matter of buttons, however. These will be hand-made, in the finer goods, and rich in appearance. They will be much larger than the old standard style and set farther apart on the shoe. Fanciful ornamentation in the way of scrolls and other attractive patterns have been introduced in the new goods. The popularity of the high wooden heel has encouraged the designers to show even higher and more slender than before. In this respect only is there any very decided tendency toward extremes, and the cautious buyer is not likely to overstock with them. In the finer class goods Canadian manufacturers have made a big improvement, but some who are making for jobbers only have still room for advancement.

The extremely high heel on ladies' wear, noticed during the past summer, was more sought after in the purchase than approved of in the wearing. Fashion introduces many freaks, but seldom has any article of daily wear been manufactured possessing the ruinous qualities of the extremely high heel. The wearer of such shoes for a single year can be readily detected for years after discarding them; and the person who wears such for a few years will ever after be distinguished by a gait at least not meriting admiration. It is, perhaps,

fortunate that this extreme heel came in beside the "common sense," or even "Cuban," for the freedom and comfortable appearance of these cannot but win for them sufficient merit to ensure them a lengthened stay in the world of fashion.

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

An occasional reference has been made in these columns from time to time to the above-named company, the proceedings at the annual meeting will have some interest for our readers, especially those on the Pacific slope. The figures refer to the operations for the year ended the 30th June last. The service is a peculiar one, consisting of railroad and river steamer in summer, and a winter service on sleighs and dog sledges. Apparently there is a falling off in the business as compared with that for the previous year. In the rail division there was a decrease of over 5,000 tons of freight, but this is accounted for by the lesser demand for timber for building scows and steamers, which used to be worked, and then competed on the upper river with the company's own fleet. This competition is at an end, and the demand for building that class of boat no longer exists.

While there is that falling-off of 5,000 odd tons in the rail division, they have regained it on the river division, practically almost the same amount—so that the one can be set against the other. While they have carried 5,376 less tons of freight on the railroad division, they have carried 5,455 more tons of freight on the river division, so that practically the one counterbalances the other. In the rail division, there was a saving in expense of \$183,913, as compared with the cost of the alterations in the previous year, but this is to some extent misleading, because, although there was a saving of \$183,000 on the percentage of the working expenses to gross revenue, the percentage is higher this year than it was in the previous one; and much has been done in the way of what is called betterments, that is, of repairs and maintenance and in new structures to the road, paid for out of revenue. Although, practically, they carried the same number of passengers and the same amount of freight in 1902 as in 1901, and although the cost of operating expenses is less in the latter year than in the former, the earnings of the latter year are very much less than those of the previous year. There is a fall in the gross earnings of the rail and river divisions from \$2,600,000 in 1901 to \$1,874,000 in 1902. As for net earnings—that is, deducting the interest on all the local companies' mortgages—they find a reduction from \$769,000 net in 1901 to \$263,000, or nearly 66 per cent., in 1902. In this year they bring in the earnings of the winter mail service, which have not been included in previous accounts and reports. Adding the net earnings of the winter mail service, amounting to \$90,000 odd, to the net balance, they reduce the total net earnings on the one year to the other from \$769,000 in 1901 to \$353,000, or not quite 50 per cent., in 1902. Freight and passengers carried are about the same, but there is a reduction in gross earnings and in net earnings of about 66 per cent. The explanation is that, unfortunately, during the year under review they suffered from what is so familiar to everybody who has had to deal with railroads—a rate war. It means that

during the whole of the period under review the company was exposed to the active and strenuous opposition of competitors, the lower river companies, who, with evident object, were importing and selling goods in Dawson City below cost price. They now ship a considerable portion of their goods by this route instead of by their own boats, and "have abandoned the practice of selling goods in Dawson below cost."

The days of inflation and extravagant prices would appear to be passed, and the Yukon district may now be said to have entered upon an era of steady progress and staple improvement. The mineral resources of the territory show no signs of exhaustion, and those who have given them careful study, backed by experience in other gold-fields, pronounce them to be practically inexhaustible. A mining engineer of wide experience, who recently visited the country, expressed the opinion that the Yukon goldfields equalled in richness and permanency anything which he had seen in all his experience, including South Africa, Australia, Siberia, and California. In addition to the gold, two most important discoveries have been made in the territory traversed by the railway, one copper mine near White Horse, of which the Deputy-Minister of the Interior speaks highly. The importance of the development of these mines cannot be over-estimated in the interest of the district. Then, there are coal districts and coal seams, which promise very well. The Commissioner to the Dominion Government says of Dawson City, that it perhaps is one of the most progressive cities of Canada. Dawson is now a city containing numbers of comfortable homes, with stores carrying stocks of goods that can only be equalled by those of the larger cities of Canada, with churches, hospitals and schools, and all other requirements of a permanent city. Its fire department and water service are excellent, and, with its improved streets and side-walks, it has already reached a stage of advancement which many larger places in eastern Canada have not yet attained.

In his report on the gold resources of the Yukon district, Mr. Northrop says: "That by far the richest auriferous gravels (average) the world has ever known practically cover an area of from three or four to more than a thousand miles wide, and by between two and three thousand miles long. Of this almost incomprehensible amount of gold-bearing material by far the greater portion can, by means of suitable appliance and work, be made to pay profits in the extraction of its precious metal. If the values in all of the known workable gold quartz mines of the earth could be strewn over the auriferous gravels of the Yukon country they would not add a single colour to the pan, above what those gravels will now prospect. If statistics of the world's gold are to be relied upon, any prospector who has worked in the gravels of the Yukon will tell you that all the merchantable gold in existence would not begin to represent the values now contained in the area under discussion. If it can be demonstrated that these values can be taken out profitably, then a great future for the city of Dawson is assured." Alluding to the Alaska Boundary Award, he said it settles the question as to the jurisdiction over the first 20 miles of railway between Scagway and the summit of the White Pass, which will continue to be American as heretofore. "As British subjects we must regret that the British contention was not sustained by the award."

WHAT CANADA BUYS—(63).

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current year: it should prove most valuable to those

manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal. Newer returns show considerable increases:

DUTIABLE GOODS.—(Continued.)

Countries.	ARTICLES IMPORTED.			ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.				
	—Total Imports—			General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Slate pencils—								
Great Britain..		21	.....	21	5.25	.....	.....	.....
France..		64	.....	64	16.00	.....	.....	.....
Germany..		3,167	.....	3,167	791.75	.....	.....	.....
United States..		229	.....	229	57.25	.....	.....	.....
Total		3,481	.....	3,481	870.25	.....	.....	.....
Slate, and manufactures of, N.E.S.—								
Great Britain..		148	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	29.60
United States..		17,677	.....	17,677	5,303.10	.....	.....	.....
Total		17,825	.....	17,677	5,303.10	.....	148	29.60
Soap: Common or laundry—								
	Lbs.		Lbs.			Lbs.		
Great Britain..	80,755	3,487	4,399	235	43.99	75,512	3,268	503.49
France..	4,865	214	4,865	214	48.65	.....	.....	.....
Italy..	2,475	124	2,475	124	24.75	.....	.....	.....
United States..	914,735	45,101	956,936	47,756	0,569.72	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,002,830	48,926	968,675	48,329	9,687.11	75,512	3,268	503.49
Castile, mottled or white—								
Great Britain..	9,952	445	9,089	404	135.77	20	2	27
France..	911,332	43,507	900,393	40,318	9,199.72	.....	.....	.....
Germany..	10,874	412	10,874	412	217.48	.....	.....	.....
Italy..	25,415	1,443	25,415	1,443	508.30	.....	.....	.....
Spain..	1,843	150	1,843	150	36.86	.....	.....	.....
United States..	57,865	2,518	29,109	2,553	582.18	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,017,281	48,476	976,723	45,280	10,680.31	20	2	27
Common soft and liquid—								
Great Britain..	34,501	1,071	4,498	111	38.85	30,339	973	227.02
United States..	108,930	2,154	114,180	2,559	895.65	.....	.....	.....
Total	143,431	3,225	118,678	2,670	934.50	30,339	973	227.02
Harness—								
Great Britain..	4,311	480	.....	.....	.....	4,311	480	80.03
United States..	10,608	1,116	10,558	1,116	279.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,919	1,596	10,558	1,116	279.00	4,311	480	80.03
Toilet—								
Great Britain..	84,012	24,784	839	130	45.50	81,658	24,857	5,800.18
Austria-Hungary..	270	62	270	62	21.70	.....	.....	.....
China..	26	25	26	25	8.75	.....	.....	.....
France..	20,918	5,181	20,975	5,192	1,817.20	.....	.....	.....
Germany..	3,262	850	3,262	850	297.50	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre..	425	22	425	22	7.70	.....	.....	.....
United States..	352,883	73,009	360,094	74,424	26,048.40	.....	.....	.....
Total	461,796	103,933	385,891	80,705	28,246.75	81,658	24,857	5,800.18

THE INFLUENCE OF FREE TRADE ON WAGES.

(Concluded.)

(d) **Combination among the Workmen.**—It will readily be granted that wages are controlled to an important degree by combination among workmen. Most manufacturing workmen belong to trade unions, because they realize that alone they cannot do much, that their strength lies in combination. And indeed it may be admitted that combination is almost essential if wages are to be kept at a decent level. But no trade union, be it ever so powerful, can enforce good wages unless trade is good. The attempt only results in no wages at all. For then the employer has no option but to say to his workmen, "If you cannot make the article at such and such a figure I must give up making it at all, and leave it to be made abroad." And trade unions are powerless against foreign competition. Every trade union should be a protectionist league, instead of, too often, as at present, simply a league against the masters. It is foreign competition against which trade unions should protect their members, foreign competition which they need to fight: the masters can be reasoned with, if they are not paying enough wages, because both masters and men have the same interests. Both need the prosperity of their trade; but the foreign competitor's purpose is to destroy that trade.

Therefore, great as is the power of workmen's combinations, it is, as an influence upon wages, conditioned by the extent to which foreign competition is averted.

(e) **Equality.**—By this I mean equality of working conditions between the workmen of this country and of other countries. The foreign workmen get every encouragement and help to enterprise and skill from their Governments; English workmen get none of these things, but are heavily handicapped and placed at serious disadvantage. If the whole world were subject to the same conditions which prevail here the position of workmen in relation to Free Trade and foreign competition would be different; but as, owing to the fact that all our important rivals work under extensive and ever-increasing protection, the conditions are unequal and are becoming ever more unequal against the English workmen, they must face the facts and get by Protection equality of conditions and opportunity for themselves. And it is only by Protection that such equality can be gained.

Agricultural Labourers.—Most of the points I have named above as applying to manufacturing workmen apply equally to agricultural labourers. They are fully as much interested in Protection as are their brethren in the factories. Free Trade, no one will deny, has ruined their industry. Consequent upon Free Trade, England, the finest agricultural country in the world, is going steadily out of cultivation. In the years 1871-75 the average wheat acreage of the United Kingdom was 3,707,000 acres; in 1901 it was 1,746,000 acres. If we put all corn crops together, we find a decrease in the same period from 11,543,000 acres to 8,476,000 acres. Green crops have declined from 5,073,000 acres to 4,231,000 acres; flax from 133,000 acres to 56,000 acres; hops from 64,000 acres to 51,000 acres. And all this time the consuming capacity of the country—the market, that is, for agricultural produce, if it were produced—has been increasing. It is sometimes alleged that what the farming industry has lost in wheat it has made up in stock-raising; but that is not so. The average head of cattle between 1871-75 and 1901 has only increased from 10,000,000 to 11,500,000, while sheep have actually decreased from 33,000,000 to 31,000,000 and pigs from 3,782,000 to 3,411,000. And it should be borne in mind, moreover, that stock-raising does not give the same amount of employment to agricultural labourers as cereal cultivation. It is estimated that for every three acres which go out of cultivation one agricultural labourer loses employment. So miserably reduced is the state of this great industry in England that you may go through village after village—villages which have dwindled in size and have lost all their old prosperity—and see hardly any workmen of young or middle age; the villages look more like asylums of old men and children. The young men, whether they wish it or no, have to leave their homes and crowd the already overcrowded labour markets of the towns. There, because the low state of agriculture has re-

duced rural wages to a wretched level, the villager may find higher wages, but he has great difficulty in finding work at all, and the conditions under which he labours and the life he has to lead, herding in city slums, are poor compensation to him for the loss of his native industry.

If Protection were given to agriculture the farmer would soon double and treble the employment of farm hands, and he would be able to pay them better wages besides.

Workmen employed in Home Trades.—By these I mean workmen, such as carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, etc.—the men employed in trades not directly exposed to foreign competition. Free Trade does not therefore directly influence their wages, and so at the present time we find that they are able to get, as a rule, better wages than either manufacturing or agricultural workmen. This one fact should alone bring forcibly home to the mind of manufacturing and agricultural workmen the evil influence which Free Trade has upon their condition. The position of the home-trade workmen to-day shows that, when a man is not subjected to the unequal competition of foreign countries, he can command high wages; his trade unions are more successful, and when he strikes his strikes are more effectual than are those of his colleagues of a trade which is exposed to foreign competition.

But this does not mean that the home-trade workman's interests in the matter of Free Trade and Protection are really divergent from those of his colleagues. At first glance it does indeed look as though Free Trade were no disadvantage to him, and Cobdenite politicians are anxious that he shall not see beyond that first glance; but if he will look more closely into the matter he will see that he also is interested in the abandonment of the Free Trade policy. Let him regard the future. If the prosperity of the producing industries continues to decline the wages paid in them will get lower and lower; the workmen in those industries will inevitably drift into the home trades; the competition for employment in those home trades will thus become more severe, and the wages will be thereby inevitably lowered. Besides, the home trades, such as building, cannot continue prosperous unless the country at large is prosperous, and the ruin of our great manufacturing industries must have a disastrous effect on the numerous home trades which depend upon them. Even trades so remote from the direct action of Free Trade and foreign competition as domestic service or employment in theatres must indirectly, but just as really as other trades, feel the baneful effects of Free Trade, when the capitalists and workmen in the producing industries, through being beaten by foreign competition, have less money to spend.

Workmen employed by Middlemen.—Under this class I include railway men, porters, carriers, packers, sailors, and the like. Upon the wages of this class Free Trade at first sight may appear to have a beneficial effect. If we buy wheat in America instead of growing it at home, ships are wanted to bring it here, warehouses to store it, railways to distribute it. If we buy silk goods in France instead of weaving them at home, men will be needed for carrying and distributing them. It is a fact that great numbers of workmen have left the factories in which they used to make goods and drifted into warehouses where they assist in storing and distributing foreign-made goods. But here again the benefits of Free Trade are more seeming than real; they are at least temporary rather than permanent. This system cannot last. The country cannot for ever go on buying foreign goods and not producing them itself. It may for a time be able to use, like the prodigal sons of rich fathers, the vast aggregation of stored-up capital which it has inherited, but the time must come when, unless it produces at least an equal quantity of wealth with that which it consumes, it will cease to be able to consume, and the ships carrying foreign produce and the warehouses that store it will be empty, and the men now employed in them will have no work to do. It is a blind and shortsighted policy for workmen, just because they are not themselves producers, to acquiesce in a system which deprives of their employment the men who are producers. It is an elementary truth of economics that the prosperity of the non-producing class is attendant upon the prosperity of the producing class.

Wages will rise under Protection.—It matters not then, which class of workmen we regard; however varying their

circumstances, whether they be directly or indirectly affected by foreign competition, it is safe to prophesy that, under a judicious system of Protection, the general standard of wages would rise, and at least that the present tendency towards lower wages would be checked. I have explained why under Free Trade wages cannot rise, and in doing so I am not putting forward any strange doctrine or arguments, for that doctrine and those arguments have been virtually endorsed by the old Free Trade politicians themselves. Cobden and Bright both agreed that under the new system they were promoting wages would go down. John Bright, in a letter to an American manufacturer, wrote: "Protection will not content itself with enriching manufacturers, but will be called in to give high wages and shorter hours of labour to your workmen." The basis of their case was the necessity for cheap manufacture. That cheap manufacture they sought to secure by reducing the cost of labour, and, in order to make lower wages possible, to cheapen the necessaries of life. But the policy they pursued has defeated its own ends, as I have shown; instead of making manufacturing cheap by this policy they have rendered it impossible for our manufacturers to produce cheaply—in fact are gradually making it impossible to produce at all.

But, it may be replied, is it not a fact that during the last thirty years the wages of many classes of workmen have risen? Yes; the rate of wages has risen in many instances, and the fact is one of the principal reasons why so many persons are wedded to Free Trade. But why have they risen? Setting aside the question of the growth of trade-union power, under which workmen have been able to insist upon a larger division of the profits—a process which has certainly now about reached its limits—you have the important consideration that in the case of manufactures the influence of Free Trade is only just beginning to operate. It is only in quite recent years that foreign manufacturers have begun to pour their goods into this country.

I have already explained the effect which free importation has had upon our middlemen and their workmen, and I would also point to the employment supplied by Government and municipalities, working on borrowed money, and often giving higher than the market rate of wages for corrupt political reasons. These conditions cannot last. A period of reduction of wages is beginning; from all parts of the country comes the cry of slackness of trade, partial employment, lower wages. Let the workman reflect that this is the result of Free Trade, and that nothing but protective legislation against foreign competition will help him.

There is another consideration worth looking at. Mr. G. H. Wood, in his paper on Working-Class Progress since 1860, read before the Royal Statistical Society on December 19, 1899, showed that, though the rate of wages had increased, unemployment had also increased. According to the returns of trade unions, the average unemployment in 1860-64 was only 2.71 per cent.; in 1880-89 it was 5.34 per cent.; and the Labour Department (though its figures cover a wider range of industries) shows that the average unemployment in 1890-96 was 6.04 per cent.

There is no reason to doubt that wages can only be kept up by Protection, and that the working classes have consequently the strongest interest in Protection. As President Roosevelt, in one of his speeches on the Tariff, said, the object of Protection is to defend American workmen from competition with workmen whose standard of living is lower. As Mr. John P. Young, the author of a most excellent American treatise on Protection and Progress, says (p. 450): "English Cobdenites render themselves unfit to pronounce upon the workings of a properly constructed protective tariff, and fail to see that it operates almost wholly in the interest of the classes who are compelled to toil productively to earn a livelihood."

—Ottawa Clearing House.—Total clearings for week ending November 5, 1903, \$3,473,475.79; corresponding week last year, \$1,972,102.08.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE WEST.

The dairy division of the Dominion department of agriculture several years ago established a number of creameries in the Territories under government control. At the present time, according to a Winnipeg report, there are eighteen creameries of this sort in operation in the Territories, situated at Calgary, Innisfail, Edmonton, Tindastoll, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Blackfalds and Lacombe in the Territory of Alberta, at Churchbridge, Moose Jaw, White wood, Regina, Moosomin, Saltcoats, South Qu'Appelle and Grenfell in the Territory of Assiniboia, and at Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. Three of the creameries formerly managed were closed by the department in 1902, owing to the lack of patronage. Last year five carloads of butter from the government creameries were exported to Great Britain, one was sold for export to Queensland, Australia, and shipments were also made to China, Japan and the Yukon. The remainder was disposed of in local and British Columbia markets.

Up to Oct. 1 of this year the output of butter from the government creameries, the report adds, exceeded that of last year by 100,000 pounds. The increase has been mainly in Alberta. This year all the butter has been taken by the markets of Western Canada, or has been exported to the Orient, none having been shipped to Great Britain. The exhibit of Canadian dairy products at the great Japanese Exposition at Osaka was an excellent advertisement and has already borne fruit; three new customers for butter have already been secured by the department in that country as a direct result of that exhibition. The trade in butter for the Orient is for the European residents there and not for the natives, and the chief of the dairy division hopes also to develop an extensive trade with the warships touching at Nagasaki for coal. In the case of the trade with the warships, they sometimes stay several weeks at this coaling station, and in that time it would be possible to get a supply of fresh butter to them from Canada. Part of the butter shipped this season, especially in the summer months, went forward in tins, but a considerable quantity has also been sent in boxes of assorted sizes. It stands the journey very well in the latter, and has been reported in very good condition on arrival. The Yukon trade is increasing, and shipments have been made to that district in boxes also.

Government in the Egg Trade.—In connection with the system of government creameries in the Territories, the department has adopted the plan of collecting eggs from the farmers and holding them in storage. "It worked well the first season," says an official report, "and has improved ever since, but greater improvement is noticeable in the eggs this year than ever before. The plan adopted is as follows: Each creamery patron has a number and he is required to mark this number in pencil on all the eggs he supplies. No driver will accept the eggs without the number being on. These eggs are held at the creamery for a short time and then sent in refrigerator cars with the butter to the storage at Calgary. There all the eggs are examined and classified by an expert who has the egg lists in front of him, and every farmer is credited with the exact number of each class of eggs he has sent. The department advances fifteen cents per dozen on the eggs at the time they are received and later the farmer gets the balance according to the classification. This year the average price to the farmer will be just about twenty cents per dozen for the season, or fully double what could have been obtained locally. About 30,000 dozen will be handled. Last year 21,000 dozen were handled and the town of Calgary consumed them all. Shipping first class eggs greatly increases consumption, and it will be some time before the trade can possibly be crowded, because there is a market in the Kootenay, and an ever-growing market in the Territories.

—London Clearing House.—Total for week ending November 5, 1903, clearings, \$950,225; balances, \$182,924.

UNITED STATES SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

One of the Canadian Government immigration agents at Duluth, Mr. J. H. Parker, on a visit to Montreal, gives the following on the outlook for immigration from the south to settle in Canada next year:—"The people who cross the border from the South to settle in Canada during the months of March, April and May of next year will equal the whole number this year. Already they have applied for their lands. They are too well fixed to be obliged to hurry up here in the late season and break into the winter. So we have extended their grants with the understanding, that they must be on their lands by May 1st of next year. It will be to their advantage to get to their new homes as early in the spring as possible. Already I am advertising excursions from all parts of the United States, that will leave every Tuesday, beginning from the first Tuesday in March right up to the first Tuesday in June. I think the American settler is the best fixed of all the settlers that come into Canada. Every one, you might say, is independent. When they reach this side of the line they are worth anywhere from \$200 to \$2,000. Besides they are farmers who know how to work the land on which they are moving.

The overwhelming reasons for their coming is the differences of the prices in their land and ours. Land that ten years ago brought from \$5 to \$10 an acre is selling now from \$25 to \$90 an acre. All the American free grant land is taken up. The movement has been from Iowa to the Dakotas and from these and adjacent States to the farther north-east, until they find themselves in Canada. There is a Dunkard colony to come up early in the spring that will bring six hundred families along from the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. They are going up into the Saskatchewan Valley and Alberta. I am bringing 25 families up with me to-day, who will settle in the Alberta country." "Have these people any money?" "Yes, they are all pretty well fixed. I don't suppose there is any family in the whole party who has less than \$1,000. The Dunkards are, without doubt, the best farmers in the States. They are German Baptists, and are something like Shakers, or Quakers, in dress. The women wear those Shaker bonnets. I have a colony of 50 French-Canadian families, who went to the United States some years ago, and who now are getting back to their native soil. They are leaving Northern Wisconsin, and are going to locate in the vicinity of Black Lake on the first of April. There is also a big Scandinavian colony from the same district that is going to Staveley, Alberta. They have already taken their lands, so that the colony is secured. Last year I located a colony of Norwegians in Alberta, at Clairholm. They came from Minnesota and North Dakota, and are doing well in their first year. There are about 500 families in the colony. They have not cultivated any great areas during this, their first year, but what crops they have got are the best in the whole country. Fall wheat went 51 bushels to the acre, and their oats as high as 125 bushels to the acre.

THE WIRELESS SYSTEM A PROTECTION.

For thirty years, says a Tacoma, U.S., letter, Puget Sound has been the seat of the greatest opium and Chinese smuggling operations in the country, and the Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in attempting to stop smugglers from racing across the Straits in small sloops from Victoria or other British Columbia ports. Their cargoes generally comprise opium and contraband Chinese. They have every opportunity to escape among the dozens of islands and an immense fleet of revenue cutters would be necessary to thoroughly patrol every passage and island on the coast.

The problem of stopping smuggling now seems certain of being solved by means of wireless telegraphy. The revenue cutter Grant has been fitted with receiving instruments enabling her to communicate regularly with the wireless telegraphy station at Port Townsend. Numerous other stations are to be established at strategic points where operations of smugglers can be reported. The Grant and other cutters will thus be enabled to go quickly to the scene of action when-

ever a suspicious sloop is reported. Captain Tozier, who has chased smugglers for years, declares wireless telegraphy will stop smuggling. The fact that electric waves from Port Townsend, 100 miles away, reached the Grant in the bluff-environed harbor of Tacoma, proves that intervening hills and islands will not interfere with the service wherever the vessel may be cruising.

OCTOBER RETURNS OF BRITISH TRADE WITH DOMINION.

The following are the figures for the imports to Great Britain from Canada during the month of October:—

Cattle, head.	20,605	£356,740
Sheep and lambs.	9,648	14,383
Wheat, cwts.	758,800	266,265
Wheat, meal and flour, cwts.	300,200	175,552
Peas, cwts.	10,240	9,105
Bacon, cwts.	55,041	142,465
Hams, cwts.	10,526	27,425
Butter, cwts.	47,289	221,910
Cheese, cwts.	291,270	783,010
Eggs, great hundreds.	142,274	56,351
Horses, head.	13	400

British Trade Increases.—The Board of Trade returns for October show that the imports and exports were greater than ever in that month than in any other year. The imports for the month amounted to £47,758,188, an increase of £903,858. The exports amounted to £25,861,180, an increase of £726,349.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date Oct. 30th, treating of the dairy produce situation, says—Butter.—Dull, cloudy, rainy weather, with abnormally warm temperatures, have become monotonous in their persistency, and dry weather is greatly needed. The demand for Canadian butter shows no signs of falling away, and for saltless there is just now a more active enquiry. Values remain unchanged and are likely to be so for some weeks. The only arrival of Australasian butter this week is in the "Rakaia," which landed 1,322 cwts. in Liverpool and is bringing a small quantity to London. The "India," from Australia, is due in London on Monday next with a consignment of 9,442 boxes of butter, of this quantity 416 boxes are from Adelaide, 2,494 boxes from Sydney, and 6,532 from Melbourne. The "Orotava" left Australia this week with 214 tons of butter, and is due in London about December 7th.

There is no change in the prices of Continental butters to report this week, markets there are fairly brisk for choicest grades, which are everywhere restricted in amount. For the week ended 24th October, the total imports of butter from all sources were small, being only 69,241 cwts., which is the second smallest import since June. Strange to say the import for the corresponding week in 1902, consisting of 54,786 cwts., was the smallest in the year except for Christmas week. The falling off last week was mainly from Canada, which showed a reduction of 11,000 cwts., Russia 3,000, and Australia 4,000. An error crept into this Report for last week regarding the total import of butter for the twelve weeks ended 17th October. The correct sentence should be as follows: "The total imports from all sources are 11,082 cwts. more for the twelve weeks than they were last year."

Cheese.—The demand for Canadian cheese is only fair, and owing to the large stocks in London, buyers are endeavoring to secure their requirements at lower figures than last week. It is reported that "bear" operators are forcing "spot" values down with the object of purchasing in Canada large blocks of September and October cheese, believing values will shortly make a considerable advance. Quotations are: Canadian choicest 54 to 55s; finest do. 52 to 53s. Corresponding week, 1902, choicest sold at 55 to 56s, and finest at 52 to 53s.

COTTON GROWING.

The interest awakened during the past season, owing to the high price to which cotton was raised, partly through speculation and partly through an expected shortage in supply, is, we are glad to see, being kept before the people of Great Britain to such an extent that good results are already being shown, as an opening to what may prove highly beneficial in the near future, providing the necessary determination is infused and kept at the proper pitch to ensure results. Under the heading: Cotton Growing Within the Empire, the Textile Mercury says in a late issue:—Some few weeks ago, in commenting upon the prospects of increased supplies of Empire-grown cotton, we suggested that the operatives' organization might well contribute more than they had already done, out of their accumulated funds, to the expenses of the movement for ensuring such increased supplies. We held that those who, for the sake of gratifying the football mania, could light-heartedly forego a week's earnings every year, might be expected "to do the handsome thing" in thus promoting the welfare of the trade by which they live. Semi-officially the suggestion was ill received; nevertheless, it would seem that, individually, the operatives are ready to acknowledge their obligation to do something more for this excellent cause. Thus it is announced that Messrs. Joshua Hoyle and Sons, Ltd., of the India Mill, Bacup, on Monday addressed a letter to the secretary of the British Cotton-Growing Association, in which they said:—

We suggested to our workpeople last week that they should give the amount of one day's earnings towards the funds of the British Cotton-Growing Association, and promised that should they agree to this course we would forward an equal amount. We are pleased to say that over 98 per cent. of our workpeople did agree, and are giving to-day's labor. We shall be able to send you in a few days a cheque for approximately £550.

What distinguishes this contribution of the operatives very notably from previous ones is that it will be felt as something of a personal sacrifice by each and all concerned, whereas the mere voting of a lump sum out of accumulated funds would not be felt as touching any individual's pocket. And, withal, their imagination must have been touched, and this has enabled them to realize, in some degree, one aspect of the ideal of Empire, and to recognize that the attainment of such ideal is worth a personal sacrifice. The India Mill operatives in Bacup are to be complimented, and their employers congratulated, on the result of their joint efforts "in this behalf," as the lawyers would say. As no cotton mill-owners ever make in profits more than a minute fraction of what they pay in wages, the firm's own contribution is proportionately a very handsome one. If a similar spirit of intelligent generosity had characterized the cotton trade employers during the past thirty years, the staple industry of Lancashire would to-day be very differently circumstanced. However, it is not yet beyond the possibility of great improvement; it only needs that both parties, employers and employed, shall co-operate towards that great end, and that vote-hungry politicians shall cease from exploiting it.

Lord Masham, whose long career as an inventor and manufacturer in the oldest of our national textile industries, commands the respect of those who may differ from him in many things, has written to us suggesting that we should call special attention to the foregoing significant item of news relating to England's cotton-supply policy. His lordship—who (to quote his own words) in 1847, the year Lord Rosebery was born, was Cobden's chairman when he was returned for the West Riding unopposed, and had then been years in business—was an "Imperialist" long before that term was invented, and, quarter of a century ago, propounded a commercial heresy that has to-day become a widely-accepted dogma. He was heterodox then upon the corn question, and is now scarcely orthodox in regard to cotton; for he suggests that its cultivation within the Empire should be subsidised by the State. He writes—"Our object should be not alone to secure within the Empire a safe and cheap supply of food for our toiling millions, but also of raw material, for that is almost as necessary. For we not only might, but must, grow our own cotton as well as our own corn, and (as in the case of corn-

growing) the nation should be prepared to spend what may be necessary—until we can grow not only sufficient for our own use, but also supply the world as the United States are now doing." Lord Masham believes that the most business-like way, the cheapest and most satisfactory, would be for the Government to support a syndicate, by offering to give for a term of years a bonus on all the cotton produced of like quality to American. The nation would then be paying for results. We are, he continues, spending ever-increasing millions to protect our trade, and yet are allowing our most important one, next to our agriculture, to run the risk of being at any time more effectually destroyed than by shot and shell. Are we wise?—he asks. Is not our trade of far more importance than our Army and Navy?—for it finds both the money and the men—and yet not a shilling of public money is given to secure and help it! There must be, there is certain to be, in our vast Empire, suitable soil, and suitable climate. It only wants the Government to take it boldly in hand, as private individuals cannot, or will not, or it would have been done long since. But that it can be done there is no doubt, with the support and fostering care of the State. Since Russia has taken possession of the Central Asian territories she has developed the cultivation of cotton in a remarkable degree, Central Asia now producing annually about 100,000 tons of raw cotton. This, although insufficient to make the Russian cotton industry entirely independent of the United States for cotton for manufacturing purposes, is a great step in that direction. And what the Russian Empire can do, the British ought to do.

DAIRY CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

The high quality of butter and cheese made throughout the Dominion bears ample testimony to the good results accruing from the various meetings and addresses of local professors, whose sole aim is to bring the dairy products of Canada on a level with those of the best anywhere produced. At the recent Dairy Conference at Ottawa, Mr. J. F. Tilley, superintendent of dairying in New Brunswick, took for his subject "Is it advisable to recommend pasteurization in Canadian creameries?" Mr. Tilley took a decided stand in opposition to pasteurization and advocated proper feeding of cows, cleanliness in caring for the milk at all stages, and proper methods of manufacture at the creameries. These, he thought, would obviate the necessity for pasteurization, which was difficult to carry out satisfactorily and was always liable to produce a flavor which is strongly objected to in the British markets.

Mr. Leclair detailed the results of experiments in pasteurization at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, showing that freshly made butter from pasteurized cream showed no better quality than that from unpasteurized cream, but that after being retained for 75 days the pasteurized butter retained its butter much better and scored 2 points higher for flavor than the unpasteurized article. At the end of 75 days the difference was still more marked. He did not consider the experiment conclusive, as no salt or other preservative was used in either of these butters. In his experience the milk or cream showing the worst flavors was most in need of pasteurization, and at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School that system had been adopted during the winter season. Mr. J. A. McPeeters considered that when conditions were not ideal, pasteurization improved both the flavor and keeping qualities of butter. The cost of installing the pasteurizing plant and the increased cost of operation were obstacles to its general adoption and rendered the pecuniary advantage of the system problematical.

Mr. A. W. Woodard believed that it was admitted by British importers that fresh Canadian butter was equal to Danish, but that it did not retain its flavor so well. If pasteurization would improve the keeping qualities of our butter, why not adopt it? Prof. Dey believed from his own experience that pasteurization improved the keeping qualities and uniformity of butter made from the average milk received at the creameries, and he would unhesitatingly recommend the general adoption of the system. The temperature found best at the

Agricultural College was 185 degrees. Prof. Harrison and Mr. G. H. Barr also strongly supported pasteurization, and Mr. Ruddick pointed out that every experiment conducted by him resulted favorably in the keeping quality of the butter.

In Denmark, where pasteurization was universal, the system had only been adopted after exhaustive investigation by the foremost dairy experts in the world. It was true there were difficulties in the way of the general adoption of the plan in Canada, but he believed that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages. Mr. F. M. Logan considered that sufficient data had not yet been accumulated to warrant the conference in recommending the general adoption of the system. In his paper on the question of the cool curing of cheese Mr. J. A. Ruddick reported the results of the experiments at the Government cool curing rooms. He explained the distinction between cool curing and cold curing, and showed that the period required in connection with the latter rendered it too expensive. Simple ice refrigeration was sufficient for cool curing rooms, and as the additional time required to ripen the cheese was only a week or ten days, the cost of cool curing was a little greater than the ordinary method. The actual savings in shrinkage on the 45,700 cheese sold from the Woodstock cool curing room this year was 44,000 pounds, equal to \$4,669. This, too, in a cool season when the difference was not as marked as in a hot summer.

The excess of moisture and consequent prevalence of mould in a cool room could be prevented by using a forced circulation of air by means of a fan. The speaker believed that cool curing of cheese should be generally done at the factories, as cheese shipped green to the storage rooms in Montreal, as previously spoken of, were likely to be at least three or four days on the road, and this was almost sure to result in injury, as green cheese could not safely be exposed to ordinary temperatures for more than two days. The fact that during the past two cool summers there had been scarcely any criticism of the quality of Canadian cheese showed clearly the advantage of cool curing.

TENDENCIES IN THE DRUG MARKET.

The shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe during the month of October were the heaviest on record, amounting to 2,012,000 Amsterdam pounds, of which 1,442,000 Amsterdam pounds were shipped during the second half of the month. For purposes of comparison, we publish below a table, compiled by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, showing the shipments during each month from January, 1901, to October, 1903:—

	Dutch Pounds		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
January..	592,000	940,000	1,120,000
February..	655,000	520,000	748,000
March..	1,050,000	690,000	874,000
April..	1,074,000	1,000,000	800,000
May..	1,160,000	1,044,000	746,000
June..	1,220,000	1,200,000	1,048,000
July..	1,236,000	1,027,200	1,240,000
August..	1,100,000	1,856,000	1,050,000
September..	1,396,000	958,000	1,232,400
October..	2,012,000	1,680,000	1,576,000
November..	.....	956,000	1,185,000
December..	.....	1,305,000	1,300,000
Totals..	11,855,000	13,176,200	12,909,400

It will thus be seen that the shipments during the first ten months of the present year were far in excess of those during the same periods of the two years preceding, there being an increase of 939,800 Amsterdam pounds over 1902, and of 1,430,600 Amsterdam pounds over 1901. No one in the trade can assign cause for the heavy shipments, and all are looking forward to the receipt of the Amsterdam mails, which, it is expected, will give some explanation. The local quinine market has not been visibly affected by the shipments, and second hands continue to maintain firm views.

As is well known, the German quinine manufacturers did not advance prices after the last Amsterdam and London cinchona bark sales. The more or less generally accepted reason for their failure to do so in this market has already been given, and, of late, the talked-of combination has not been publicly discussed. Our London correspondent writes us that there was also no advance in that or the German markets, owing to the appearance on the market of a new Dutch brand. Recently an entry in London of nearly 30,000 ounces of this brand was sold at one and one-half penny below the official price of German, owing to the fact that the goods are not of as good appearance as the German salt. The market of the new brand was at one time connected with the quinine manufactory at Bandung, Java, and is reported to have substantial backing.

With two exceptions the importations of quinine and salts during September were lighter than any since January, 1902.

November Cocoa Butter Auctions.—The monthly auctions of cocoa butter were held at Amsterdam and at London on the 3rd instant, and at both places the prices paid showed marked advances over the previous sales. At Amsterdam, the average price was sixty-seven Dutch cents per half-kilogram, and at London an average of one shilling per pound was paid. The amount of butter offered at the Amsterdam sale was eighty-eight and one-half tons, consisting of seventy tons of Van Houten's brand, eleven tons of de Jong, five tons of Mignon, and two and one-half tons of an unnamed Dutch brand. At London there were ninety tons of Cadbury's cocoa butter. Naturally the local market is firmer as a result of the auctions and prices have advanced somewhat, but there is very little demand at present.

THE WORLD'S HOP CROP.

The following estimates of the production of hops, largely from official sources, is from a report by United States Consul George E. Baldwin, to which is added the production of the various countries in 1902 for comparison:—

Country.	(estimated).	
	1903.	1902.
Germany—	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bavaria..	297,000	299,200
Wurtemberg..	77,000	74,800
Baden..	44,000	38,500
Alsace-Lorraine..	71,500	71,500
Prussia..	44,000	33,000
Totals..	533,500	517,000
Austria..	143,000	217,800
Russia..	89,000	77,000
France..	55,000	49,500
Belgium..	42,000	66,000
England..	418,000	342,000
America..	462,000	396,000
Australia and all other countries..	16,500	16,500
Totals..	1,700,000	1,681,800

SOME OF FASHION'S HINTS.

A loose glove is certainly much better than an over-tight one, tightness in everything—gloves, corsets, and shoes—is put into a back chapter entirely nowadays. The glove of the moment for day wear has only two buttons, the long, tight sleeves having done away with the four and six-button lengths. Of course, for evening wear very long gloves are always worn. This is the time, too, when short lengths of ribbon, bought in the summer remnant sales, can be made up into numberless pretty little articles, such as bows for the hair, trimmings for a rainy day hat, or even a ribbon

work corset cover or bolero, when new collars or lawn or silk can be embroidered in odd moments.

It is becoming quite general now to wear a tiny white cambric collar and cuffs, even with the deepest mourning. Not the usual widow's collar and cuffs, but a simple little French muslin turnover collar with no embroidery but a plain, hemstitched edge; the cuffs to match. A little black embroidery can be worn on it, or a hem of black muslin edging it. A pearl necklace can also be worn if desired. Some women wear diamonds, and both these stones and pearls are permitted for mourning, but no colored stones of any kind. Some of the smartest belts are made of plaited ribbon and leather. The former can be quite easily made at home, and only need three stiffening bones in the inside, and a pretty buckle, to look as effective as those bought in the shops.

Very large, handsome buttons of old silver, dull gold or enamel are sometimes the only note of ornament or color upon such a coat; but, again, the girdle may be of jewelled, gold, silver, or silk embroidered galon, and touches of the same trimming may appear at the wrists and in some waist-coat or collar line effect. Perfectly close fitting short coats, double-breasted and fastening with huge buttons, are as popular as the basqued coats, though not quite so practicable, as they are likely to crush any soft trimmings on the gown bodice front. These short fitted coats and the box front short coats may have a straight line around the bottom, but some of the jauntiest models slope up in a rounded curve, short over the hips and finished with a short postilion back.

OCEAN "GREYHOUNDS" NOT PROFITABLE.

It is stated in financial circles in Berlin that the maintenance of the three great ocean flyers—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Kronprinz Wilhelm, and Kaiser Wilhelm II.—has proved so unremunerative that the North German Lloyd Company is unable to declare a dividend for the current year. On the other hand it is said that the Hamburg-American Line, which abandoned the construction of six-day boats, will pay from 5 to 6 per cent. The North German Lloyd's fast boats have proved profitable only during four months of the year; for the rest of the time they have been a dead loss. The operating expenses eat up practically all the profits from other sources, such as steerage passengers and freight. Believing that slow boats are the real money-makers, the Hamburg-American Line has just contracted with Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, for a 20,000-ton nine-day vessel, which will enter the trans-Atlantic service next spring.

FUR WRAPS FOR WINTER WEAR.

Fur has taken unto itself extravagance and frivolity, and a saunter through a fashionable fur shop to-day would open the eyes of the woman whose old style sealskin coat marked the limit of her knowledge or imagination concerning fur possibilities. Naturally, fur coats do not lend themselves so readily to oddity and novelty as the smaller fur pieces, such as stoles and muffs. In the first place, they are usually so expensive that when a woman buys one she wants to be able to wear it for several successive seasons, and consequently doesn't favor extremes.

The plain coat of sealskin or Persian lamb with close fitting back and box or blouse front and of a length to suit the wearer is perhaps the wisest of fur coat investments. But gradually elaboration has crept into the province of the fur coat, and the level of feminine extravagance has risen, until now there is ready sale for fur garments of most elaborate description, and even costly fur is heavily trimmed, often in defiance of the canons of good taste and beauty. This scheme of ornamentation prevails more generally among the blouse Etons, boleros, mantelets and pelerines than among the longer coats; and many of the new coat models are severely plain, save perhaps for a collar of some contrasting fur, ornaments and cords of chenille or handsome buttons.

The short box coat that obtained considerable vogue last year is occasionally seen this season, but in fur, as in cloth, the preference in short coats is given to the fitted coat, or at least to the coat with a closely fitting back. Among the best of the new models is a blouse coat with fitted back, a double-breasted, slightly pouched front and short basques, either sloping away in front or falling straight and reaching to a point just below the hip. This model is, of course, belted, either with one of the new braid girdles or a girdle of ribbon or galon. It may have a rolling collar, or, as is the case with a model sketched here, it may be collarless and finished with a flat collar piece of fur crossed in front and fastened with pasementerie ornaments.

ALLEGED WILFUL DAMAGE AT BROCKVILLE.

An unusual case was aired at the Brockville, Ont., Police Court some days ago, when Chas. J. Altman, formerly one of the members of the Union Hat Works firm, was taken into custody charged with being a party to mutilating goods in process of manufacture at the hat works factory, with the intent to render the same useless. Some time ago, writes a correspondent, Mr. Altman, who was the junior member of the firm, withdrew by mutual consent of the other two partners. Before and since then disagreements existed between Mr. Altman and his former partners, and it is now alleged that Altman while at the hat works employed and bribed a workman named McQuigge to cause part of the machinery to be so disarranged as to destroy a large quantity of hats while in process of manufacture, to the extent of \$3,000. When the discovery was made the firm engaged Detective T. F. Milloy, of Montreal, one of the Government Secret Service men, and also one of the Quebec provincial detectives.

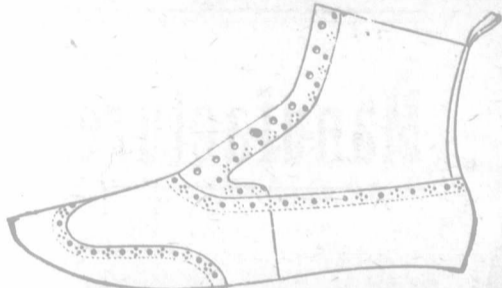
McQuigge in the meantime moved to Belleville. Milloy made his acquaintance there in disguise, and states that he obtained from him a confession, making a clean breast of the whole affair, in which he implicated Altman. On the strength of this McQuigge was placed under arrest and brought here yesterday. He is now in jail on remand. The parties were not ready to proceed when Altman was arraigned, and the case was enlarged for a week. The magistrate fixed bail at \$4,000, the prisoner in \$2,000, and two sureties of \$1,000 each, also \$500 in cash. This Altman could not secure, and was accordingly remanded to jail. It is likely that McQuigge and Altman will waive the preliminary hearings and be committed for trial before the judge. The Union Hat Works was bonused a year ago to come from St. John's, Que.

STATISTICS FROM THE NEW BRITISH BLUE BOOK.

Though it is true that the United Kingdom's exports of manufactures to the principal protected countries and colonies were only £87,062,000 in 1902, as compared with £94,504,000 in 1900, £101,896,000 in 1890, and £93,349,000 in 1880, it is also a fact that its exports to all other countries and colonies were £140,538,000 in 1902, against £130,696,000 in 1900, £127,104,000 in 1890, and £104,851,000 in 1880. If any conclusion at all can be drawn from these Blue Book figures, it is that natural causes are deflecting Great Britain's exports of manufactures in some measure from old customers to new. The figures relating to tin plate are worth a moment's notice. The average annual export of tin plate to the United States in 1887-90 (the four years preceding the McKinley law) were £4,278,667, from which amount they diminished to £887,432 in 1902. But the exports to other markets rose in the same period from £1,403,974 to £3,445,734, showing how far gains in one quarter may be relied upon to counteract losses in another. The astonishing thing, says the New York Post, is not that British trade with the principal protected nations should have decreased so much, but that the shrinkage should have been no larger. In view of the textile development of Germany and the United States

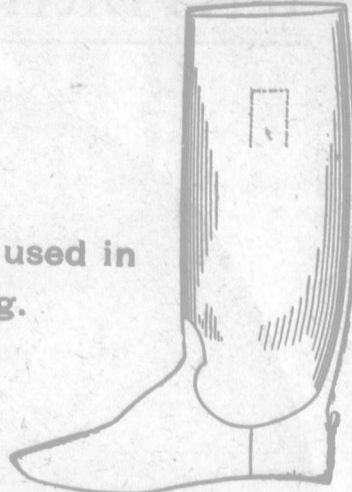
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In recent years, it is really surprising to find the United Kingdom actually increasing its exports of cotton manufactures to both between 1890 and 1902—in the case of Germany from about £2,800,000 to £3,800,000 and in that of our own country from £2,800,000 to £3,600,000. And in this connection it is worth noting that the Kingdom's consumption of raw cotton increased from 6,900,000 cwts. in 1854 to 15,700,000 cwts. in 1899 (the maximum figure). The consumption of raw wool was at its maximum in 1898. The production of pig iron was at its height in 1899, and the consumption of this commodity was at its greatest in the same year. In the face of such facts it is absurd to talk about Great Britain's declining industry.

NEW COMPANIES IN ONTARIO.

The Ontario Government have granted a charter of incorporation to the Dreanite Explosive Company, of Canada, with head offices in Toronto. The concern has been capitalized at \$200,000, and will manufacture and deal in explosives of all kinds, as well as electrical and other machinery. The provisional directors are J. T. Eastwood, Geo. Stevenson, and A. W. Holmstead.—Another newly-incorporated company with head office in Toronto, is the Ontario-Alberta Ranch and Packing Company, with a capital of \$500,000. Those behind it are J. H. Hallet, A. J. Williams, A. C. Cornell, and Joseph Doust.

The following companies have also received charters:—Empire Land Co., Toronto, capital \$500,000; provisional directors, Hon. Robert Rogers, J. W. Langmuir, T. G. Blackstock, R. L. Patterson, E. W. Day.—The Odorless Oil Stove and Burner Co., Toronto, capital \$50,000; provisional directors J. H. Stone, R. H. Stewart, D. A. Ghent.—The Hussey Mower Co., Toronto, capital \$300,000; provisional directors, R. W. Hussey, E. F. Hiatt, F. S. Hussey.—The Snyder Bros.' Upholstering Company, Waterloo, capital \$35,000; provisional directors, H. M. Snyder, A. H. Snyder, H. W. Roos.—The Croft Lumber Co., Huntsville, capital \$40,000; provisional directors, Geo. Paget, A. E. Paget, Jas. Rae, Chas. E. Paget.—The E. J. Wilkinson Co., Toronto, capital \$40,000; provisional directors, J. E. Wilkinson, Martin Love, A. E. Long, E. A. Peaker, Wm. Wilkinson.—The Shakespeare Gold Mining Co., Shakespeare, capital \$2,000,000; pro-

visional directors, W. E. Seelye, Wm. Wood, F. C. Bolin, R. J. Hartley, J. N. Navert, James Miller, Andrew Gowan.—Ben Hur Manufacturing Co., Hamilton, capital \$25,000; provisional directors, T. Burrows, jr., T. A. Isard, Wm. Marshall.—The Investors' Mercantile Agency, Toronto, capital \$50,000; provisional directors, S. Nesbitt, John Robertson, P. H. Drayton.—Cullen-Johnson Brass Manufacturing Company, Toronto, capital \$40,000; provisional directors, F. N. Cullen, H. E. Johnson, Wm. Meen.—St. Catharines Box and Lumber Company, capital \$75,000; provisional directors, Martha Wilson, M. J. Murphy, W. S. Duffin, H. H. Wilson.—The Preston-Bell Furniture and Lumber Company, Fort Frances, capital \$95,000; provisional directors, W. H. Prittie, S. Lloyd, W. B. Stephens, M. R. Duncan, W. A. Grier.—The Intercolonial Realty Company, London, capital \$100,000; provisional directors, J. H. Dunn, John Nagie, W. G. Clunn, Edward Parrott, J. C. Spencer.—The Owen Sound Distillery and Cattle-feeding Company, capital \$500,000, provisional directors, W. H. Prittie, S. Lloyd, W. B. Stephens, M. R. Duncan, W. A. Grier.

CLEARING HOUSE MANAGER.

The bankers of Toronto have appointed a permanent manager of the clearing house, in the person of Mr. G. W. Yarker, former manager of the Toronto branch of the Bank of Montreal. The selection of a permanent manager, says the Globe, carries with it the decision to secure a more suitable location, and the clearing house will probably soon occupy more extensive quarters. Mr. Yarker was appointed by a representative gathering of bankers, which met in the Board of Trade. Mr. Massey Morris of the Bank of Commerce presided. During the past few years the practice has been to appoint a representative of different banks to manage the clearing, each representative holding office for one month. This system was found to be unsatisfactory, for a number of reasons, and the bankers were unanimous in making the change. For the past few years Mr. Yarker, the new manager, has been engaged in the brokerage business.

—Grand Trunk Railway System.—Earnings 1st to 7th November, 1903, \$692,115; 1902, \$628,467; increase, \$65,648.

TELEGRAMS: RIBOTINE, LEICESTER.

WATERHOUSE REYNOLDS & CO.,



Corset

Manufacturers,

Brown
Street,

Leicester,
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MANUFACTURERS
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MADAME JEANNE,
MADAME LIEDER,
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RIBOLINE.

Great Reduction of Import Duty.

**Speciality in Mens Suits
In Serges and Tweeds.**

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All sizes delivered
Free on Board, London.

Strong, Durable and Well Made.

Write for Patterns or send remittance or
trade references for Sample Range.

E. Berger & Co.,

**Famous
Works,**

Butland St., LEICESTER, ENG.



REPORTED FAILURE OF HARVESTS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg advices report large districts in Russia again threatened with famine and epidemics of fever. The provincial Governors of four provinces are sending ominous reports, which mean a winter of suffering for millions of helpless inhabitants. The harvest was a complete failure in large areas of the Central and Eastern Provinces. There are cases of typhus and scarlet fever among the adults, and hunger, typhus and skin diseases among the children are beginning to show with alarming frequency. In numerous districts the peasants have disposed of all their cattle, so their children will be deprived of milk. Count Stebelikoff, of the Red Cross Society, fears that if the Government fails to take immediate steps to help the peasantry there may be a repetition of the terrible year of 1891 in a region inhabited by 16,000,000 people. In 41 districts the summer wheat was destroyed. In 105 others the rye, the chief breadstuff of the people, has been a total failure. In 28 there was no harvest at all. From numerous districts in Siberia come tales of distress, owing to the grain having been harvested before it was ripe, causing it to develop poison, and rendering it unfit for food.

HUTCHINS & MAY,

LIMITED.

BRISTOL, Eng.
And STAPLE HILL.

REGISTERED OFFICES:

23 Portland Square, - BRISTOL, Eng.

ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

An immense artificial cascade has been determined upon by the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., as the centrepiece of the semi-circular lay-out of the principal buildings. The cascade itself will be divided into three parts—a large middle cascade with a smaller one at each side—the water flowing directly into the head of the Grand Basin. In all, about 90,000 gallons of water per minute will be supplied at a head of 159 feet, forming the greatest artificial water effect ever attempted.

The water will be taken from the Grand Basin and will be raised to the top of the cascade by a pumping station located under Festival Hall. The pumping machinery will consist of three 36-inch single stage turbine centrifugal pumps, each driven by a 2,000-horse-power Westinghouse alternating current motor. The total horse-power utilized will thus be 6,000, making this the largest electric pumping station in the world. The pumps and other pieces of machinery for this plant are now being installed.

NEW POST OFFICES IN THE WEST.

The following new post offices were opened in Manitoba and the Territories last week: Brunkild, served from Winnipeg; Chesterwold, served from Ponoka; Eagle Creek, served from Saskatoon; Esterhazy, served from Whitewood; Forshee, served from Lacombe; Little Plume, served from Medicine Hat; Macewan, served from Nanton; Milnerton, served from Knee Hill Valley; Ossa, served from Arcola; Park, served from Saskatoon; Patience, served from Millet; Pozerville, served from Whitford; Rimbey, served from Lacombe; Soda Lake, served from Whitford; Warwick, served from Whitford; Welwyn Station, served from Moosomin. Names changed: Esterhazy to Kolin. Offices closed: Boucherville, Algoma, Ont.

A NEW LIGHT BRIGADE.

There is an effort being made in the west end to give practical effect to the discontent in the minds of the people respecting the advance in the cost of lighting. A canvass is about to be undertaken to persuade one thousand families to remove their gas and electric meters and return to the "light of other days," the old-fashioned tallow or wax or stearine candle, or to the more ornamental modern oil-lamp, or the acetylene gas. Several persons have expressed their readiness to enrol themselves among the new Light Brigade, but we fancy many citizens will prefer to let their neighbours try it.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday Evening, Nov. 12, 1903.

Coming events cast their shadows before, is a line being illustrated just now by a new Canadian loan being discussed in London. It is understood that the proceeds of this loan are for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, but this seems premature as the course, or profile of the line has not been settled. A large sum will, however, be needed for surveying, which cannot occupy less than a couple of years to be thoroughly done. Before this work is completed construction may be commenced, as it is likely to be in 1905, when there will be heavy expenditures on this enterprise. The continuous fall in the stocks of the U. S. Steel Corporation has been the leading feature in the securities market. It will be remembered that the employees of this enterprise were offered the very great privilege of investing their savings in the company's shares. One wonders what those who snapped at this precious bait think of the matter? More than half their investment has vanished. If they look at this experience like

Leggings!! Leggings!!



The Puttle Legging.

High-Class Leggings,
in all Patterns and from
all Classes of Material.



The Puttle Legging.



The Anglo-Indian Legging.

Pig-Skin, Tan & Antelope,
Calf, Tan Brick, Smooth
and Grained Hide.



The Express Legging.



The W. W. Legging.



The Colonial Legging—Front View.



The Colonial Legging—Back View.

L. Watkin & Sons, WELLINGBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

sensible men, they will discover one radical difference between capital and labour, which artisans universally ignore, which is this, capital is liable to extinction, to be destroyed, to be entirely unproductive of income, whereas labour, that is the capacity of labour, is never extinguished, never destroyed, and labour always gets some return in cash. The city is worrying over so many thousands of householders being in arrears with water rent. The rent is no doubt excessive in this city. As water is a vital necessity for all classes and all ages it ought to be provided at the lowest possible cost and not, as in Montreal, made an article of civic merchandise. The Bankers' Association is now in session at its annual meeting. The business is reported to be of no special interest. All last year's officers were re-elected. Cotton mills in the States are shortening production, partly because cotton is dear, but more because stocks are getting too bulky. The U.S. Agriculture Department reports the wheat crop at 659,028,000 bushels as against 470,063,008 in 1902; corn, 2,313,000,000 bushels, against 2,523,648,312 in 1902. Other cereals and potatoes are below last year. Consols, 88. The bank rate is expected to be raised to-day in order to check the efflux of gold. Demand sterling is now lower than for years. The local market is again very dull. Dom. Coal has sold at 74 to 74½; Dom. Iron 8 to 8¼; pfd., 23½; Twin City 87¼ to 88; Montreal Street 199½; Bank of Montreal 255; Toronto 220¼; Nova Scotia 269; Commerce 152¾; Imperial 220; Dominion 220. Paris, exchange on London, 25f 10c; Berlin 20m 45¾pf. Sterling exchange, 60's, 7¾; demand 8¾. Call money remains at 5½ to 6. The rate will be discussed at the Bankers' meeting to-day.

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

Banks.	Shares			Average same date 1902.
	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Montreal	64	256	254½	263
Toronto	3	220½	220¼	245
Merchants	18	154	153¼	161
Royal	11	205½	205½	184
Nova Scotia	5	269	269	260
Commerce	1	158	158	...
Hochelaga	2	130	130	...
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pac. Railway Co.	2617	119	117	129¾
Montreal L. H. & P. Co.	3940	76½	72¼	92¾
Montreal Street Railway	82	200	198	272½
Dittl. new	50	189	187	...
Toronto Street Railway	491	96½	95¾	113½
Halifax Street Railway	220	90	89	102½
Toledo Railway	360	23	21½	31
Twin City Transit	2092	88½	86	113
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	553	80	77	93½
Commercial Cable	322	150	150	172
Bell Telephone	9	147	145	162
Montreal Cotton	5	110	110	127

Canadian Buyers. Tariff reduced on English Manufactures 33½ p.c. opens up the best market for the best goods.

JOSEPH TUCKER,

Equipment and General Stores,

Newington Green Road, LONDON, N., Eng

Inventor of many Specialities for Travelling and for Residents Abroad.

Quotations given for every class of goods.

Those who reside in extremely cold climates should see natural Camel Hair Fleecy Cloth, light, durable, and warm. In several textures, for Pyjamas, Dressing Gowns, Sleeping Sacks, Blankets, Wraps, etc. Natural Wool Sheets in all widths.

Malarial Mosquitos completely mastered by the Unique Canopy, which can be adapted to Bed, Study or Verandah. Send for diagrams. Double-Warp untearable Mosquito Net; rot and ant-proof, non-flammable.

Lambswool for Underwear will neither shrink, "felt," nor become hard from rough washing. (Guaranteed.)

Fine Gauze, Wool and Silk, for extreme heat. Very absorbent and will keep the body healthy.

Tropical Tweeds and Heavy Wraps for extremes of climate.

Speciality. Spitalfields Silk for Suits; Ladies Costumes, of light materials, a luxury in all tropical countries; send for Patterns and the French System of self-measurement.

The latest improvements for saving space and weight, render travelling on the Veldt, now comfortable and healthy.

Price List, 825 pages, representing stock of goods of all classes, free by post. Missionaries, Travellers Explorers and Miners should see this before making preparations.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Dominion Cotton	253	32	26	53½
Dom. Coal, common	975	74%	72¼	125½
Do. pref.	110	110	110	116
Laurentide Pulp Co.	50	75	75	95
Ogilvie Pfd	230	115	115	128
Detroit United Elec. Ry	1488	65	63¼	84¼
Dominion Iron & Steel, com	3295	8%	6%	53¼
Ditto. pfd	55	23½	20	93¼
Nova Scotia	215	75	74	100
Bonds.				
Montreal Street Ry	2000	102	102	...
Nova Scotia	1000	107¼	107¼	...
Dom. Coal	1000	108	108	...
Dom. Iron & Steel	76000	57	49	85½

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, November 12, 1903.

The fact that people are inclined to hold on to summer conditions in the autumn months, braving all breezes until the snow changes the season to actual winter, is largely responsible for the absence of briskness generally shown at this time of year. Exceptionally mild November weather is never good for trade. Exporters, however, find this condition advantageous and are making the most of it. Dairy products are advancing in price. Hardware shipments are brisk. Leather is in active movement on English account. Values in other lines about steady.

BUTTER.—There is a better feeling existing, the market ruling much firmer and showing considerable more activity. Orders are coming in freely for export account, and local trade is likewise reported much better. Finest fresh creamery sells at 21 to 21½c, with qualities slightly under bringing 20 to 20½c. In dairy there has been a good selling demand.

COTTON STOCK, Quebec.—The amalgamation is quite probable.

N. A. LIFE, Toronto.—Next week.

El Padre Needles

10 CENTS.

UNIVERSITY,

5 CENTS.

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

Made and Guaranteed by

S. Davis & Sons,

MONTREAL, Que.

JAMES PERCIVAL & COMPANY,

Rolleston St.,

LEICESTER, England.

Specialties:

Football Boots,

Cycling Shoes,

Rubber Heeled

Ward Shoes,

Children's Cheap

Oxford

and 2-Bar Shoes.



All Shipping Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Manufactured under the New Canadian Tariff.

J. R. Bousfield & Co.

LIMITED

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers



126 HOUNDSDITCH,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Finest Bespoke Manufacturers
33½ p.c. in



in England, for the Canadian Market,
favour of Canada.

choice to finest Western bringing 16½ to 17c, with selected ¼c higher. Grades under finest range from 15 to 16c. A few packages of fresh rolls have arrived and sell at 17 to 17½c. A London cable of the 10th inst. reads:—Canadian butter maintains its value and the demand has further improved. The imports averaged about 550 tons daily during October. New butter from Australia and New Zealand is selling at 108 shillings per cwt. for choicest quality winter-made. New Zealand butter fetches 104 shillings per cwt.

CEMENTS.—A feature of the market this week was the arrival of 1,000 brls. German cement, despite the surtax. As one dealer explained it: "German cement is an exception for its quality will cause it to 'adhere' to its former ways." There is still a good jobbing trade, owing to the open weather. Arrivals for week were 10,280 bags and 3,050 brls. Belgian and German cement and 191,400 fire bricks.

CHEESE.—The market is showing more strength, with quotations about ¼c higher. Holders are refusing to sell any large quantities at present prices, feeling that 'tis but a matter of a few days till a further advance will take place. Finest Western white is quoted at 10½ to 10¾c, with Quebec make difficult to buy under 10¼ to 10½c. Several large orders are in for export account, which have not been filled,

owing to the limits being ¼c under price finest is held at. Country boards:—Stirling Ont., Nov. 11.—At the cheese board to-day 1,800 were boarded; sales: 445 at 10 3-16c; 700 at 10 3-16c; 500 at 10 3-16c; board adjourned for two weeks.—Picton, Ont., 11.—At the cheese board to-day thirteen factories boarded 589 boxes; all colored; 10 5-16 bid; 70 sold.—Woodstock, Ont., 11.—At the cheese board here today 5,415 boxes of colored and 2,230 boxes of white were offered; 10¼c bid; 10¾ to 11c asked.

CORN REPORT.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the U. S. department of agriculture on the production of corn in 1903 indicate a total yield of about 2,313,000,000 bushels, or an average yield of 25.8 bus. an acre, as compared with an average yield of 26.8 bushels one year ago, 16.7 bushels in 1901, and a 10-year average of 23.9 bushels. The general average as to quality is 83.1 per cent., as compared with 80.7 last year, 73.7 in 1901, and 85.5 in 1900. It is estimated that about 5.2 per cent of the corn crop of 1902 was still in the hands of farmers on the 1st. The preliminary estimate of the average yield an acre of buckwheat is 17.7 bushels, against an average yield an acre of 18.1 bushels in 1902. The average for quality is 91.4 per cent. against 88.1 last year, 93.3 in 1901, and 90.2 in 1900.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield an acre of potatoes

CABLE CODE: A.B.C., 5th EDITION.

TELEPHONE: 590, KETTERING.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATTELL BROS.," KETTERING.

UP-TO-DATE.**CATTELL BROTHERS.,****Avenue Works,
KETTERING, ENGLAND.****Export Manufacturers of Gents BOOTS & SHOES, in Box Calf,
Black and Tan Glace, Tan Willow, Brown Calf, &c., in Goodyear
Welted, Fair Stitched, Standard Screwed and M.S. work.****COMPETITION DEFIED.****Best Value for Wholesale Buyers in the Trade.
F.O.B. at any English Port.**

is 84.7 bushels, against an average yield of 96.0 bushels in 1902. The average to quality is 86.4 per cent, as compared with 90.4 per cent in November last. The preliminary estimate of the average yield an acre of hay is 1.54 tons, against an average yield of 1.50 tons in 1902. The average as to quality is 91.3 per cent, against 85.7 per cent in November last. The preliminary estimate of the average yield an acre of tobacco is 786.3 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 797.3 pounds in 1902. The average as to quality is 85.9 per cent.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Is coming in more freely, and the market is weak and lower. It is difficult to place turkeys at over 12 to 12½c lb., with geese slow selling at 7 to 8c lb. Ducks find active sale at 11 to 12c lb. with a scarcity of chickens and firm prices at 10 to 11c lb. Fowls 7 to 9c and not much sought after. An Ottawa report of recent date reads: Canadian farmers who have turkeys to export can look for good prices this winter in the English market. This is made clear in a letter which the Department of Trade and Commerce received to-day from Lord Stratheona. His Lordship encloses a communication from Messrs. C. E. Broek & Sons of Leadenhall Market, wherein they state that they learn that Canadian turkeys will be scarce this year in London for the Christmas market, and in view of the general appearance of high prices, they suggest that it would be to the advantage of Canadian dealers to ship a fair quantity. Prices for English turkeys, they say, will undoubtedly reach very high figures.

EGGS.—In larger offering and prices are somewhat easier. Although no actual decline has taken place in the market the tendency is in favor of buyers. New laid are keeping scarce, and command 24 to 25c with selected fall bringing 22 to 23c, and cold storage stock 18 to 20c doz. Lined are somewhat slow in selling, which is accounted for by the mild

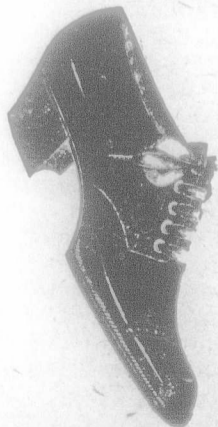
weather. The asking price is 16½ to 17c, but no quantity could be moved at these prices. Fresh eggs collected by private parties and delivered direct to a few city retail grocers are now being sold by the latter at 50c dozen. With the advent of real winter the price will climb further beyond the reach of the economically inclined, for the level of this stock is 60c.

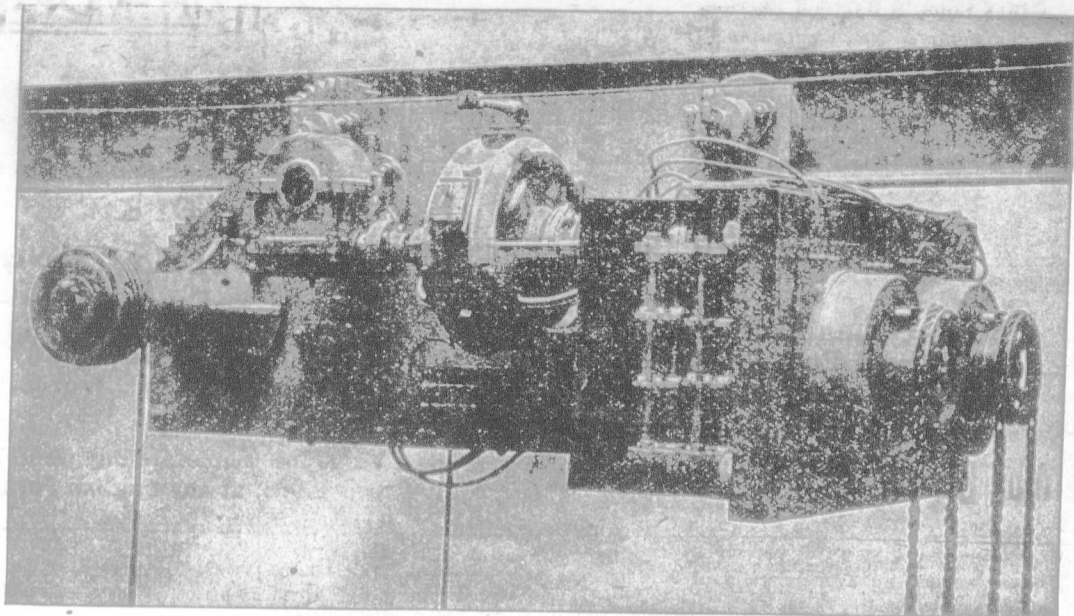
FISH.—Owing to full supplies of haddock from Nova Scotia again coming on the market prices have declined about ½c lb. Trout and whitefish are now out of season. Haddies are becoming more plentiful, and prices are expected to be lower. Quotations—Fresh Fish.—B. C. salmon, fresh, 15c; Gaspe chilled, 15c; halibut, 12c, frozen 10c; pickerel or dore, 8c; fresh steak cod, 5c; haddock 4c; dressed bull-heads, 8c; pike 6c. Salt Fish—Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.25 per keg; No. 1 salt mackerel, in 20-lb. kits, \$2; No. 2, \$1.50; new salt herrings, Labrador, \$5.50; do. half barrels, \$3; green cod, No. 1 \$6; do. No. 2, \$5.00; salt pollock, \$3.75 per brl. of 200 lbs.; No. 1 salt haddock, \$3.75 per brl.; new B C salmon, \$13.50 per brl.; and \$7 per half brl. Smoked Fish—Haddies, 7½c; kippered herrings \$1 per half box; smoked herrings in bundles of five boxes, 15c a box; St. John bloaters \$1.25 per box; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.25 per box; kipperines, \$3.50 a case of 3 dozen cartons. Prepared Fish—Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5c; boneless fish, loose, in 25-lb. boxes, 4c; dry cods, in cwts., \$4.75 per cwt.; skinless cod, in cases, \$4.75 per case. Oysters—Selects \$1.60 per gallon, and standards at \$1.40 per gallon. No. 1 handpicked Malpeque cup oysters, \$6.50 to \$7.50. No. 1 handpicked Malpeques \$5 to \$5.50 per brl.; No. 2 \$3.75 to \$4, and common \$2.50 to \$3.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Shipments of apples continue heavy and with few exceptions prices obtained abroad allow of fair profits. The shipments from the port of Montreal for the

J. HOLMES

WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,**Rambler Works, Clarke Road,****Northampton,
ENGLAND.**33½ p.c. in favour of
Canadians.



ELECTRIC JENNY

To Run on Overhead Beam and Lift and Transport Goods in Mills, Factories,
Warehouses, Etc., Etc.

MAKERS:

Jessop & Appleby Bros. (LEICESTER and) Ltd.

LONDON CRANE & ENGINE WORKS:

LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

22 WALBROOK (CANNON STREET)

LONDON, ENGLAND.

LIFTING MACHINERY OF ALL TYPES AND POWERS A SPECIALITY.

week ending November 7, are:—Liverpool, 31,370 brls., 2,842 boxes; Glasgow, 15,939 brls., 5,086 boxes; London 8,685 brls., 1,623 boxes; Manchester, 6,858 brls., 2,729 boxes; Bristol, 5,819 brls., 1,892 boxes; total, 68,701 brls., 13,172 boxes. We quote as follows:—Almeria grapes, extra fancy long keeping heavy weight, \$7 per keg; fancy ditto., \$6.50; choice ditto., \$6; good medium weights, \$5.50. Oranges, Jamaicas in brls., \$4.75; do., in boxes, 150, 170, 200 size, \$3. Lemons, fancy new Messinas, 300 size, \$4. Bananas, Port Limon extra, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Pineapples, crates Havanas, 24 size, \$6.00. Sweet potatoes, Jerseys, per brl., \$3.25; Onions, red onions in bags 150 lbs., \$3; 75 lbs., \$1.55; Spanish onions, large cases, about 150 lbs., \$2.15. Cranberries, extra dark Cape Code, \$11 per brl.; do. Nova Scotias, \$9.50 brl. Apples, XXX winters, all varieties, \$3.50 per brl.; XX winters, all varieties \$2.75 brl.; handpicked Fameuse, \$3.50 brl.; choice or XX, \$2.75 brl. New figs, finest quality 2 inch, 10 lb. boxes, 10c lb.; 2¼ inch, 1 lb. boxes, 10c; 2½ inch, 5 crowns, 11 lb. boxes, 11c; 2½ inch, 5 crowns, 20 lb. boxes, 12c; 2¾ inch, 6 crowns, 48 lb. boxes, 17c lb; natural figs in 25 lb. boxes, 6½c lb. Dates, 1 lb. packages, 6c. New Grenoble walnuts, 13½c; new Tarragona almonds 12c; new Sicily filberts, 9c; Jumbo pecans, 10c; large pecans, 13c; Brazil pecans, 13c; peanuts, Bon Ton, roasted, 11½c; Sun, roasted, 9½c; G, 8½c; Coon, roasted, 7½c; shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 28c; shelled walnuts, 26c. A Montreal exporter says:—Liverpool cable states: "No Canadian offering until Wednesday, when the cargo ex Canada and Bavarian will be sold." Thomas Russell cables from Glasgow: "There is a good demand for best quality fruit at satisfactory prices." "Last week there were sent from this port 68,509 barrels of apples. Only one other city on this side of the Atlantic had a greater shipment," says a N. Y. report of last Saturday. "Montreal sent out 75,897 barrels. Although Boston is a noted shipping centre for apple growers, there were taken from her port in the same time only 22,934 barrels. Up to and including Novem-

ber 1 there has been shipped from New York to foreign ports 559,100 barrels this season. During the same time there have been shipped from Boston, New York, Portland, Montreal, Halifax, St. John and Annapolis 1,434,188 barrels. At this time in 1902 New York had exported only 202,252 barrels, and in 1901 the export amounted to 36,609 barrels. The total number of apples sent across during the year of 1902 footed up to 851,887 barrels and during 1901 241,579 barrels.

Yesterday's sales of apples at Liverpool were fully 10,000 barrels more than the largest sale ever held there before. Fully 50,000 barrels were disposed of during the day, and the sale was continued in the evening. Among the apples sold were those shipped by the steamship Canada and the steamship Bavarian. Liverpool cables quoted Baldwins selling at 13s to 16s; Spies, 12s to 15s; russets, 13s to 17s; Greenings, 15s to 19s; Ben Davis, 12s to 14s; Kings, 20s to 23s; Bellflowers and Pippins, 12s 6d; sundries, 12s to 15s. Glasgow cables quoted a strong market. Kings sold at 20s to 24s; Baldwins, 15s to 19s; Greenings, 17s to 19s 6d; Spies, 14s 6d to 19s 3d.

GREEN HIDES.—Montreal green are still selling on basis of 9c lb. for No. 1, although reduced in price at Toronto, Chicago and New York. Lambskins and calfskins are unchanged. Rendered tallow is worth 5¼c lb.

GROCERIES.—Sugars steady on basis of \$4.10 for standard granulated, in brls. Christmas trade has exercised its influence and all lines connected with this festive season are moving with the usual speed. Direct cargoes of dried fruit are now in port. Valencia raisins sell at from 5½ to 7c; currants at from 4½ to 6c. Mixed candy is worth from 5¼c lb. up to 12c. Molasses is unchanged at 42c gallon in puncheons. The increase in the world's visible supply of coffee during October, according to the figures compiled by the New York Coffee Exchange, was 147,702 bags. Cable advices from Holland con-

Canadians!! Buy in the English Market.

Sellers' Russian Cream

For Brown Leather Goods.
Gives a brilliant polish and imparts the odour of Russia Leather.
Does not separate.
In metal screw capped glass jars, etc.

Sellers' Box-Calf Cream

Superior to any preparation yet introduced for Box Calf Glacé Kid and all fine grain Leather Boots and Shoes.



Sellers' Cream Blacking

Supersedes Paste and Liquid Blacking.

Boot Cream and Blacking for Box-Calf, Glacé Kid, and all kinds of Black Leather Boots and Shoes, etc.

Will not rot the stitches, but softens, preserves and water-proofs the leather.

In air-tight lever lid tins, specially packed for Export.

These goods are superior to those made in America and under the New Canadian Tariff 33% per cent. cheaper.

Full Export Price List and samples if desired on application.

To the Inventors and Sole Makers.

John Sellers & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
11 Clerkenwell Green, LONDON, England.

time to report a firm market for cloves. Cable advices from the other side report a continued firmness for currants, with the late advances maintained.

LEATHER.—Jobbing leather is still wanted here, any supplies going out about as quick as they arrive. Prices are steady. Local shoe houses are taking liberal supplies of dongola and other upper goods, while shipments of leather to the English markets were never brisker. Altogether the situation in the leather market is quite satisfactory. The complaint of the leather cutters at Quebec against the shoe manufacturers in connection with the matter of increased wages, was dismissed last night by the judgment of the majority of the Board of Arbitration, the complaint being declared not proven and the demand stated to be unjust and contrary to all laws.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Slightly reduced quotations are given for oils this week, raw linseed being 47 to 49c and oiled 50 to 52c. Turpentine is also weaker at 83 to 88c as to quantity. White lead and putty are reported lower. Shellac continues to soar upwards.

PROVISIONS.—There is a weaker feeling in cured meats, owing to the steady decline in fresh killed hogs, and while no actual change has been made in quotations of salted meat it is expected within a few days. Hams and bacon are lower. Abattoir dressed hogs now sell at \$7.25 to \$7.50, with country killed bringing \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs. We quote: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; Canada short cut back pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light Canada short clear pork, \$18.50 to \$19; finest kettle lard, in 20-lb. pails, 10½c; extra pure lard, in 20-lb. pails, 9½c to 10c; choice refined compound lard, 8c to 8½c; hams, 12½c to 13c, and bacon, 13c to 14c per lb. Chicago, Nov. 11.—Provisions continue weak, the January product being 7½c to 12½c lower. Futures closed:

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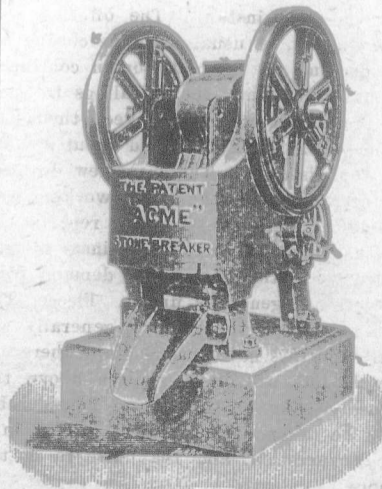
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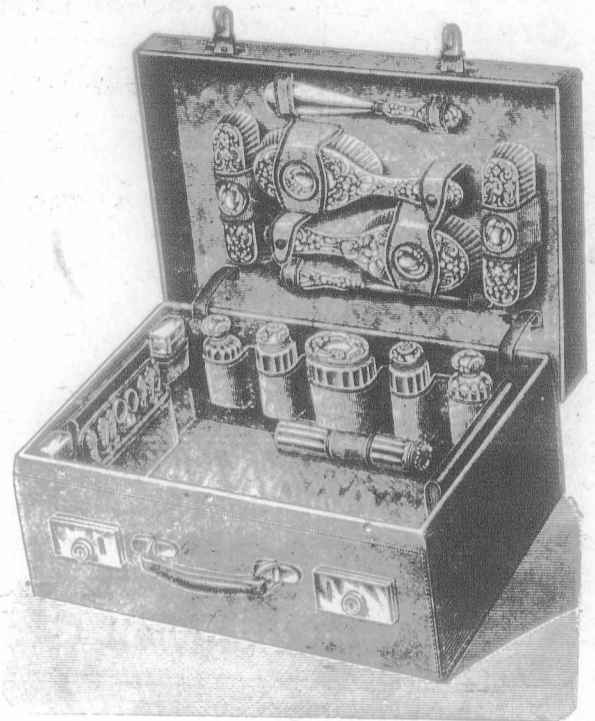
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Pork, January \$11.62½; May, \$11.72½; lard, December, \$3.72½; January, \$6.67½; May, \$6.65; ribs, January, \$6.10; May, \$6.20 to \$6.22½. Cash prices were: Mess pork, \$11.62½ to \$11.75; lard, \$6.85 to \$6.67½; short ribs, sides, \$7.25 to \$7.75; short clear sides, boxed, \$6.75 to \$6.85½.—Liverpool, Nov. 11.—Pork, prime mess, western, firm, 85s; hams, short cut, steady, 53s; bacon, Cumberland cut, dull, 54s; clear bellies, firm, 53s; shoulders, square, firm, 35s.

WOOL.—The situation respecting fine wools does not change from the expressed conditions of many weeks past. The only word of cheer heard by those immediately interested was from a provincial maker of cloth largely used in Government contracts, which orders added to those otherwise picked up might naturally cause the owner to regard the situation with cheer. Cape wool is practically out of the market; late sales around 18c. The next London wool auctions, the last for the year, open on the 24th instant. The offering will be small and of inferior quality, as usual with the closing series of the year. The demand for wool at Boston continued quiet this week. Purchasers confined their dealings to such lots as manufacturers are forced to have to keep their machinery employed. Values as a whole have held about steady. The market for fleece wools is quiet. There are few dealings in foreign wools. For territory wools the call is working well toward fine medium and fine grades. Toronto reports the market for fleece wool as dull. There is no business for export reported. In pulled wools there is a good demand from the home mills, and prices are generally firmer. Fleece—The offerings are fair, but holders in the country generally are asking more than local exporters could pay. While there are occasional sales of small lots at outside points above the prices quoted here, local dealers say that no considerable quantity of wool could be taken at such prices, except in a small way for home consumption, and that holders in the country are asking more than could be made for export. In this market prices quoted for washed are 17c to 17½c, and for

unwashed 8 to 10c. Pulled Wools—Are in good demand and the market is slightly higher at 19 to 22c for supers, and 22 to 24c for extras.

The firm of Longtin Freres, St. Johns, Que., wholesale and retail grocers and wines, is making it interesting for creditors, whose claims aggregate some \$45,000. A. Longtin, the sole owner, is reported to have suddenly left for other—more pleasing—scenes. No statement has yet been made. The principal creditors are the Banque Nationale and Boivin, Wilson & Co. The Imperial Chemical Company, of the same place, in which the Longtins were interested, has also gone into insolvency. Longtins started business about eight years ago.

—As anticipated in a recent issue, Mr. George Caverhill, of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., wholesale hardware merchants of Montreal, has joined the board of directors of the Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Co., his election having taken place at the meeting of the Board held on the 9th instant. Mr. Caverhill is also a director of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., and of the Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.

—The stock of the Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ont., whose premises were destroyed by fire on the 11th instant, included cash registers, computing scales, injectors and various articles of brass manufacture. The loss will probably reach \$30,000, total insurance, \$20,000.

—The department of agriculture estimates the export of cheese from Canada for this year will be \$25,000,000, as compared with something over \$21,000,000 last year.

—The organization of the Canadian Telephone & Telegraph Co. was completed at Ottawa this week.

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PATENT REPORT.

The following weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life building:—Canadian Patents—F. B. McNames, sleighs; C. Warren, selfplaying organs; G. D. Scott, acetylene gas generators; A. D. Thornton, steam packing; E. Hill, extension step ladders; E. Heroux, door latches; A. Demers, lock nuts; P. Desorcy, process of making wool fabrics; P. Desorcy, forming machine for felt garments; P. Desorcy, felting machines; P. Desorcy, manipulating apparatus, for felt and stocking forms; P. Desorcy, stocking stretchers; G. S. Ransom, process for casting hollow sections; F. N. Pitts, carding machines; F. G. Adams, garment holder forms and presses; C. Wood, neck tie clasps and holders; A. J. Wallace, coat hangers; F. W. Tuerk, match igniting devices. American Patents.—J. Cryderman, vehicle-body raiser; E. Horsey, hose cut-off compressor; F. L. Johnson, shingle-machine; W. O. Leduc, cant-hooks; E. R. Marshall, pool-ball rack and register; A. E. Moore, scissors-holder.

ents to place certain patents under the Compulsory License System in lieu of actual manufacture of the patented article, provided application is made before February 13, 1904, in cases of patents granted before August 13th last.

The patents which are likely to be placed under the Compulsory License System are for: an art or process; improvements on a patented invention, when both patents are not held by the same persons; appliances or apparatus used in connection with railways, telegraph, telephone, and lighting systems and other works under the control of the public or large corporations, which are manufactured or constructed only to order and are not according to custom carried in stock.

The cost of preparing and filing a petition for the commissioners' order is ten dollars (\$10.00) in all ordinary cases:

(Information furnished by Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.)

NEW PATENT LAW.

The new law, assented to August 13, 1903, empowers the Commissioners of Pat-

ELECTRIC POWER FOR MILLS.

In a paper read at the recent meeting of the New England Cotton Manufactur-

ers' Association, Dr. F. A. C. Perrine discussed the economics of water power development and suggested a change from the present practice of each mill generating its own power to a system whereby power for all the mills in a given district would be generated and distributed from a centrale station plant. Owing to the subject being as near to the interests of many Canadian manufacturers and the territory so contiguous we reproduce the article in full.

New England mills are equipped with both steam and water power, and there is probably no body of men in the country more familiar with variable power than their superintendents. Water powers not continuous require an equivalent steam power equipment of engines, boilers and men, with interest charges, and in consequence such powers only effect a saving equivalent to the fuel consumption of the steam engine. This, with continuous power and coal at the average New England price, amounts to approximately \$36 per horse power year, and in consequence it is not reasonable to contemplate the development of excess power beyond the continuous flow of the stream where the generation of the excess power involves capital and operation charges exceeding \$36 per year. Furthermore, it is safe to estimate that this means that one should not expend as much as \$300

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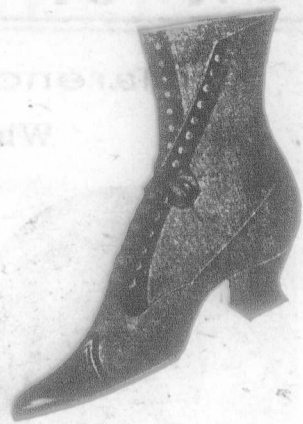
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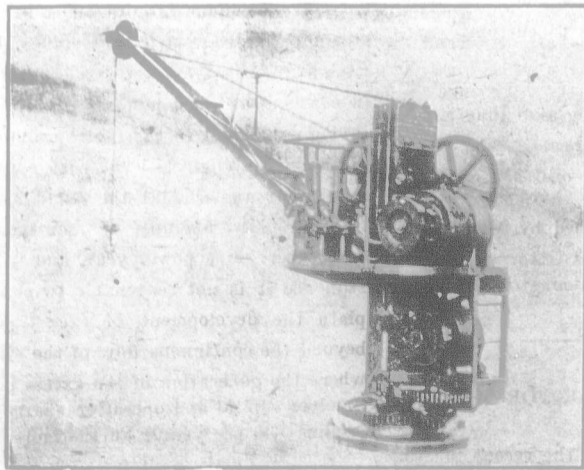
per horse power for the development of excess power, since a cotton mill organization which can only net 6 per cent. on the investment had better use its money in a banking business and go out of manufacturing. In fact, it is unwise to develop the variable power of a river where the expenditure for this portion of the developing exceeds on the basis of twelve months' supply of power, \$200 per horse power, or, in other words, \$100 per horse power for six months' power, or about \$150 per horse power for nine months' power. But it is economical to develop the variable power where the continuous power does not exceed in cost \$300 per horse power, and the variable power does not exceed \$200 per horse power, based upon a continuous rate.

It has been stated that the development for continuous power at a cost not exceeding \$300 per horse power produces energy at a rate with which steam plants cannot compete successfully, no matter what the cost of fuel. Dr. Perrine said he is further of the opinion that where the excess power for a development does not cost more than \$200 per horse power it more than pays for the saving in fuel alone, and that this condition warrants

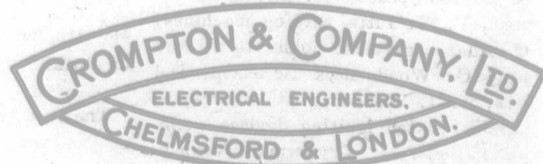
the development of this excess power and the installation of a steam plant to be operated only during the time of the deficiency of water. As these opinions may not be easily justified in the installation of the plants having less than 1,000 horse power minimum capacity, and as the majority of mills and water powers to which the argument might apply are of less capacity than this, it may at first sight seem that the arguments which have been presented have no particular or general interest; but, before hastily arriving at this conclusion, attention should be given to the fact that the development, generation and distribution of power is no more the business of a cotton mill than making investments of a banking character would be.

Cotton mills have been built up along the water powers of New England, and as a consequence we find everywhere wasteful and expensive development of power, a lack of proper railroad facilities and a general disregard for manufacturing convenience in consequence of a choice of site rendered necessary by the domination of the needs of past methods of water power development. Dr. Perrine advocated a centralized plant, develop-

ing power for the use of many cotton mills. In many cases this means the purchase of power from a concern altogether independent of the mill itself, though in the future central power plants may be owned by the cotton mills, precisely as they own their insurance companies today, with a separate and efficient management and with a common interest and aim. The development of the water powers in large units and not in small units, with auxiliary central steam plants, will permit at all times the distribution of constant power to the mills and the consequent location of the mill with reference to their product and operatives and not with reference to the power. In order to do this it is necessary to abandon the developments of small individual falls and to substitute therefor the unification of many falls in to one high head power wherever this can be accomplished by the means of flumes or dams. Whether this shall be done by the individual mills or a separate water power company owned by the mills is a question for each individual case. Generally, in sections thickly covered by mills and intersected with power streams, there is no doubt but that the central plant can easily uti-



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lize and concentrate all powers within a radius of 35 miles, tying the auxiliary steam plants and water power plants together by transmission lines so that the mills will be free, not only from variation in the water supply, but also from interruption of service due to breakdown of machinery.

It may be objected that the opportunities for accomplishing this have most of them altogether disappeared. This, indeed, is regretfully true, but it is not altogether true, and there are to-day many streams throughout New England undeveloped on account of their fancied inaccessibility, which can readily become available if the question of the possibility of the site of the mill near the water power be considered as unimportant, and if transmission distances of from 25 to 35 miles be contemplated.

The development of water powers at high heads has not only advantages on account of the fact that the inefficiency of many small wheels is eliminated, but also from the standpoint of the storage reservoir, since with the high heads that are sometimes reasonably available the quantity of water necessary to develop a large power is so much reduced that reservoirs become important, which under low heads are of inconsiderable capacity. Along the Boston and Albany Railroad, between Becket and Chester, is to be seen an opportunity of carrying out such a plan as is here in mind. Whether the water in the Westfield River is sufficient for any development may be a question; but it is assumed that the water is in reasonable quantity, as it is used to operate several mills a little below. It will be observed, as in travelling along the railroad, that a

canal of about 5 miles in length along the hillside would give at its lower end a head of approximately 400 feet, and although there are no mill sites in the immediate neighborhood of such a possible power plant, there are good mill locations within 10 miles down the valley.

In the vicinity of the mills at Dalton is one of the best reservoir sites in the New England States, probably rendered forever unavailable by reason of the presence of Crane's Pioneer and Berkshire mills at the bottom of what might have been a reservoir backing up the water beyond Weston's mill and turning this little branch of the Housatonic from a power stream of comparative insignificance into a stream giving a large continuous power.

Down the Housatonic River at Glendale are two powers which have practi-

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cally been abandoned—that at Glendale and one at Callenders. The configuration of the ground is such that not only these two powers might be united, but if it were not for the present development of the river many feet additional head could be obtained in consolidating the heads by fluming the river for a distance of 10 or 15 miles.

The disadvantage of the location of mills along the rivers is most beautifully shown in the neighboring cities of North Adams and Adams, where there is mill after mill with foundations sunk in the

river beds at a very considerable expense, and where once every five or ten years great repair bills on account of floods are encountered, though the configuration of the ground is such as would have permitted the consolidation of the water powers into one large efficient central station plant.

The most notable example of the wastefulness of low head development is to be found at Holyoke, where the canals consume space which should be available for good factory sites, and where they are losing from 20 per cent. to 25 per

cent. of the entire power developed by reason of the inefficiency of many low head wheels in series. It would not be correct to object that in such a case as that of Holyoke the inefficiency of electrical machinery and transmission would more than counterbalance the increased efficiency of the water wheels, since we all know that the introduction of the electrical drive will of itself overcome the loss from belting amounting to more than the loss incident to the electrical machinery, and whatever increased efficiency there could be gained by the high

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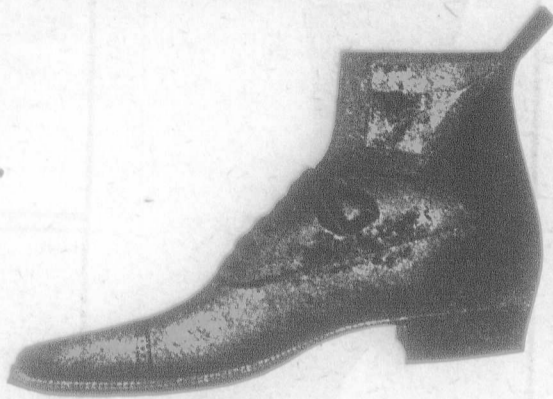
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head would be clear gain and increased power.

The present day marks an era of consolidation and specialization, and all that has been said is in direct line with this tendency, and is hardly more than calling attention to the fact of the improvements in hydraulics and hydraulic machinery, electrical generation, transmission and application, and the great change now made possible in the methods of power application over anything that has been seen heretofore in New England.

The advantage of these principles has been widely appreciated in the regions of the Rocky Mountains and beyond, and by their application the manufacturers of these regions have succeeded in overcoming their very great disadvantage of inaccessibility and expensive fuel, even where they have had to run flumes and ditches from 5 to 50 miles in length, and have had to transmit power to such great distances that the limit of 35 miles seems to the Western engineers so short that they do not hesitate at rendering available powers that are at least 100 miles from a possible market.

The reception of the ideas outlined will eliminate many of the present difficulties met in New England from the gradual increase in price of coal, and will tend to solve also some of the questions that are so serious which present themselves with reference to the labor problem, and will aid New England in regaining its cotton manufacturing business.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT.

This was an appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, to the House of Lords, and was heard on 30th of June, before Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shand, Lord Davey, Lord Robertson and Lord Lindley, who gave judgment on 7th ult. The question was whether what happened to the appellant was an accident within the meaning of the Act. The Court of Appeal had affirmed the deci-

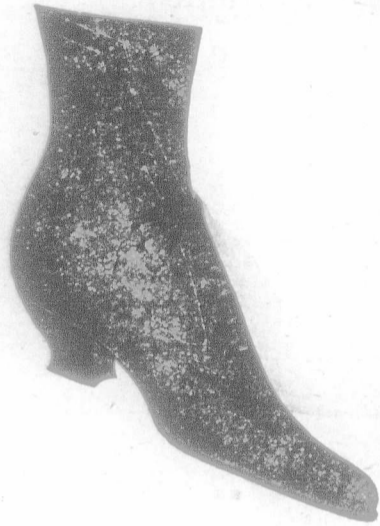
sion of Judge Russell, of the County Court of Surrey, who held that it was not an accident. The case is fully set out by Lord Macnaghten, who, in delivering judgment, said:

"My Lords, Fenton the appellant, was a workman in the employment of the respondents, who manufactured for sale an article called Thorley's Food for Cattle. He was employed to look after one of the machines used in preparing the food. It seems to have been a sort of combination of kettle and press. The actual operation performed by this machine takes about six or eight minutes. At the end of that time the workman in charge moves a lever and then turns a wheel for the purpose of raising the lid and removing the contents, which comes out, or ought to come out dried and pressed into separate layers of cakes. on December 3, 1901, Fenton was at work at his machine. He had got through the operation on that day a good many times without hitch or difficulty: but about 9 p.m. or a little later, when the time came for opening the vessel, the wheel would not turn. He then called a fellow-workman to his assistance, and the two men together set to work to move the wheel. Suddenly Fenton felt something which he describes as a 'tear' in his 'inside,' and it was found that he was ruptured. Fenton was a man of ordinary health and strength. There was no evidence of any slip, or wrench, or sudden jerk. It may be taken that the injury occurred while the man was engaged in his ordinary work, and in doing so or trying to do the very thing which he meant to accomplish. There is evidence that the wheel was short of one spoke or handle, which may have made it more difficult to grasp than usual, and it was discovered afterwards that there was a leak in the kettle which let moisture into the vessel below, glueing its contents together, and so causing the lid to stick. I mention these circumstances merely for the purpose of putting them aside. It was, indeed, argued by the learned counsel for the appellant that if

the mishap that befell Fenton was not of itself and apart from all other circumstances an accident within the meaning of that word as used in the Act, then these two things—the loss of a spoke in the wheel and the leak in the kettle—introduced an element of accident—a fortuitous element, it was called—which would satisfy the terms of the enactment, however narrowly it may be construed. In my opinion, they do not affect the question in the least. The Court of Appeal held that the injury which Fenton sustained was not 'injury by accident' within the meaning of the Act. In so holding they followed an earlier decision of the Court in the case of 'Hensey vs. White (1900, 1 Q.B., 481),' which in its circumstances is not distinguishable from the present case. In Hensey vs. White a passage was cited from the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Halsbury, in Hamilton, Fraser & Co. vs Pandorf & Co. (12 App. Cas., 518), in which his Lordship said: 'I think the idea of something fortuitous and unexpected is involved in both words 'peril' or 'accident.' Founding themselves upon that expression the learned Judges of the Courts of Appeal held in Hensey vs. White, as they have held here, that there was no accident, because (to quote the leading judgment) there was 'an entire lack of the fortuitous element.' What the man 'was doing,' it was said, 'he was deliberately, and in the ordinary course of his work, and that which happened was in no sense a fortuitous event.' To the expression as used by Lord Halsbury in the passage in which it occurs, no possible objection can be taken; but it is, I think, to be regretted that the word fortuitous should have been applied to the term injury by accident in the Workman's Compensation Act. If it means exactly the same thing as accidental the use of the word is superfluous. If it introduces the element of haphazard (if I may use the expression), an element which is not necessarily involved in the word 'accidental,' its use, I venture to think, is misleading, and not warranted by anything in the Act.

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And now I must ask your Lordship's attention to the Act itself; but before doing so there are two observations I should like to make. If a man, in lifting a weight or trying to move something not easily moved, were to strain a muscle, or rick his back, or rupture himself, the mishap in ordinary parlance would be described as an accident. One other remark I should like to make. It does seem to me extraordinary that anybody should suppose that when the advantage of insurance against accident at their employers' expense was being conferred on workmen, Parliament could have intended to exclude from the benefit of the Act some injuries ordinarily described as accidents which beyond all others merit favorable consideration in the interest of workmen and employers alike. A man injures himself by doing some stupid thing, and it is called an accident and he gets the benefit of the insurance. It may even be his own fault, and yet compensation is not disallowed unless the injury is attributable to 'serious and willful misconduct' on his part. A man injures himself suddenly and unexpectedly by throwing all his might and all his strength and all his energy into his work by doing his very best and utmost for his employer, not sparing himself or taking thought of what may come upon him, and then he is to be told that his case is outside the Act because he exerted himself deliberately and there was an entire lack of fortuitous element! I cannot think that that is right. I do think that if such were held to be the true construction of the Act, the result would not be for the good of the men nor for the good of the employers either in the long run. Certainly it would not conduce to honesty or thoroughness in work. It would lead men to shirk and hang back and try to shift a burden which might possibly prove too heavy for them

on to the shoulders of their comrades. Now I turn to the Act. The title of the Act is 'An Act to Amend the Law with respect to Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries Suffered in the Course of their Employment.'

"The first section of the Act, sub-section (1), declares that 'if in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman' his employers shall be liable to pay compensation. Now the expression injury by accident seems to be to be a compound expression. The words 'by accident' are, I think, introduced parenthetically, as it were, to qualify the word injury, confining it to a certain class of injuries, and excluding other classes, as, for instance, injuries by diseases or injuries self-inflicted by design. Then comes the question, do the words 'arising out of and in the course of the employment' qualify the word 'accident' or the word 'injury' or the compound expression 'injury by accident?' I rather think the latter view is the correct one. If it were

a question whether the qualifying words apply to injury' or to 'accident,' there would, I think, be some difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, I find in section 4 the expression, 'accident arising out of and in the course of their employment.' In section 9 I find the words, 'personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment,' while in section 1, sub-section 2 (6), the qualifying words seem to be applied to the compound expression 'injury to a workman by accident.' The truth is that in the Act, which does not seem to have had the benefit of careful revision, 'accident' and 'injury,' that is, injury by accident, appear to be used as controvertible terms; for instance, in section 2, 'notice of the accident' has to be given, and that notice is referred to immediately afterwards as 'notice in respect of an injury under the Act.' I come, therefore, to the conclusion that the expression 'accident' is used in the popular and ordinary sense of the word, as denoting an unlooked for mishap or an untoward event which is not expected or designed. The decisions before Hen-

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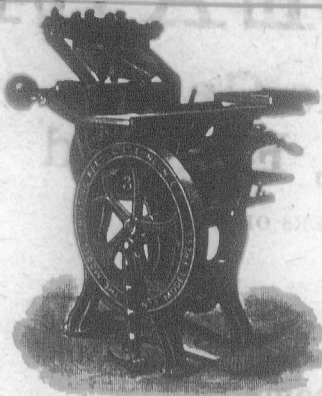
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STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val's.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Mo	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent. Price Nov. 19 (Bid)	Cash value per S.
British North Am.	242	4,865,866	4,865,866	1,888,790	3	Oct	125	325 00
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,000,000	3½	June	158	75 00
Dominion	50	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,953,805	3½	May	144	122 0
Eastern Townships	100	2,000,000	2,417,865	1,918,440	3½	Jan	170	85 00
Hamilton	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	5	June	123½	233 50
Hochelaga	100	2,000,000	1,981,000	1,050,000	3½	June	126	126 00
Imperial	100	2,988,000	2,981,898	2,036,312	5	June	140	126 00
Metropolitain	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5	June	140	140 00
Merchants' Can.	100	2,000,000	6,998,080	2,800,000	3½	June	120	150 00
Molson's	50	2,500,000	2,454,430	2,730,778	4½	Oct	126	98 00
Montreal	100	12,000,000	13,379,840	5,000,000	5	June	124	505 00
Nationale	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	400,000	3	May	118	83 40
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	700,000	3	Jan	100	800 00
Nova Scotia	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4½	Feb.	120	120 00
Ontario	100	1,400,000	1,500,000	800,000	3½	June	125	125 00
Ottawa	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,885,000	4½	June	125	125 00
People's of N. B.	100	180,000	180,000	165,000	4	June	120	120 00
Provincial	50	871,837	822,428	800,000	3	June	120	120 00
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	3	June	118½	118 50
Royal	100	2,628,130	2,587,870	2,016,979	3½	Feb.	121	118 00
Sovereign	100	1,800,000	1,899,276	324,807	3½	Feb. May, Aug, Nov.	121	118 00
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	3½	April	100	100 00
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	925,000	5	April	100	100 00
Toronto	100	2,500,000	2,492,000	2,600,000	5	June	120	120 00
Traders	100	1,800,000	1,500,000	450,000	3	June	125	125 00
Union (Halifax)	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	508,806	3½	May	125	125 00
Union of Canada	100	2,500,000	2,484,980	1,070,000	3	June	124	124 00
Western	100	500,000	485,000	175,000	3½	April	140	140 00
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,200	630,200	322,000	3	Jan	117	117 00
Bell Telephone Co	100	5,000,000	5,000,000	800,000	4½	Jan	140	140 00
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co	100	1,987,900	398,481	120,000	3½	Jan	140	140 00
Brit. Colon. Loan Co	100	450,000	389,214	190,000	3	Jan	120	120 00
Can. Land & Inv. Co	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	3	Jan	117	117 00
Can. Per. & W. Can. M. Corp.	10	2,000,000	1,004,000	350,000	3	Jan	100	100 00
Can. Sav. & Loan Co	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,490,027	3	Jan	120	120 00
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	100	750,000	750,000	250,000	3½	Jan	114	114 00
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co	50	2,500,000	1,250,000	450,000	3½	Jan	125	125 00
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	924,300	40,000	3	July	72	72 00
Dominion Cotton Mills Co	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1½	Jan	124	124 00
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	2,332,500	1,838,600	600,000	3	Mar	83	83 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co	100	2,500,000	1,100,000	340,000	3	Jan	119	119 00
Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	3½	Jan	125	125 00
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	50	2,000,000	1,400,000	925,000	4½	Jan	125	125 00
Landed Banking and Loan	100	589,950	784,690	174,000	3	Jan	121	121 00
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	700,000	700,000	210,000	3	Jan	121	121 00
Lond. Loan Co	50	1,000,000	877,287	87,500	3	Jan	110	110 00
Manitoba & North-W. L. Co	100	1,500,000	375,000	51,000	3	Jan	76	76 00
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3	Jan	76	76 00
Mont. Heat, Light & Power Co	100	2,250,000	2,250,000	220,158	3	Jan	108	108 00
Montreal Gas Co	50	2,000,000	2,995,840	2,995,840	5	April	100	100 00
Montreal Street Ry. Co	50	5,000,000	4,500,000	585,318	3½	Feb.	122	122 00
Montreal Cotton Co	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4 & 1	Feb.	110	110 00
Merchants' Can. Co	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	4 & 1	Feb.	110	110 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	25	500,000	500,000	380,000	3½	Jan	120	120 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	100	375,000	271,993	150,000	3	Jan	120	120 00
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	580,000	3	Jan	120	120 00
People's Loan and Dep. Co	50	800,000	600,000	40,000	3	Jan	120	120 00
Real Est. Loan Co	40	578,840	373,720	50,000	3	Jan	78	78 00
Richellen and Ont. Nav. Co	100	2,088,000	2,088,000	162,358	3	May	78	78 00
Toronto Electric Light Co	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3	Jan	154	154 00
Toronto Mortgage Co	50	1,123,880	724,000	250,000	3½	Jan	89	89 00
Toronto Street Railway	100	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3	Jan	95½	95 00
Windsor Hotel	100	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3	Jan	80	80 00

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sey vs. White' are curiously conflicting. With the decision in Hensley vs. White, and the decisions in which that case has been followed, including Roper vs. Greenwood (1901, 83 L. T., 471), speaking with all deference, I am unable to agree. There is, however, a recent decision of the Court of Session in Scotland to which I should like to call your Lordships' attention, and in which I agree entirely. It is the case of Stewart vs. Wilson's and Clyde Coal Company, Limited, reported in 5 Fraser, 120. A miner strained his back in replacing a derailed coal hutch. The question arose, was that an accident? All the learned Judges held that it was. True, two of the learned Judges expressed an opinion that it was 'fortuitous,' but they could not have used that expression in the sense in which it was used in Hensley vs. White. What the miner did in replacing the hutch he certainly did deliberately and in the ordinary course of his work. There was nothing haphazard about it. Lord McLaren observed that it was impossible to limit the scope of the statute. He considered that 'if a workman in the reasonable performance of his duties sustains a physiological injury as the result of the work he is engaged in' 'this is accidental injury in the sense of the statute.' Lord Kinnear observed that the injury was 'not intentional,' and that 'it was unforeseen.' 'It arose,' he said, 'from some causes which are not definitely ascertained, except that the appellant was lifting hutches which were too heavy for him.' 'If,' he added, 'such an occurrence as this cannot be described in ordinary language as an accident, I do not know how otherwise to describe it.' The learned counsel for the respondents, in his able address, referred to several cases on policies of insurance intended to cover injuries described either as arising from accidental, violent and external causes, or in somewhat similar terms. I do not think that these cases throw much light upon the present question. They turn on the meaning and effect of

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stipulations for the most part carefully framed in the interest of the insurers. But, on the whole, they do not, I think, make against the construction which I ask your Lordships to put on the word accident in the Workmen's Compensation Act. I have no doubt that in the present case the County Court Judge ought to have found in favor of the appellant, if he had not been compelled to decide the other way by recent decisions in the Court of Appeal. I move your Lordships that the decision of the Court of Appeal and of the County Court Judge be reversed, with costs in both Courts, and that the action be remitted to the County Court with a direction to the Judge to ascertain the amount of compensation to which the appellant is entitled."

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF CUBA.

The principal elements which determine the commercial future of a country are: Its natural resources, proximity to the world's markets and transportation facilities, the intelligence, energy and thrift of its inhabitants, and the wisdom and honesty of its government. These factors have not been stated in order of relative importance. Considered under these heads, what should be the commercial future of Cuba? This question may best be answered by making an analytic examination of the elements just stated.

The natural resources of Cuba consist of a soil of unsurpassed fertility, less than 10 per cent. of which has ever been touched by hoe or plough, and a climate so equable and benignant that the workman can toil without danger to life or very great discomfort, exposed to the rays of a summer midday sun and with no biting frosts to benumb his body and limbs in the dawn of a winter day. The island is seldom visited by disastrous storms or floods, and periods of protracted drought are rare. The advantages of the soil and climate for growing sugar cane are prob-

ably unrivaled, while the existence of properties which produce a tobacco of unequalled flavor in that large section of the Province of Pinar del Rio, known as Vuelta Abajo, is too well known to need comment. The soil and climate of Cuba generally are especially adapted to the cultivation of oranges, pineapples, bananas, and other tropical fruits, while cacao and coffee of excellent quality are grown in the mountainous province of Santiago de Cuba, within whose confines and those of Puerto Principe are still to be found millions of acres of forests of the most valuable hard woods. Henequen, or sisal hemp, grows wild in some parts of Cuba, and the cultivated plant produces a fibre superior in quality to that of Yucatan. Its production will doubtless in time become one of the important industries of the island. Navigable streams are rare, but this is a natural consequence of the narrowness of the island and is not a serious defect, as the north or south coast is within a short distance of almost any point in Cuba. Numerous advantages of the island could be enumerated, but the most conclusive proof of its resources can be best shown by the government statistics of its foreign commerce for 1894, the year immediately prior to the outbreak of the last war, which, excluding gold and silver coin, were as follows:

Exports	\$109,192,416.43
Imports	0 84,229,043.34

leaving a trade balance in favor of Cuba of \$24,963,373.09, or about \$13 per capita. There were export as well as import duties in 1894, and these figures do not represent the true value of imports or exports. Cuba is within three or four days of most of the principal cities of the United States, its natural market, whose population of 80,000,000 could easily consume the entire production of the island. The matter of distance from the markets of Europe is of no great importance, as Cuba's perishable exports have an excellent

market in the United States, while the question of time has been solved by rapid steam transportation, and that of rate is being regulated by competition of the increasing number of European lines.

The internal transportation facilities of Cuba have been very deficient up to a recent date and are still far from filling the requirements of the community. The question has been partially solved for a large district in the eastern part of the island, which has heretofore lacked railroad facilities, by the building of the Cuba Railroad, extending from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, with two branch lines nearly completed. The building of the Cuba Eastern Railroad, now in course of construction, the extension of the Western Railroad, nearing completion, and the extension of the Cardenas Jucara Railroad to Cienfuegos, shortly to begin, will assist largely in the solution of the question of the railroad transportation, while the construction of country roads, in which the government is showing commendable zeal, is slowly solving the problem for the farmer. Water communication, not only between the ports of the island, but also with the United States and Europe, is increasing, and Cuba has no cause for complaint in that direction.

It must be admitted that on the score of intelligence the masses are somewhat deficient, but this is due largely to the lack of educational facilities from which the country suffered up to the time of American occupation, and, as the government is devoting considerable thought and money to this important subject, an improvement in the degree of intelligence is to be expected. The same amount of energy found in the northern climates is not looked for in the tropics; it does not exist in Cuba, nor is it as necessary where nature is so prodigal and out-door work can be performed without difficulty twelve months in the year. The Cuban is not a drone, even though he has not the energy of the northern races. In thrift the native of Cuba is more deficient than in either intelligence or energy, but

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it should be borne in mind that the commerce and even a considerable portion of the agricultural interests of the island are in the hands of Spaniards, the thriftiness of whose middle and lower classes cannot be questioned.

Last, but not least, of the factors which contribute to the prosperity of a country, are the wisdom and honesty of the governing classes. Considering the lack of experience of the Cubans in self-government, one of the most surprising things is the small number of mistakes which have been made, and their legislation thus far have been very wisely negative; but a very much more surprising fact has been the standard of honesty prevailing in all departments, especially in view of the centuries of corrupt government which they have witnessed. The wisdom and honesty of the administration of the affairs of the government are attested

by the treasury balance of over \$4,000,000, whereas less than \$500,000 was turned over to them in May, 1902, by the American Military Government. This increase of over \$3,500,000 in less than eighteen months has been made without additional taxation, with no decrease in educational facilities or sanitation, and public works have by no means been neglected.

If with a burden of taxation during the latter years of Spanish domination, known by no other people on earth, Cuba prospered and large fortunes were made by the commercial and princely incomes by the agricultural classes, what can be expected under an honest, economical government, with increased population for the cultivation of its wonderfully fertile soil, and an improvement in its educational and transportation facilities? is not a prosperous future assured for a

country which can within three years after a most disastrous civil war convert a trade balance of nearly \$22,000,000 against her into a balance in her favor of nearly \$4,000,000?

—
WILL EDUCATION DO FOR TRADE
WHAT IS EXPECTED?

It is doubtful. Germany is supposed to be the best-educated country in Europe; yet it is notable that Germany thinks she needs a protective tariff. She is afraid that her educated workers would, in a day, lose their work and wages if they were exposed to fair competition with British workers. Education, then, does not defend their industries. They can make textiles as well as we can, and as cheaply, or they can not. If they can,

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of what are they afraid? If they can not, what has education done for them? Technical schools in Germany, says a writer in the Textile Mercury, are costly, and are largely attended, and in all this new education the Germans have great advantages. It is true that in some industries they excel, but all along the line they are afraid to rely on the fair competition of the British. They shrink from a fair fight in the open, and seek ever to creep into the shelter of tariffs. It is only natural to ask—Why does their costly technical education not save them from the competition of the ill-educated British? America, too, is ever loud in praise of her school schemes; yet the United States dares not try to make a bale of goods against Bradford, but seeks protection to the extent of 100 per cent. to 160 per cent. on Bradford goods. With all her technical schools, she must have this protection before she can venture to compete.

Nor, when one ponders the question, is it difficult to see why these things are so. We deceive ourselves as to the results of education; we dream that "education" will do what it never has done,

will not, and can not do. It gives results—valuable, and in some cases important, but not the results enthusiastic educationists hope for. It is remarkable to reflect that all the great textile industries, most of the great works, in all departments, have not been originated by "educated" men—as Shakespeare and Robert Burns never were within the doors of a college, neither was George Stephenson, nor James Watt. If technical education is so certain to produce manufacturing success, is it not remarkable that the whole class of teachers, who are of course "the best educated," hardly ever give to trade a successful captain, guide, or organizer?

As an illustration, let us take a large textile factory, say a linen or jute works. The largest jute factories in Scotland have been carried on by men who never entered nor even saw a technical school. In an establishment where five thousand persons are employed, there is hardly any work that an educated man or woman can do any better than an Indian boy; it is almost purely mechanical. The operatives are automata, and the dull routine is most monotonous to an educated

operative. To tramp a can or attend a roving frame, or to spin or reel—aye, even to weave, requires no "education" whatever. No wonder that "educated" women shun this kind of work. It is true that a few able men are required; but the millowner who has sense selects a skilled engineer to erect his engines, or a specialist to make his machines. Very few men are required with any special aptitude, for skill in sufficiency has already been put into the machinery, which is thus already perfect; and the skill to originate or improve such machinery is very rare. What is really wanted in such a mill or factory is docile and persevering industry, sobriety, thrift, and attention. But there are old-fashioned virtues, which schools do not teach. Even in the case of a fine linen factory, where the patterns are works of art, do the operatives ever succeed in introducing new designs? The artistic quality is rare. How few, how very few, great artists live in any one age! Greece in her glory had only one or two, and the chise's of the truly great artists fell into the hands of unskilful successors. Only a century or two in all the thousands of dull years



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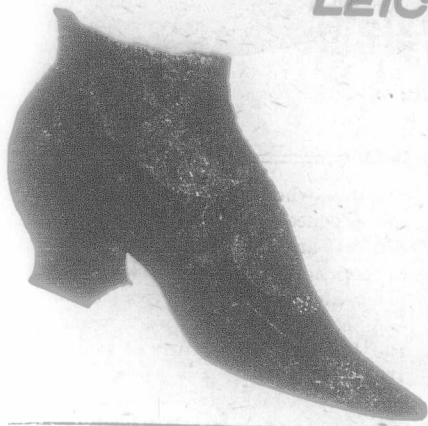
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have been illuminated, either in art or in literature, by the light of genius.

"Tis Greece—
"But living Greece no more!"

Let the enthusiast open a school tomorrow to teach singing; he will not make one real artist out of ten thousand pupils. So with schools of design. Once show a pattern with true beauty, in it with color like an old Persian rug, or drawings that have real charm, and they can be multiplied by the million. They can be sent by the post, and are at once valued by those—and they are the few—who know a thing of beauty when they do see it. Hence, as Mr. Andrew Carnegie predicts, many of our arts and trades are already being transplanted to new countries—Japan will spin cotton; so will the American negro. And jute is

being increasingly spun and woven in India by the thousands who never saw the inside of a school of any kind. Germany, with all her education, cannot for a moment withstand the competition of a Calcutta mill filled with operatives who have never learned the alphabet! How many educated American women are operatives in American mills? Nor is it different in the iron trades.

The self-acting machines do exact attention, dull monotonous attention; but they demand little skill from the workman. The advance of mechanical appliances daily changes the skilled artisan into a mere bit of machinery. The less thinking he does, the better workman he is: he is a minder, not an artisan. Education does not help him at all to earn his bread. This is unfashionable writing, but it is true. Even in war, how impressive was the spectacle of a few ignorant

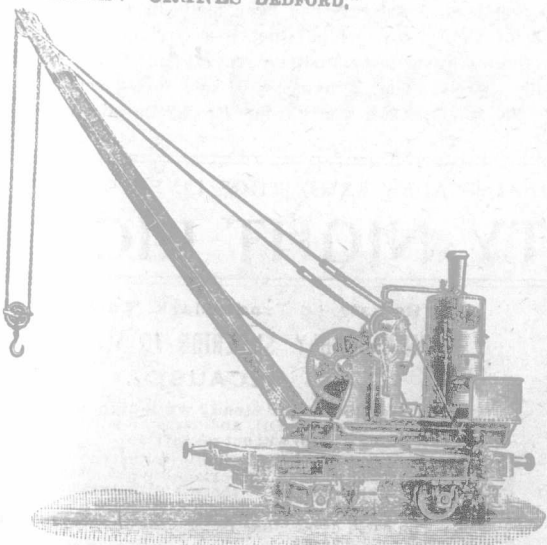
farmers defying all the educated University men on the battlefield! They moved the guns with amazing speed, they seemed to be in a dozen places at once; and, with all the education of Oxford, of Sandhurst, and of schools at their command, these officers felt that they were matched, and more than matched, by these rude Boers.

Ought we, then, to shut up schools, especially technical schools? No! But we should make a much better use of them. Those apt to learn, the young folk who are dowered with rare and special gifts, ought of course to get all the chances possible. But, above all, literary education, a love of books, is of the highest value. Mr. Carnegie is altogether right regarding libraries. In the winter evenings the youth who loves books is an independent man. Then there is the love of gardening, giving the very kind of relaxation the jaded factory-worker requires. There is the knowledge of music, which is a ceaseless and everlasting charm; there is the general cultivation of the mind, the reading of history; a knowledge of geography; or astronomy (as in the case of the friend of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, John Robertson, the railway porter, who is a real astronomer). All knowledge of this sort is of the highest value, especially to the jaded worker, who is not so much wearied as tired, exhausted, and run down, with monotonous toil.

To spend £18 a year in intoxicating drink, which is the Scottish average for every family, is utter waste. The cultivation of the unfashionable virtues of self-denial, rigid self-control, diligence, and patient old-fashioned delight in labor—on these lines alone can the community progress in wealth, health, and true happiness. With these sturdy virtues, our nation would have nothing to fear from the advance of our neighbors. Their prosperity and increasing wealth will but increase our own happiness and true wealth, while shallow learning given in costly schools will only create a race of hopeless dandies, with all the aspirations they

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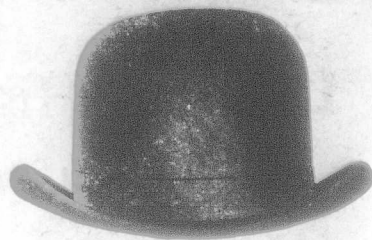
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have gained in such circles and without either the real genius or real learning to make themselves independent or to enable them to be truly productive and useful members of society.

DAIRYMEN MEET.

Canadian dairy experts met at Ottawa last week under the Chairmanship of Prof. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture. Among those present were:—H. H. Dean, professor of dairying, O. A. C., Guelph; R. W. Stratton, dairy department, O. A. C., Guelph; W. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont.; James McPeters, instructor of creameries, Guelph; J. S. Bell, instructor of creameries, London; F. R. Hems, instructor of cheese factories, Strathroy; J. R. Burgess, Brantford; W. G. Medd, Simcoe; F. C. Harrison, professor of bacteriology; W. P. Gamble, chemist, Agricultural College, Guelph; George C. Barr, chief instructor for western Ontario, Guelph; N. G. Somerville, superintendent cool curing room, Brockville; D. G. Publow, chief instructor for eastern Ontario, Kingston; Dr. W. T. Connell, bacteriologist, Queen's University, Kingston; C. F. Whitney, Ottawa; John H. Scott, Strathroy; J. S. Burgess, cheese curing room, Woodstock; G. C. Creelman, superintendent farmers' institutes, Toronto; Robert Ireland, instructor, Kingston; W. J. Carson, instructor, Kingston; R. M. Ballantyne, President Montreal Produce Merchants' Association.

Mr. Ruddick welcomed the delegates, and Prof. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, for Ontario, responded in a speech in which he pointed out that although the farmers possessed the best brains and morals of any class in the country they are still lacking in business methods. They are too conservative in their ideas, too careless of personal appearance and of the general appearance of the farms and buildings. He also spoke of the attention that should be given by cheese and butter makers to their methods and their personal appearance, and by owners of factories to their equipment and sanitary conditions.

Mr. Ruddick was elected chairman and Prof. Dean vice-chairman of the conference, after which programme and resolution committees were appointed. Addresses were delivered this morning by Prof. H. H. Dean on "How to secure co-operation of dairy farmers," and by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne on "The trade from the exporters' standpoint."

Professor Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College pointed out that men cannot co-operate if the sole bond is self-interest. There can be no success in the dairy business if the factoryman or the farmer looks at everything from the selfish standpoint. The co-operative factory system gives farmers a knowledge of business methods that they cannot obtain in any other way. The system had been responsible for the development of Canada's great trade in dairy products, of which every Canadian is proud. There were four classes connected with the dairy

industry who ought to co-operate, viz., the producers, the manufacturers, the carriers and the distributors; but the co-operation of the first two was alone practicable. In order to get the farmers and manufacturers to work together to the best advantage, it was pointed out that the following was necessary: Manufacturers would have to win the confidence of the farmers by honesty and fair dealing. The speaker enlarged upon the necessity of manufacturers dealing fairly, and honestly with the farmers, and adopting conciliatory measures whenever things went wrong.

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, President of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, congratulated the dairymen on the most satisfactory season ever known in the history of the trade. He expected that by the end of the season the export trade in cheese and butter would have to its credit \$6,000,000 in excess of any previous season. In his opinion, the high prices that have prevailed during the present season have been largely due to the favorable weather conditions. The lesson he learned was that in future they must not allow hot seasons to injure the trade. Cool curing must be provided for in some way, either at the factory or in the storage of the exporter. Mr. Ballantyne reported a marked improvement in the making of cheese since he went to Montreal three years ago. The greatest progress had been made in eastern Ontario, while Quebec was improving very slowly, and the general run of cheese from that Province still sold for 1/2 cent lower than that from Brockville district, for

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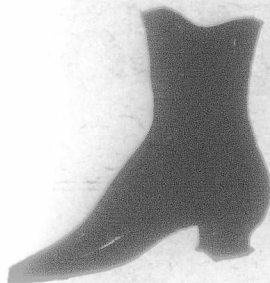
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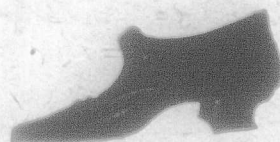
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instance. It was pointed out that the cheese from western Ontario, known to the trade as Ingersoll cheese, while first-class in most respects were too hard in summer. Eastern Ontario cheese was good, but was badly boxed in many cases.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick outlined the Government arrangements for a refrigerator car service, and the provision for inspection of cars at standing points and on arrival at Montreal. While preservation of dairy products really began when the milk was drawn from the cow, only the manufacturing stages would be dealt with. In the past, particularly in 1902, there were many complaints of mould in Canadian butter, and this has usually been attributed to a poor quality of parchment paper used in packing. While admitting that some mould was due to this cause, he thought a great deal more was due to lack of care and cleanliness. Mr. Ruddick intimated that refrigerators are frequently not well constructed, the insulation being imperfect, so that moisture is excessive and the growth of mould very great. Butter was frequently received at the refrigerator cars at a high temperature, 42 degrees being the lowest reported by Inspector Knowlton, and 64 degrees

the highest, with an average of about 49 degrees. This was all wrong, as the cars were never intended to chill warm butter. Another greater trouble with Canadian cheese was the prevalence of broken boxes. We must have stronger boxes, and boxes that fit the cheese.

Mr. A. W. Woodard, official referee at Montreal, detailed the "most common defects in the quality of butter and cheese curing, 1903." The defects of cheese are due to bad flavors and bad manufacture, the patrons being usually responsible for the former and the makers for the latter. Off-flavored cheese, showing early deterioration, was quite common. Rancid flavor is also becoming almost general. Open cheese was common everywhere, and the cause was well known. There was a great deal of poorly finished cheese, also at certain seasons of fodder cheese, the shipping of which was deprecated by the speaker. In regard to green cheese, he thought there was a difference of opinion about the matter among exporters. There was always a danger on a falling market that buyers would reject shipments on account of the green condition. There had been very little difficulty with the make of butter received

at Montreal, but there had been a good deal of trouble with flavors. Fishy flavors, for some reason, are frequent in the butter from along the St. Lawrence.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The present slump in beef prices is a matter of no small interest to the Northwest Territories, and to Canada generally, though to the Northwest to a much greater extent than is perhaps understood. The importance of the cattle business in the Territories is becoming greater year by year. In 1901 the importations of young cattle to be finished on the ranges amounted to thirty-six thousand head; in 1902 it was fifty thousand head, and in the present year the increase will be still proportionately greater. This means a very heavy investment of capital in the business. The number of cattle in the Territories, says a Lethbridge, N.W.T., correspondent of the Globe, is probably over, rather than under, four hundred thousand head. As a considerable portion of this cattle wealth consists of "dogies,"

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that is, eastern yearlings, and these have been bought during years of good prices for finished cattle, there will in many cases be considerable losses on recent investments in ranching enterprises. The losses to newly imported cattle last spring from very unfavorable weather will still further reduce returns from this class of range stock. Steers that last year sold for fifty dollars are this year sold for about thirty-four dollars, and the demand is more than slow at this price. Two-thirds of the cattle will be left in the country, even at these figures.

The call for cattle at three cents is slight, and the price at which a clean-up of beef stuff would be made is nearer \$2.75 than \$3.00 a hundred. The situation for the ranchers is made still less favorable from the fact that cattle generally are not in the best condition owing to a late start in the spring and to the fact that continuous summer rains over most of the ranching country have prevented the grasses from ripening so as to finish the cattle properly.

Last year we shipped 66,000 head of beef cattle from the Territories. Sixteen thousand of these went west, and 60,000 went east. The cattle that went east went principally, or perhaps wholly, for export, and the total number exported last year for beef was 77,000. It would appear that the Northwest cattle constitute about two-thirds of the export beef product of the Dominion. Both from a national and Territorial stand-

point, the leaving in the country of probably 40,000 cattle for the year means a very considerable reduction of revenue to live stock interests.

It is to be noted that the chief part of the cattle business is not, as in the east, associated with mixed farming, but belongs to the pure ranch area. In other words, the absence of demand for cattle means the absence of any return to the people of the ranching area. The effect on the Territories will be like the effect of the failure of a wheat crop in Manitoba. All branches of industry will suffer with the basal industry. The trade of the merchant classes will be curtailed and the credits with merchants of the rural classes will suffer considerable deterioration, for the credit business is large in a new country for implements, supplies, and in fact for all classes of commodities required by the colonist. The stimulus that has been given to eastern industrial enterprises by western demand during the past four years under the vigorous immigration policy of the present Government will experience a check. It will only be temporary, but it will be fairly perceptible.

The setback brings into prominence the necessity for certain changes in the growing as well as marketing of beef cattle. The rather unfinished condition of cattle indicates the necessity of coupling feeding enterprises with the preparation of beef for market. Canada is much behind the United States in this respect, where large feeding enterprises have for

years been associated with the growing of western beef. In Canada the necessity up to the present has not been particularly marked owing to the very large available area of excellent range. Cattle finish well on the range where it is not closely grazed. The seed tops play an important part in the finishing of range cattle. With greater competition for free grass and consequent closer grazing it will soon be impossible to drive cattle from the range to the stockyards in satisfactory shipping condition. In any case, grain-finished cattle are better, for they stand the shipping better than range-finished cattle, and, adjusting themselves more easily to feeding in transit, do not shrink to such an extent in transportation.

It is plain that shipping live beef is an expensive practice. Owing to the great distance of our fields of production from the seaboard, and the high freight rates, it is a loss to ship waste products, and it is plain that it would be a distinct gain to ship the seven hundred pounds of meat of a twelve hundred pound steer without the waste and offal. There is a plain necessity for the institution along with feeding establishments of local abattoirs, and for the introduction of cold storage transportation of beef from the west.

Some efforts are being made for the establishment of abattoirs to handle western beef at Toronto. Economically, this does not seem feasible, or desirable. The greater part of the distance will already have been covered before Toronto is

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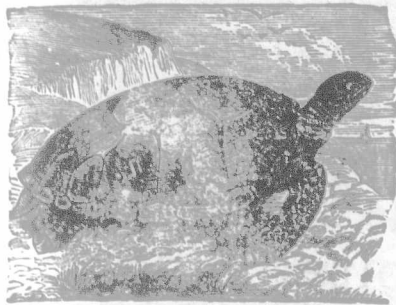


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For Invalids, Travellers, Dinner, Supper Parties and Luncheons, will often save a valuable life.

Easily Digested, Sustaining, Nourishing and the best food for Invalids, in fact unless Turtle Soup or Turtle Jelly have been administered, it cannot be said that the utmost has been done for the sufferer.



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

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

The T. K. BELLIS TURTLE CO., Limited,
15 Bury Street, ST. MARY AXE,
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Canadian Buyers are reminded, they have 33 1/2 p.c., in their favor, under the New Tariff.

reached, and hence the difficulty of expensive transportation would not be met in this way. Besides the food areas lie in a ring to the north of the range country, and immediately to the east of the grain areas of Manitoba, and it would be at these places that the concentration of our beef products should appropriately take place.

The present depression should develop plans by which the important industry of beef production may be put on a more economical and sure basis, and it is in order to encourage the three most obvious means of securing this, viz. by feeding, by the establishment of local abattoirs, and by the institution of cold storage. Apart from the immediate benefits to those connected with beef production, there will be assured to the country important side industries connected with the curing and canning of meats, and the tanning and perhaps manufacture of hides.

WHITE vs. BROWN BREAD.

White flour is obtained by grinding the endosperm of the wheat grain, that is, all of the wheat grain left when the branny coats and germs are milled out, and thrown away. Whole-wheat flour is white flour plus the inner, branny coats, especially the aleuron layer. Graham flour consists of the entire grain ground up. Wheat bread is now nearly a perfect ration, and will maintain life longer than any other single food; because its tissue-forming constituents, the proteids (gluten), and its energy-yielding portion, the carbohydrates (starch), are nearly in the proportions demanded by the system. The human body demands from the food daily about 100 grams of protein, 50 grams of fat, and 450 grams of carbohydrate. In 100 grams of bread there are 7.8 grams of assimilable protein, 13 grams of fat, and 53.1 grams of carbohydrate, so that to get the necessary amount of protein from bread a man would have to eat about 1,

300 grams of bread—about three pounds—a day. This would give 35 grams too little fat, and 240 grams too much carbohydrate, but since fat and carbohydrate are both energy formers, and to a certain extent interchangeable, the variation from a standard diet is not great. We have instinctively recognized these facts by eating our bread with butter—a fat—or taking it with milk, which contains a large amount of proteid and fat, or eating it with cheese, which is proteid and fat.

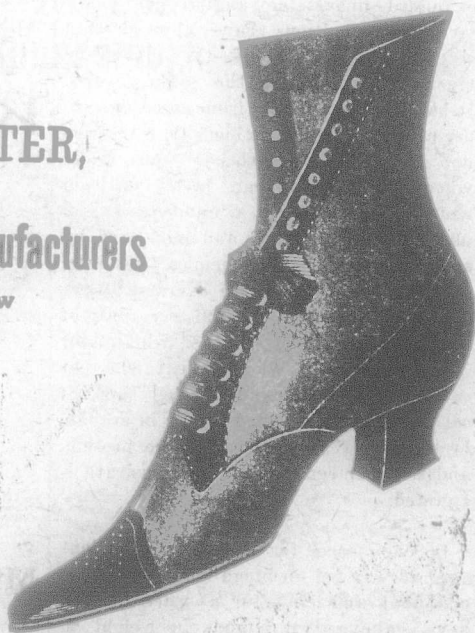
Brown breads are inferior to white bread, because they contain much less available nutriment, weight-for-weight, than it does. Text-books and medical men religiously reiterate the statement, disproved years ago, that the best part of the wheat grain is milled out and thrown away in the bran. There is absolutely no foundation for the wild claims made by the whole-wheat crank; in fact, all the evidence is in favor of the white article.

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It is true that whole wheat contains more protein than white flour, but then, "we live not by what we eat, but by what we digest." We can eat hay, but not digest it. The fact is, that the protein in the bran and so-called aleuron layer is enclosed within cellulose walls, human beings cannot digest cellulose, and therefore the enclosed food is not available to us. I have digested thin sections of wheat grain with artificial gastric juice for two days, and have invariably found the cell contents to be unaltered when examined under the microscope. Similarly, investigations have allowed thin sections to pass through the alimentary tracts with precisely the same results. It has also been found, from numerous experiments on human beings, that there is not as much food absorbed from whole wheat or graham flour bread as from white. For instance, a number of people were fed on bread and milk, and by accurate physiological chemical methods, it was found that on the average 85 per cent. of the protein, and 97 per cent. of the carbohydrate of the best white flour is digestible. In whole wheat 80.5 per cent. of the protein and 94 per cent. of carbohydrate is digested; while in graham bread only 77.6 per cent. of the protein, and 88 1/2 per cent. of the carbohydrate is digested.

In one case, for example, a student aged 23 was fed on bread made from patent flour and milk for a space of two days, gaining two pounds in weight in

that time. He consumed 1.9 pounds of bread and 4 3/4 pounds of milk per day, digesting 85.6 per cent. of the protein and 6.7 per cent. of the carbohydrate of the bread. Numerous experiments always yield exactly the same results.

Obviously, then, anyone who says that white bread is poor food is ignorant of the subject in question; experimental evidence proves that white bread yields eight per cent. more nourishment to the body than whole-wheat bread; not only so, but the branny particles in the whole-wheat loaf, by irritating the intestinal walls and thus promoting peristalsis, has-

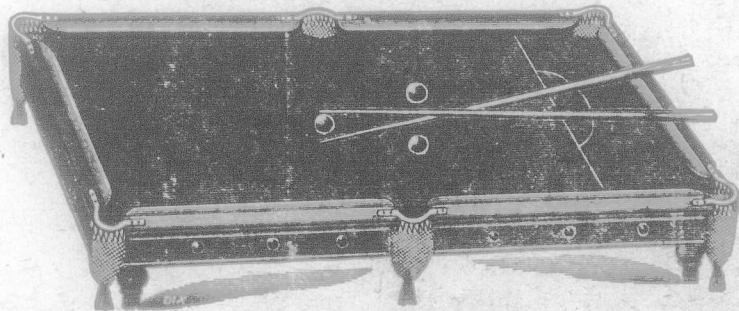
ten other foods too rapidly through the intestine, so that complete absorption cannot take place, and considerable loss occurs. Of course, in certain affections of the alimentary tract this increased peristalsis is of benefit, and many people take brown bread for this reason. As with every other food, eat what agrees with you; it is literally a fact that "what is one's meat may be another's poison."

The workingman demands, and always has demanded, white bread, not, as the great physiologist Bunge imagined, from a perverted instinct, but because he has found by experience that he "can work

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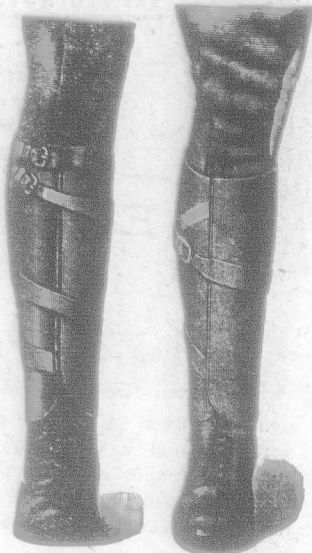
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better on it." Public opinion always has endorsed the white loaf, evidently for good reasons; less than fifteen per cent. of the bread made in Canada to-day is brown bread, but the active person will be yielded more energy from the white.

A good deal is made of the loss to the system of the calcium, iron and phosphorus salts which are undoubtedly present in the bran. But no one has as yet proved that we require abnormal quantities of the bread made in Canada to-day is in oatmeal, breakfast foods, and, in fact, almost every vegetable and animal food we eat, the so-called loss is immaterial.

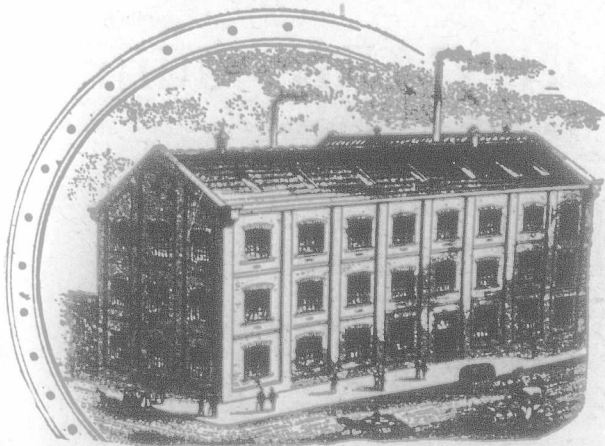
RAISING GOATS.

"The poor man's cow," as the goat is generally called, seems to have been overlooked by Canadians as a revenue producer. In our rocky northern regions we have a country splendidly adapted for goat growing, but Canadians have not yet been persuaded to go in for the business. Curiously enough, Americans, who have the reputation of adopting any money making scheme, have not seen fit to go extensively into the goat business. They devote endless energy and effort to perfecting wonderful machines, but ignore

a ready-made machine for extracting milk from tomato cans, which nature has provided for the asking.

A small effort has, however, been recently made to establish a goat industry in Canada, with a measure of success. About a year ago thirteen milking goats of various kinds were imported from Europe and landed at Montreal. Two of them died and the others became acclimatized. Quite a number of kids have been born, and fortune has smiled so favorable upon the enterprise that another importation of one hundred animals has been made, and the whole herd

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**SHAW BROTHERS,
Leather Lace Manufacturers,**

Stone Bridge Street Works, - Leicester, England.

has been established on a hundred and fifty acre farm on the Island of Montreal. The first importation included representatives of the following breeds:—Saaman, Maltese, Tuggenbourg and Alpine, and in the subsequent arrivals there were these breeds and Nubian and Marcienne goats. Most of them are does ranging from eight to twelve months, and all are expected to be milking next spring. That goats can be profitably kept in Canada seems to be beyond a doubt, as from four to five can be kept as cheaply as one cow. They require very little care, and cheap housing, and their milk is both abundant and healthful. A most important feature of goat's milk is that it has never been known to contain tubercular germs.

But there is another important feature of the goat industry. Those imported at Montreal are milk goats. The Angora goat, producing mohair, is now being raised in some parts of the United States, and the Government Bureau of Animal Industry there is seeking to promote the raising of Angoras in New England and elsewhere. The Angoras are of great value as destroyers of brush and find food where other animals would starve. Their fleece is equal in value to that of sheep, and the meat is nutritious, though not in so great demand. Most of the mohair goes into upholstering, but of late it has been used extensively in alpaca and China camel's hair cloth. Its brilliant and glossy appearance has made it popular for mixing in all kinds of dress goods for ladies, as it gives a much admired lustre. At present the chief sources of supply are Turkey and the Cape of Good Hope. The mohair only shrinks about 15 per cent., while wool shrinks about 40 per cent. An average goat will shear about four pounds of mohair a year. At present this sells at 32 cents a pound. Some goats produce as high as ten or twelve pounds, and superior qualities of hair bring 45 cents a pound. There are goats that do not produce more than a pound of hair, and that of a quality not worth more than 18 cents a pound. A small quantity of mohair of the finest grade is produced, and brings from \$1 to \$3 a pound.

Canadian farms might well investigate this industry, and possibly find it a profitable source of income. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agri-

culture, has at times endeavored to interest farmers in goat raising, but with little success. He thinks, however, that if farmers with a true business instinct

STOCKS AND BONDS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations Nov. 10, 1906.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine...	15,000	2%—smos.	50	50	98
Canada Life.....	2,500	4—smos.	40	40	100
Confederation Life.....	10,000	7%—smos.	100	10	....
Western Assurance.....	25,000	5—smos.	40	80	98
Guaranty Co. of North America.....	15,372	5	50	50	....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—Quotations on the London Market, Oct. 31, 1906 Market value p. p'd up sh

Alliance Assur.....	250,000	2s. p. s.	50	2 1-5	10%	16%
Atlas.....	25,000	2s. p. s.	50	6	87 1/2	238 1/2
British and Foreign Marine.....	87,000	2s	50	4	17 1/2	18 1/2
Caledonian.....	21,500	12s. p. s.	50	5	....	28 1/2
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.....	50,000	2 1/2	50	5	50%	51 1/2
Guardian Fire and Life.....	200,000	5	10	2	9 1/2	10
Imperial Fire.....	50,000	5	50	5	....	....
Lancashire Fire.....	155,492	5	50	2	....	....
Lion Fire.....	100,000	5	50	1 1/2	....	....
London and Lancashire Fire.....	85,100	5	50	2 1/2	10%	20%
London Assurance Corporation.....	85,562	5	50	10 1/2	53	55
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	3	9	2 1/2
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life.....	391,752	5	50	5 1/2	77	7 1/2
Northern Fire and Life.....	50,000	5	100	10	75	7 1/2
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life.....	110,000	5	50	10 1/2	85 1/2	36 1/2
Norwich Union Fire.....	11,000	5 1/2	50	5	110	113
Phoenix Fire.....	55,775	5	50	5	233	34
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	125,534	5 1/2	50	5	48	49
Sun Fire.....	240,000	5s 6d p. s.	10	10	10	10 1/2
Union.....	45,000	1s p. s.	10	4	17 1/2	18 1/2

*Excluding periodical cash bonus.

Telegrams: "CARRIED," Leicester.

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THERE'S MONEY !!

Special Points.—“QUALITY” the first consideration. Unequaled for Hard Wear

Latest Styles. Superior Finish. Korrect Details.

To be got out of our Splendid Range of New Samples.

Expert Boot Buyers Recognise these Distinctive Lines

As the greatest VALUE ever offered.

Phoenix Shoe Works, - Northampton, England.

would go into the undertaking they could materially improve the productivity of their farms. Not only in milk goats and Angoras would a profit be expected, but in cross-breeding to produce an animal with a marketable hair and a good quality of milk there might be a fortune awaiting some enterprising farmers.

DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers has designated November 11 and 13 as the dates for hearing protest cases involving the construction of the Dingley tariff law in its application to imports from Canada of roased, or peeled, pulp wood. Another question to be determined is whether a countervailing duty should be levied on importations of pulp wood from the Pro-

vince of Quebec. A somewhat similar question regarding the levy of a countervailing duty on wood cut on the Crown lands of Quebec and Ontario was, says the Paper Trade Journal, decided by the Board of Classification March 23. It was then held that the laws of the Province of Quebec operate in such a manner as to impose an export duty on pulp wood for manufacture outside the Dominion. The board further decided that the Ontario regulations do not amount to what may be termed an export tax within the meaning of the American tariff law.

The question the Board of Appraisers is now called upon to determine is whether the United States customs authorities are warranted by the tariff law to collect countervailing duties at the rate of 25 cents a cord on pulp wood imported into this country from other than the crown lands of the Province of Quebec. Henry J. Cockingham, counsel for F. M. Myers & Co., who represent many pulp

concerns, argues that in no event should a countervailing duty be imposed upon any pulp wood other than a designated percentage of the pulp wood taken from the Crown or public lands of the province and on which the stumpage license fee was exacted. The users of the pulp wood contend that, as the product comes from both public and private lands, the importers are able to give the exact amount of each class of wood used. In the protests before the Board of Classification the importers think they have shown that the wood from public and private lands is commingled and all worked into wood pulp together, although it has been possible for each of the protesting firms to supply the customs tribunal with the per cent. of each class used. It follows, then, according to Mr. Cockingham, that the same proportion of pulp would be produced. The counsel thinks that the above method of reaching a result is as satisfactory as though the pulp

SIMON COLLIER, Limited,

Northampton, England.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes,

For the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicals	
Acid Carbolic Cryst medl.....	0 85 0 80
Aloes, Caps.....	0 15 0 15
Alum.....	1 40 1 75
Borax, xils.....	0 04 0 08
Brom, Potass.....	0 80 0 70
Camphor, Red Rings.....	0 00 0 75
Camphor, Red Rings, Ck.....	0 75 0 80
Citric Acid.....	0 38 0 40
Utrate Magnesia lb.....	0 28 0 45
Cocaine Hyd. (on).....	5 00 5 50
Copperas, per 100 lbs.....	0 75 0 80
Cream Tartar.....	0 52 0 28
Epsom Salts.....	1 25 1 75
Glycerine.....	0 17 0 30
Gum Arabic per lb.....	0 15 0 40
" Trag.....	0 50 1 00
Insect Powder lb.....	0 35 0 40
do per keg, lb.....	0 25 0 30
Menthol, lb.....	8 00 9 00
Morphia.....	1 50 1 15
Oil Peppermint lb.....	4 00 4 50
Oil Lemon.....	1 00 1 10
Opium.....	3 75 4 25
Oxalic Acid.....	0 08 0 10
Phosphorus.....	0 80 0 75
Potash Bichromate.....	0 08 0 10
Potash Iodide.....	3 50 3 00
Quinine.....	0 25 0 33
Strychnine.....	0 65 0 80
Tartratic Acid.....	0 32 0 33
Licorice.—	
Stick, 4, 5, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes.....	4 00 6 00
Aome Licorice Pellets, cans.....	3 00 0 00
Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans.....	1 50 0 00
Heavy Chemicals.	
Bleaching Powder.....	1 75 2 50
Blue Vitriol.....	5 00 7 00
Brimstone.....	2 00 4 50
Caustic Soda.....	2 00 3 00
".....	0 04 0 00
Soda Ash.....	1 50 2 50
Soda Bicarb.....	1 75 2 25
Sal. Soda.....	0 75 0 85
" Concentrated.....	1 50 2 00
Dyestuffs.	
Archil, GSB.....	0 27 1 41
Outch.....	0 08 0 08
Ex. Logwood.....	8 00 8 00

made from the wood cut from public lands could be specifically identified.

In addition to determining the question of countervailing duties, the Board of Classification is confronted with the construction of the Dingley law as it relates to importations of rossed, or peeled, pulp wood. The wood pulp manufacturers of Northern New York are especially concerned in procuring settlement of this question. It appears that until recently pulp wood with the bark stripped off was admitted free of duty, but after an investigation of the industry in Canada special agents of the Treasury Department reported to Secretary Shaw that pulp wood, in their opinion, was "manufactured wood," within the meaning of the tariff law. According to this interpretation, the pulp wood becomes liable to a duty of either 20 or 35 per cent., according to different sections of the tariff law.

The collectors of customs at Rouse's Point and other Northern ports have assessed duty at 35 per cent., and as a result the manufacturers have carried their case to the board for adjudication.

Among the manufacturers interested are the Remington-Martin Paper Company, of Norfolk, N.Y.; J. T. Outterson, J. A. Outterson, F. W. Herring, F. L. Moore, F. M. Hugo, George C Sherman and many other manufacturers along the American border.

The rossed pulp wood cases will be heard by the board November 11, while

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

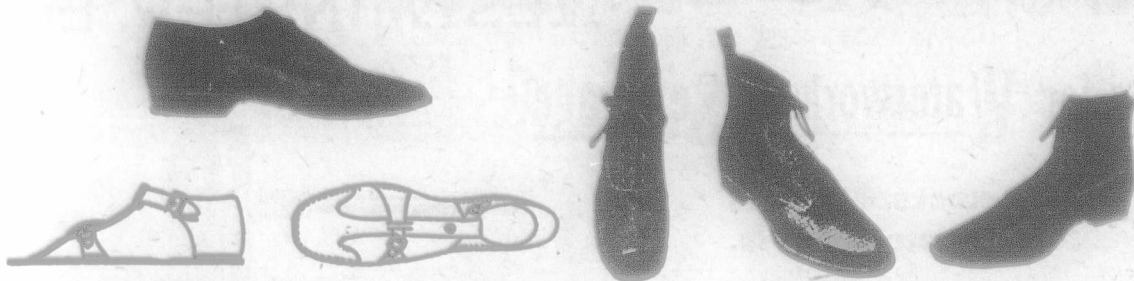
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Chip Logwood.....	
do.....	1 75 2 50
Indigo (Bengal).....	1 50 1 75
Indigo Madras.....	0 70 1 00
Gambier.....	0 08 0 07 1/2
Madras.....	0 09 0 12
Sumbac.....	50 00 55 00
Tia Crystals.....	8 24 8 80
Fish.	
Bloaters, per box.....	1 00 1 25
Labrador Herrings.....	0 00 5 50
do do Half bris.....	3 00 0 00
Macarel No. 2, bris.....	0 00 12 50
do do 1/2 barrel.....	8 00 6 50
Green Cod, No. 1.....	5 00 0 00
Green " large.....	5 00 0 00
No. 2.....	0 00 14 00
Large dry Gaspere per qntl.....	0 00 0 00
Salmon, bris Lab. No. 1.....	4 00 0 00
Salmon, (half bris).....	15 00 15 50
do Bris. Col bris.....	0 04 0 00
Bonaples Fish.....	0 00 0 00
" Cod.....	4 75 0 00
Skinless Cod, case.....	1 10 1 15
Loch Fyne Herrings, keg.....	1 10 1 15
Flour.	
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	0 00 4 50
Ogilvie's Glenora Patent.....	0 00 4 50
Manitoba patents.....	0 00 4 50
Strong Bakers.....	0 00 4 30
Winter Wheat patents.....	4 30 4 30
Straight roller.....	4 00 4 30
do bags.....	1 95 3 00
Superfine.....	3 55 3 75
Rolled Oats.....	4 00 4 10
Ozra meal, bag.....	7 35 1 40
bran, in bags.....	04 00 18 00
Shorts, in bags.....	00 00 20 00
Moullie.....	25 00 24 00
Farm Products.	
Butter: Choicest Cr.....	02 04 5 21
Under Grades Cr.....	01 24 0 20
Township Dairy.....	0 00 0 00
Western Dairy.....	01 04 0 17
Good to choice.....	0 15 0 14
Fresh Rolls.....	3 50 3 00

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 Pass, 3-lb
 Salmon, 4
 Tomatoes
 String Be

C. G. ALLEN & SON, 70 OXFORD STREET, LEICESTER, ENG.

Manufacturers of the World Renowned

OXFORD BRAND of Boots, Shoes and Sandals and Leggings.



The Canadian Workman's Boot.

The Standard School Boot for Boys and Girls.

The Durable " " " "

The Thoroughgood " " " "

These Standard Lines cannot be beaten for Price and Durability.

Football Boots, The Kickeese, Patent No. 23016. Cycle Shoes with Special Neverslip Soles in M.S. orn Veldt Choen. Gents, Ladies Boots in all Styles and Varieties. Our Boys and Girls School Boot, defy Competition.

Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, 88 1/2% p.o. in their favour.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale	
	\$ c.	¢
Farm Products.—Con.		
CHEESE:		
Finest Western.....	0 10 1/4	0 11
" Eastern.....	0 10	0 10 1/4
Eggs: Best selected.....	0 22	0 23
Straight Gathered.....	0 19	0 20
Lined.....	0 16 1/4	0 17
Cold storage.....	0 0	0 0
No S.....	0 15	0 16
BUTTER:		
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs.....	0 55	0 65
Honey, White Clov., Comb.....	0 13	0 14
" Extracted.....	0 09	0 10
Beeswax.....	0 25	0 30
BEANS: prime.....	1 45	1 55
do. Best hand-picked.....	0 00	0 0 0
Groceries.		
SUGAR: Factory.		
Ex Granulated, bris.....	0 00	4 10
Bag (100 lbs).....	0 00	4 05
Ex Ground, in bris.....	0 00	4 45
" " in bxs.....	0 00	4 65
Powdered, in bris.....	0 03	4 25
" " boxes.....	0 00	4 45
Paris Lump, in bris.....	0 00	4 30
" " half bris.....	0 00	4 70
" " 100-lb bxs.....	0 00	4 61
" " 50-lb bxs.....	0 01	4 70
Branded Yellow.....	3 40	3 95
Molasses (Barbados) New.....	0 42	0 00
do bris, 5 1/2%.....	0 44 1/2	0 45 1/2
Evaporated Apples.....	0 06 1/2	0 07
 Raisins:		
Sultanas.....	0 09	0 12
Loose Musc. Malaga.....	0 00	0 05
Layers, London.....	0 00	1 50
Ons. Cluster.....	0 00	2 00
Extra Dessert.....	0 00	2 75
Royal Bucking'm.....	0 00	3 25
Valencia.....	0 0 1/4	0 07
" Raisins.....	0 00	0 00
" Layers.....	0 00	0 00
Currants, Provincials.....	0 00	0 0 1/2
Filippas.....	0 00	0 00
Fatras.....	0 05	0 05 1/2
Vostians.....	0 04 1/2	0 07 1/2
France, Cal.....	0 04	0 05
do French.....	0 03 1/2	0 00
Figs in bags.....	0 10	0 17
" new layers.....	3 20	3 30
Stap. O. C.....	3 20	3 40
" standard B.....	4 25	4 35
" Patna.....	4 10	4 20
" Burmah.....	4 60	0 00
" Crystal Japan.....	0 60	3 07 1/2
" Carolina.....	0 00	3 00
Pot Barley, bag 28 lbs.....	0 09	0 05
Pearl " per lb.....	0 02 1/2	0 00
Tapioca, Pearl.....	0 02 1/2	0 00
" Flak.....	0 00	0 00
Corn, 2 lb. tins.....	0 00	1 00
Pean, 2-lb tins.....	0 00	0 00
Salmon, 1 doz. case.....	1 05	0 00
Tomatoes, 2s. per doz.....	0 30	0 35
String Beans.....		

the question of countervailing duties is to be fought out before the board on November 13.

WHITE LEAD LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.

In England to sell white lead as pure with a mixture of barytes or any other adulterant is a distinct contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act. It is presumed the seller has invoiced the lead as genuine white lead; this then constitutes a guarantee, it is a contract accepted by the purchaser as such. It is expressly provided in the act:

"Every person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which any false trade-mark or false description is applied, or to which any trade-mark, as to be calculated to deceive, is falsely applied, as the case may be."

Under this act, not only is the actual producer or importer of falsely marked goods liable to prosecution, but the vendor, whether wholesale or retail, lays himself open to pains and penalties. What is of importance, also, is that the onus of proof lies not with the plaintiff, but with the defendant, in any case arising under this act.

Commenting on this law, the Plumber and Decorator says: Barytes for adulterating paint is prepared by pulverizing the material and subjecting it to the action of dilute sulphuric acid, which dissolves the sulphate of baryta as a white dense powder; this is ground with the lead and oil, and it requires some skill and knowledge of chemistry to detect the adulterant.

The ordinary purchaser has but little opportunity of detecting any fraud with-

Name of Article.	Wholesale	
	\$ c.	¢
Hardware.		
Antimony.....	0 00 1/2	0 11
7th. Block, L & F, 1/2".....	0 00	0 31
" " Straits.....	0 00	0 00
" Strip.....	0 00	0 33
Copper: Ingot.....	0 00	0 00
CUT NAIL WORKING.....		
Base Price, per Keg, car lots.....	2 40	0 00
Less quantity.....	2 45	0 00
Extras—Over and above 33d.....		
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails.....		
Cut and Fence Nails—		
10 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbs.....	0 05	0 00
10 and 12d ".....	0 10	0 00
8 and 9d ".....	0 15	0 00
6 and 7d ".....	0 20	0 00
4 and 5d ".....	0 40	0 00
3d ".....	0 65	0 00
2d ".....	1 00	0 00
Cut spikes 10c, per Keg advance.....		
Fine blued nails—		
2d per 100 lbs.....	1 00	0 00
3d ".....	1 50	0 00
Casing, Box, Tobacco Box and		
Flooring Nails—		
60 to 80d per 100 lbs.....	0 55	0 00
10 to 12d ".....	0 60	0 00
8 and 9d ".....	0 65	0 00
6 and 7d ".....	0 70	0 00
4 1/2 to 5d ".....	0 85	0 00
3d ".....	1 20	0 00
Finishing nails—		
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.....	0 60	0 00
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 inch.....	0 65	0 00
2 and 2 1/4 ".....	0 70	0 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 ".....	0 95	0 00
1 1/4 ".....	1 20	0 00
1 ".....	1 50	0 00
Heading nails—		
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch per 100 lbs.....	0 95	0 00
1 1/4 ".....	1 20	0 00
1 ".....	1 50	0 00
Common barrel nails—		
1 1/2 inch per 100 lbs.....	1 00	0 00
1 ".....	1 00	0 00
3/4 ".....	1 25	0 00
1/2 ".....	1 50	0 00
Oilinch nails—		
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.....	0 60	0 00
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 inch.....	0 65	0 00
2 and 2 1/4 ".....	0 70	0 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 ".....	0 95	0 00
1 1/4 ".....	1 20	0 00
1 ".....	1 50	0 00
Sharp and flat pressed nails		
3 inch and longer per 100 lbs.....	1 25	0 00
2 1/2 and 2 3/4 inch.....	1 50	0 00
2 and 2 1/4 ".....	1 65	0 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 ".....	1 95	0 00
1 1/4 ".....	2 50	0 00
1 ".....	3 00	0 00
Cell Chain—No. 6.....	10 11 1/2	0 10
" ".....	0 10	0 00 1/2
" ".....	0 09 1/2	0 08
" ".....	0 09	0 07
1 1/2 inch.....	0 07 1/2	0 06
1-16.....	5 00	0 00
1/2.....	4 30	0 00
1-16.....	4 00	0 00 1/2

HAM, BAKER & Co. LIMITED,

Manufacturers of.....

WESTMINSTER. ENG.

Fittings for Waterworks & Sewerage

Penstocks & Valves
For Bacteria Beds.

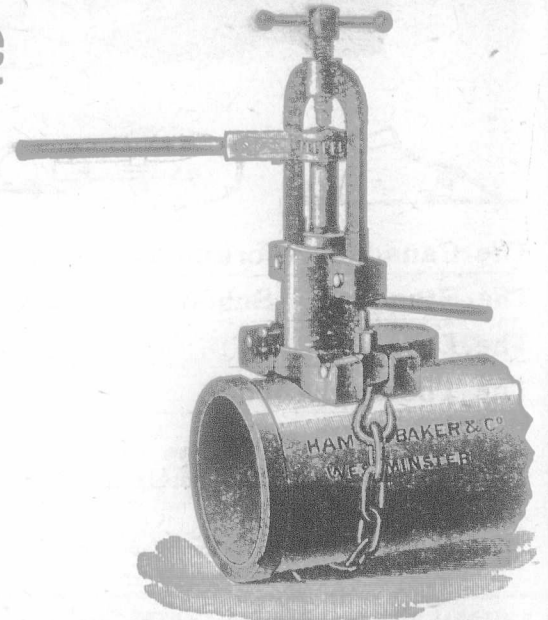
ALSO....

FIRE HYDRANTS

And Fire Appliances
for Public Buildings.

Sewer Ventilating Shafts

As Supplied in London
and Districts.



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

Price F. O. B. London or Liverpool, - £10-10 0.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1903.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware.—Gen.	
Cott Chain—No. 4 ..	3 85 4 00
9-16 ..	3 75 3 88
1/2 ..	3 65 3 78
3/4 ..	3 75 3 80
1 in ..	3 60 3 55
Galvanized Staples—	
100 lb. box, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ..	3 00 3 00
Bright, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ..	2 80 3 00
Galvanized Iron:	
Queen's Head, } gauge 28 ..	4 40 4 65
or equal .. } gauge 28 ..	4 10 4 35
Comet do 28 gauge ..	4 10 4 35
Iron Horse Shoes:	
No. 2 and larger ..	0 00 3 65
No. 1 and smaller ..	0 00 3 90
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	
Car lots ..	0 00 0 00
Norway, base ..	0 00 4 00
Am. Sh. 8 1/2, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 18 ..	0 00 3 20
" " " 20 ..	0 00 3 20
" " " 22 ..	0 00 3 30
" " " 24 ..	0 00 3 40
" " " 26 ..	0 00 3 50
" " " 28 ..	0 00 3 50
Boiler plates, iron, 3/4 in.	
" " " 3/16 in ..	0 00 3 10
" " " 1/2 in ..	0 00 2 10
Hoop Iron, base for 3 in. and larger.	
" " " ..	0 00 3 90
Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in. 80c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size Extra.	
Canada Plates:	
Full Polish ..	3 75
Ord. 52 sheets ..	2 65
" 60 do ..	2 70
" 75 do ..	2 75
Black Iron pipe, 1/2 in.	
3/4 in ..	3 25
1 in ..	3 45
1 1/4 in ..	3 40
1 in ..	4 80
1 1/4 in ..	6 80
1 1/2 in ..	8 80
2 in ..	11 80
per 100 ft. nett.	
Steel, cast p. lb., Blk Diam'd ..	0 05 base
" Spring, 100 lbs ..	3 20 0 00
" Tire ..	3 15 base
" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs ..	3 10 base
" Toe Oak ..	3 60
" Machinery ..	3 75 base
" Harrow Tooth ..	3 50
Tin Plates:	
10 Coke, 14 x 30 ..	4 25
10 Charcoal, 14 x 30 ..	4 50
1X Charcoal ..	5 80
1X " ..	5 80

out employing some one to investigate for him, which means expense. Now white lead applied to paint work is often so transparent as to be mistaken for an adulterated article, as new lead has not the covering power of a matured article. A wise man buys his lead, and stores it away for at least a year, and therefore, like wine, it improves with keeping, matures with age, and the covering capacity is immensely improved.

The White Lead Corroders Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have constantly had this matter of adulteration under their consideration, and have issued circulars dealing with the subject. These circulars, useful as they are, only reach the merchant, and seldom come under the notice of the purchaser and user. It is, however, open to anyone who has reason to suspect the quality of the white lead that is being used, to send a sample to the office of the Corroders at Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, E.C., and have it analyzed free of charge, and if on analysis the lead is found to be adulterated, the section will be prepared to prosecute the offending parties. Here lies a remedy that can be made use of at any time.

It has been laid down as law, however, that where a buyer purchases white lead from any merchant or manufacturer he is entitled to receive carbonate or Dutch white lead, as that is the product commonly known by that name. But if he goes to a maker who sells his product under a special name or brand, and holds forth in his advertisements that his product is different from the old Dutch white

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1903.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Terne Plate 10, 90x28.	
Russ. Sheet Iron ..	7 25 0 00
Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.	0 10 0 00
28 and 34 gauge case lots ..	0 00 7 75
38 gauge ..	0 00 7 75
Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs; ..	3 15 0 00
Sheet ..	0 00 0 044
Shot, 100 lb., less 1 1/4 p.c.	0 00 6 50
Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7 00 0 00
less 35 p.c.	
Zinc:	
Spelter, per 100 lbs.	0 00 5 75
Sheet, Zinc ..	0 00 6 50
Black Sheet Iron,	
Per 100 lbs.	
6 to 16 gauge ..	2 40 0 00
18 to 20 do ..	2 31 0 00
22 to 24 do ..	2 25 0 00
26 do ..	2 40 0 00
28 do ..	2 45 0 00
WINE:	
Plain galv'd, No. 5 ..	3 70 0 00
do do No. 6, 7, 8 ..	3 15 0 00
do do No. 9 ..	2 65 0 00
do do No. 10 ..	3 20 0 00
do do No. 11 ..	3 25 0 00
do do No. 12 ..	2 80 0 00
do do No. 13 ..	3 20 0 00
do do No. 14 ..	3 75 0 00
do do No. 15 ..	0 00 0 00
do do No. 16 ..	0 00 0 00
Barbed Wire—	
Spring Wire per 100, 1.25 ..	3 80 f.o.b.
set extra ..	Montreal.
Iron and Steel Wire pl'n	
6 to 8 ..	3 50 base.
Repe.	
Signal, base ..	0 00
" 7-16 and up ..	0 11 1/4
" 8 ..	0 12
" 8-16 ..	0 12 1/4
" 8 ..	0 12 1/4
" 8-16 ..	0 13
Macilla, 7-16 & lgr.	0 14 1/4
" 8 ..	0 15
" 8-16 ..	0 15 1/4
" 8 ..	0 15 1/4
" 8-16 ..	0 16
Leath yarn ..	0 11

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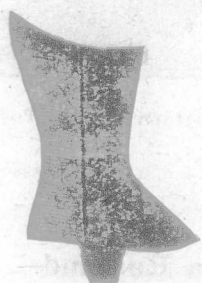
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Gents' Highland Gaiters Buttoned.



The "King" Strap Legging.



The "Jockey" Legging. Especially Adapted for Riding.



PALK ROAD, WELLINGBOROUGH, - ENG.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Wire Nails.	
Base Price carload	2 40
Less than	3 45
2d extra	1 00
2d f	1 00
3d	0 55
4d and 5d	0 40
6d and 7d	0 30
8d and 9d	0 15
10d and 12d	0 10
14d and 20d	0 05
3d to 60d	Base
Building Paper.	
Dry Sheetting (roll)	0 50 0 00
Tarred "	0 50 0 00
Hides.	
Montreal Green Hides	
No. 1	0 09 0 00
No. 2	0 08 0 00
No. 3	0 07 0 00
Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspected Sheepskins	0 00 0 00
Chips	0 00 0 00
Spring Lambskins each	0 60 0 70
Calfskins, No. 1	0 00 0 10
No. 2	0 00 0 08
Horsehides	1 50 2 00
Leather	
No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 27 0 28
No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 25 0 25
No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 24 0 25
Slaughter, No. 1	0 28 0 29
light medium & heavy	0 28 0 29
No. 2	0 26 0 27
Harness	0 26 0 27
Upper, heavy	0 24 0 26
Upper, light	0 25 0 27
Grained Upper	0 24 0 25
Scotch Grain	0 25 0 28
Kip Skins, French	0 60 0 65
English	0 45 0 55
Canada Kip	0 50 0 60
Hemlock Calf	0 50 0 70
Light	0 50 0 60
French Calf	0 25 1 10
Splits, light and medium	0 22 0 25
heavy	0 17 0 20
small	0 18 0 20
Leather Board, Canada	0 06 0 10
Eusameled Cow, per ft.	0 16 0 18
Pebble Grain	0 12 0 14
B. Calf	0 12 0 13
Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0 20
Brush	0 11 0 13
No. 1	0 13 0 16
Russetta, light	0 35 0 40
heavy	0 35 0 40
No. 2	0 35 0 40
Saddlers' dog	7 50 9 00
1mt. French Calf	0 55 0 75
English Oak lb	0 30 0 35
Dongola, extra	0 28 0 28
No. 1	0 20 0 22
ordinary	0 14 0 15
Colored Pebbles	0 12 0 15
Calf	0 15 0 25

lead, then he must not expect to get carbonate lead, but must take whatever is offered to him without question as to its composition.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONDUCTIVE TO LONGEVITY.

The question of longevity, which absorbs so great attention and such profound study on the part of life insurance actuaries, both here and abroad, includes in its scope to an ever-increasing extent the subject of alcoholism. The bearing of this subject upon life insurance is so important as to give it a prominent place in the calculations of those who make the "expectancy of life" a matter of scientific research; and it must be admitted that the trend of opinion among the men who have devoted their time to the accumulation of statistics on the subject is gradually turning in favor of total abstinence as contributing to longevity. Evidences of this revolution of sentiment are seen in the fact that among the life insurance companies of great Britain, whose statistics on the matter have been compiled with the utmost care, there are no less than a dozen who make practical acknowledgment of the benefits of abstinence by granting to policyholders who are also total abstainers a reduction in the cost of premiums as well as awarding them a larger share in the profits of the company. Of the two classes, the moderate drinkers and the total abstainers, it is significant to note that the latter are greatly preferred as risks by some of the oldest and most conservatively conducted companies which have made special sections for these classes.

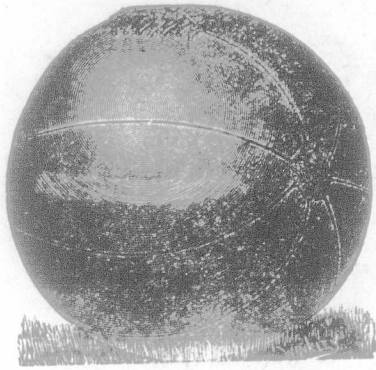
The organization, in 1840, by Robert Warner, a Quaker, of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Providence Institution, seemed to awaken an inter-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

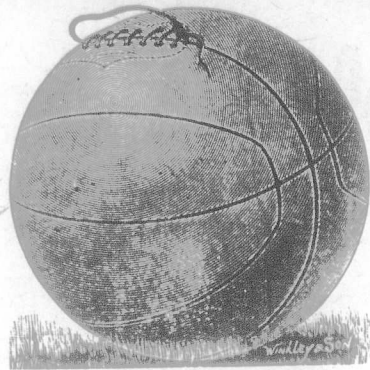
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Oils	
Cod Oil	5 00 5 00
S. R. Pale Seal	0 00 0 00
Straw Seal	0 47 0 67 1/2
Cod Liver Oil, Nfld. Norw	5 00 5 00
" " Froese	0 00 0 00
" " Norwegian	5 00 7 00
Castor Oil	0 08 0 09
Castor Oil brls.	0 07 0 08
Lard Oil, Extra	0 90 1 00
"	0 75 0 85
Linseed, raw, nett	0 47 0 49
" boiled, nett	0 50 0 52
Olive, pure	1 05 1 15
Extra, qt., per case	0 00 3 70
Turpentine, nett	0 88 0 88
Petroleum:	
Benzine	25 0 30
Glass.	
United inches, 00 to 25	2 00 2 10
do 26 to 40	2 10 2 20
do 41 to 50	4 50 4 70
do 51 to 60	4 75 4 95
Paints, &c.	
Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs.	5 00 5 25
do No. 1	4 62 1/2 4 87 1/2
do No. 2	4 25 4 70
do No. 3	4 37 1/2 4 62 1/2
do No. 4	4 37 1/2 4 62 1/2
White Lead dry	5 50 5 50
Red Lead	5 00 5 50
Venetian Red Eng'ld	1 75 2 00
Yel. Ochre, French	1 50 3 25
Whiting, ordinary	0 45 0 50
do Paris	0 60 0 70
do Gilders	0 85 1 00
English Cement, cask	3 05 3 15
Belgian do	1 65 1 90
German do	2 10 2 20
American do	1 90 2 20
Fire Bricks per 1000	16 00 23 00
Fire Clay, 300 lb. pkgs	0 75 1 25
Rosin	3 75 5 50
Glass	
Domestic Broken Sheet	0 08 0 20
French Casks	0 08 0 09
do brls.	0 00 0 14
American White, brls.	0 15 0 20
Cooovers' Glass	0 27 0 28
Brunswick Green	0 04 0 10
French Imperial Green	0 12 0 15
No. 1 Farnit's Varn'g, pr. gl.	0 65 0 70
a do do	0 75 1 00
Brown Japan	0 60 0 75
Black Japan	0 50 0 75
Orange Shellac, No. 1	2 00 2 25
do do Pure	2 25 2 75
White do	3 75 3 00
Putty Bulk 100 lb. brl.	0 90 2 00
Parlegreen in drum 1 lb pk.	0 12 0 19 1/2
Kalsomine, 5 lb pkgs.	0 00 0 05 1/2
Wool.	
Canadian Washed	0 80 0 16
North West	0 12 0 00
Unwashed	0 08 0 10
B. A. Scoured	0 57 0 42
Natal, greasy	0 00 0 25
Cape, greasy	0 18 0 20
Australian greasy	0 00 0 00

POCOCK BROS., 235 Southwark Bridge Road, LONDON, S.E., Eng.



Pattern No. 50.—Priced complete.

Qual.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Each.
C....	1/5	1/10½	2/1½	2/11½	3/5	Each.
E.H.S	1/6	1/11½	2/6	3/9½	3/7	"
S.....					4/7	"



Pattern No. 61.—Priced complete.

Qual.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Each
C....	1/7½	2/0½	2/7	3/2	3/3	Each
E.P.....				3/4	4/	"
E.....				3/8	4/3½	"
S.....				3/8½	4/10	"



Pattern No. 55.—Priced complete.

Quality	4.	5.	Each
E.....	3/8½	4/3	Each
S.....		5/6	"

The Leading **ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS** in England.
We Brand **FREE** Customers Name on any Ball.

"S" quality Balls are cut from the very finest Hides it is possible to produce. Shapes of all qualities guaranteed. **WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.**

est in this subject hitherto unknown. Mr. Warner's experiment was prompted by the requisition, on the part of a certain insurance company, to which he had applied for a policy, of an extra rate of premium because of his total abstinence preclivities. Some years later, during the thirty years interval from 1866 to 1898 inclusive, the statistics of the company thus organized show that the deaths in the general section were about 97 per cent. of those expected; in the temperance sections there were only 70 per cent of the expected claims. According to these records, had all the people in these sections been total abstainers there

would have been a gain of 4,713 lives in this institution in onen year.

Thus encouraged, the organization of companies similar in principle grew apace, and the experience of each in turn tended to confirm the belief that the total abstainer may be considered, all other conditions being equal, the safest of risks. The verdict of expert testimony among American companies seems to be decidedly in favor of the theory that the habitual user of intoxicating beverages cannot be considered as good a risk as the total abstainer, as appears by the responses to an inquiry on this point recently sent by one of our enterprising fellow journalists

to some forty-two insurance companies and others as to their views. From almost every one of the companies addressed there came a reply indicating the total abstainer as the more desirable risk, and the opinion that the use of intoxicants tends to sap the vitality.

RAYMOND BEET SUGAR.

Considerable interest is being taken in the inauguration of the beet sugar business at Raymond, the new town that, next to Edmonton, is making more rapid

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Boot & Shoe
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**Saddlers' Ironmongery.
Best Quality and Styles
Quick Delivery Guaranteed.**

Order through London merchants. Bankers: Bank of England.

Lists Posted on Application.

These Saddlery and Harness are made by hand, for Canadians under the New Tariff, 88½ p.c. in their favour.

James Allen & Son,

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J. O. STEVENS,
Proprietor.

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**Portable
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Hot-Air and
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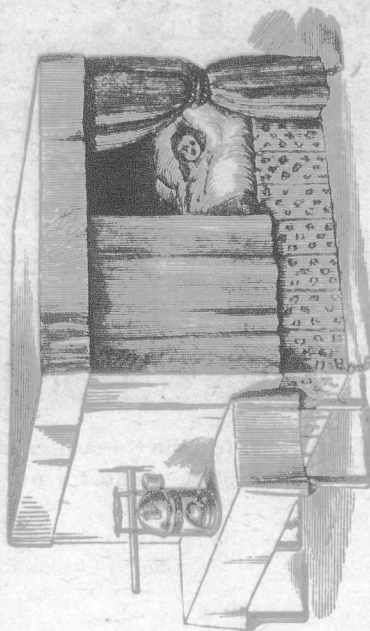
Bronchitis Kettles and
Sick Room Appliances.

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(Close to Wigmore St.)

Special rates to Canadians
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progress than any town in the Canadian North-West. Two years ago the present site of the town was wind-swept, open prairie, with no inhabitants in sight; today the place counts two thousand population, there are 8,000 acres of cultivation immediately tributary to the town, besides beet lands in the neighboring centres of Stirling and Magrath. There are banks, hotels and mercantile concerns of all sorts, elevators and flouring mills, and, most important of all, a large beet sugar plant, which is the first to be installed between the Rockies and Lake Superior.

The slicing of beets has just begun on five thousand tons in the sheds. The beets have tested high saccharine percentage, are a fair crop considering recent breaking of the prairie sod, the machinery is up-to-date, and circumstances generally point to a successful future for the beet sugar business. The plant is a half million dollar plant; it has a capacity of four hundred tons of beets daily, and during a run of eighty or ninety days would turn out about eight million pounds of refined sugar. The main building, exclusive of boiler-houses, beet sheds, warehouses and lime-burning

plant, is three hundred feet long and seventy feet wide. There were required in its building fifty cars of steel, fifty of lumber, a million and a quarter of brick, and twenty-five hundred barrels of cement. The work is in charge of Engineer G. M. Brodrick, who installed the sugar plant at Berlin last year.

The economic and industrial importance of the Raymond sugar enterprise can scarcely be overestimated. There is the best general warrant for the establishment of the concern. The United States produce only a fifth of the sugar they con-

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ies,
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MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES,

Equal to any made in America, for the Canadian Market, 33 1/2 p.c., cheaper, under the New Preferential Tariff, F.O.B., London or Liverpool. Send for our New List.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

sume, and Canada probably only a tenth. The position of the Canadian west means a long haul from eastern ports, at high rates. Suppose it were possible for Canada to produce within her own borders 350,000,000 pounds of sugar required by her population annually, this western manufacturer has in his favor both high freight rates and cheap production of the beet on the low-priced lands of the west. In addition to this, there is an important advantage in producing the beet under

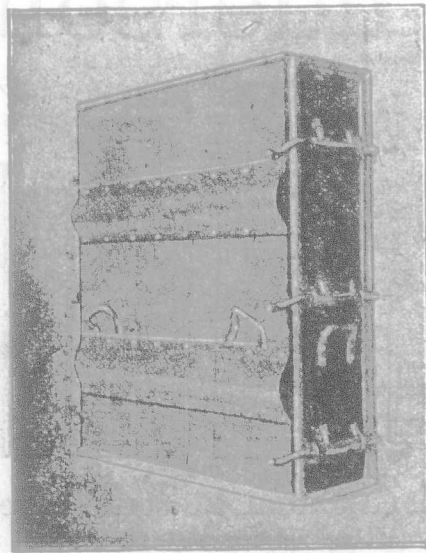
irrigation, as the plant can have a well-tempered supply of moisture throughout the season, and, besides, not be subject to deteriorating second growth in the fall ripening period. It is but fair to say that labor is rather more stringent and expensive in the west than in the east, owing to higher cost of living. It is not probable that within the present season the western consumer will secure his sugar at greatly reduced prices. The Raymond factory will not reach its ideal ca-

capacity until about the third season, and the prospective three million pounds output of sugar for this season is only a tenth of the total that will be consumed in Manitoba and the Territories. The relative smallness of the present year's product in southern Alberta will render unnecessary and impossible any cutting in price to secure a market for the sugar of the Raymond factory.

It is to be expected that the promise of the Raymond sugar enterprise and

SOAP FRAMES

PATENTS—No. 5107/98; No. 10862/99.



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

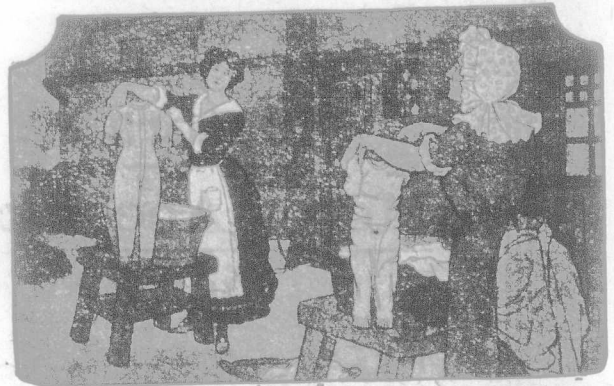
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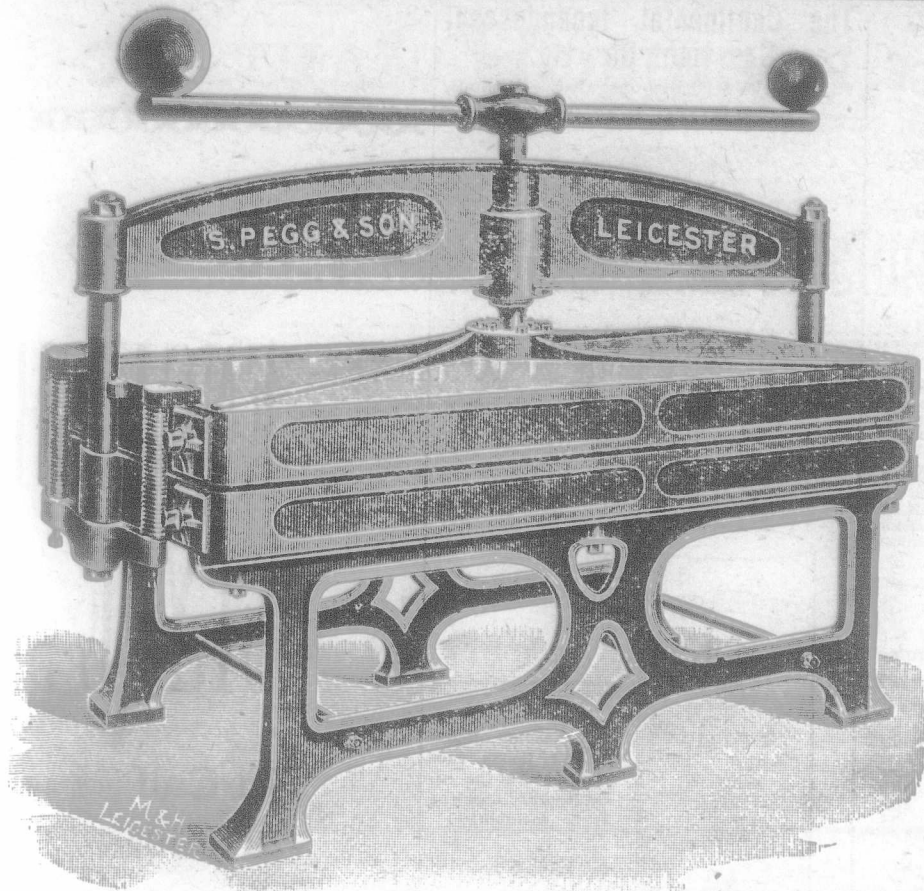
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Summer and Winter Weights.



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SMART PRESS.
Improved Steam Presses for Shaving
and Finishing Hosiery Goods.

the large demand still unsatisfied by home supply will lead to the extension of the beet sugar industry in both Manitoba and the Territories in the future.

**SPANISH METHODS OF EXTRACTING
OLIVE OIL.**

Until quite recently little attention has been paid to the method of extracting oil in Spain, and consequently in many parts the most primitive means are still in use,

writes Consul Julius G. Lay, in an extended article on "Olive Growing in Spain."

It is usual for the small grower himself to extract the oil from the olives grown on his land; and, as he frequently does not own the necessary appliances, he borrows them from the nearest town, paying for their use either money or oil. These machines are of the most primitive description. The olives are first crushed in a mill turned by a horse or bullock; they are then placed in lever presses and the oil thus extracted, boiling water being generally used in the

process. These wooden presses, though powerful, are very slow, and it often happens that the olives have to be stored until the presses are available, with the result that fermentation sets in, and this naturally detracts from the quality of the oil. It is said that there are between 3,000 and 4,000 of these presses in Spain. Formerly the pulp remaining in the presses was used as fodder or fuel, but now it is sold and a second extraction of oil is made from it. There are 63 mills in Spain for extracting oil from this pulp.

The largest oil manufacturers, especially those in the province of Catalonia,

West & Blackwell,

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 MARIN'S, on St. Catherine Street, has
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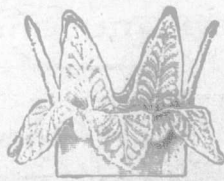
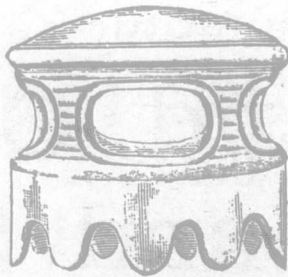
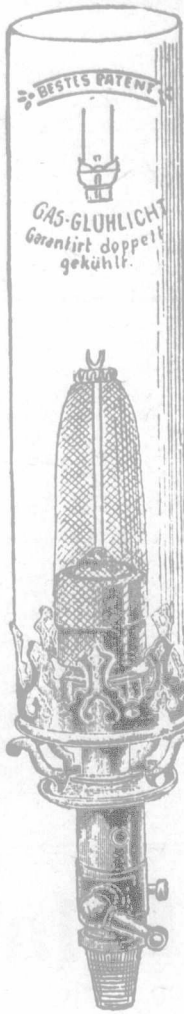
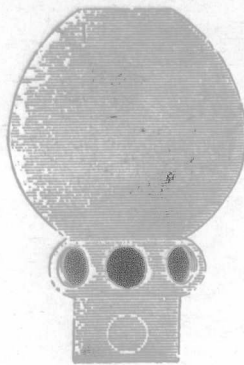
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have been the first to recognize the im-
 portance of improving their machinery;
 the old crushing mills and wooden presses
 have been replaced by steel cylinders and
 hydraulic presses, so that not only is a
 greater yield obtained, but the quality
 of the oil is better. Nearly all the ma-
 chinery is of Spanish make.

After being extracted, the oil is run
 into earthenware jars or tin tanks, and,
 after a certain time, strained so as to
 separate it from the amurca. It is then
 poured into deposits to be kept until re-
 quired, alcohol being sometimes used to
 keep off the action of the air.

The lower grades of oil, as well as the
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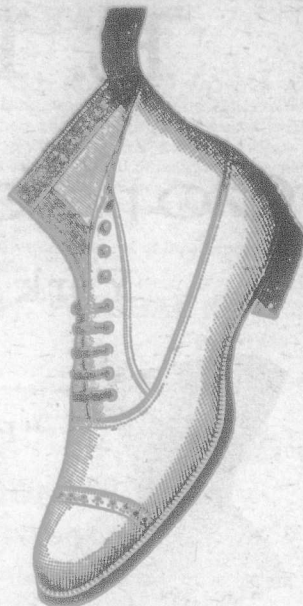
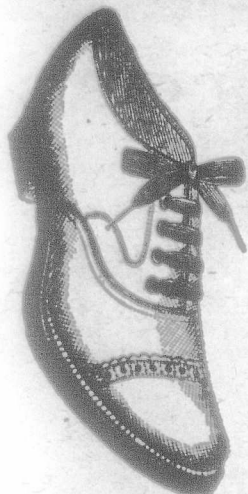
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Special rates to Canadians under the New Tariff.



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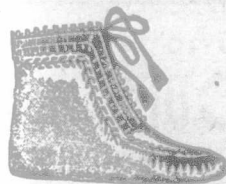
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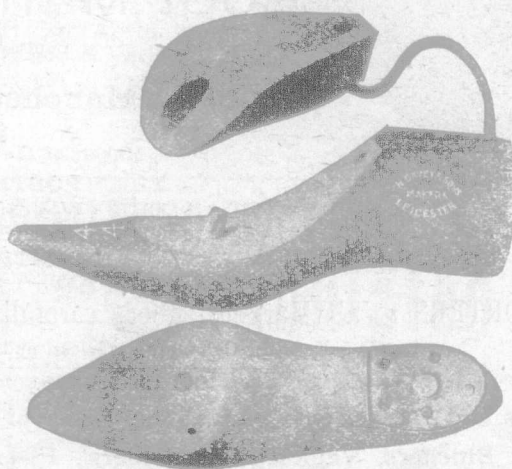
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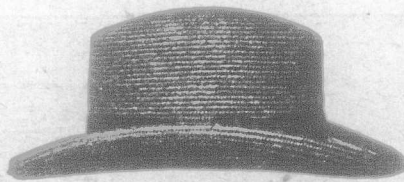
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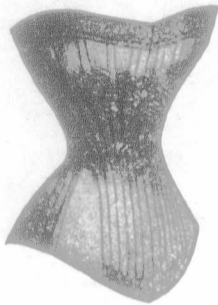


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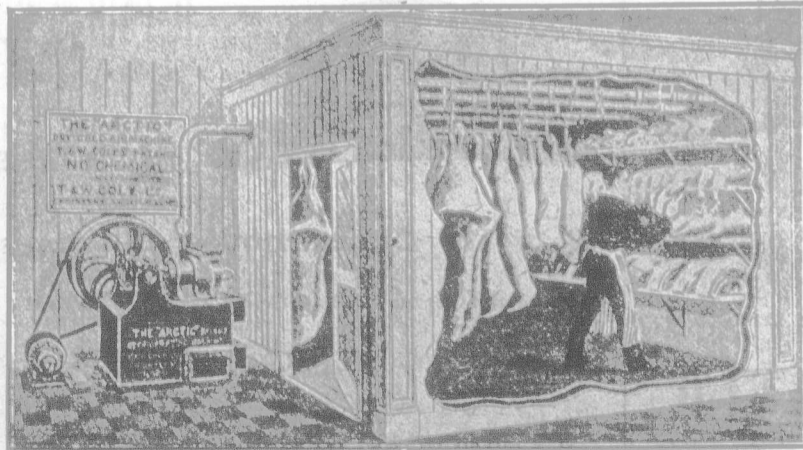
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British Columbia, 1907 4 p.c.	104	107	
1917, 4 1/2 per cent	97	99	
1941, 5 p.c.	102	104	
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1910	99	101	
5 per cent. loan, 1938	100	102	
Debs. 1909, 3 1/2 per cent	87	89	
3/4 p.c. loan, 1947	104	106	
Mantoba, 1910, 5 p.c.			
Railway and other Stocks.			
Quebec Province, 5 p.c., 1904	100	103	
1910, 5 p.c.	100	103	
1919, 4 1/2 p.c.	102	104	
1919, 5 p.c.	105	108	
Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gen	117	120	
1st M. Bds	134	137	
Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 sh.	134	138	
do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds			
Can. Central 5 p.c. M Bds, Int.			
guar. by Gov			
Canadian Pacific \$100	123 1/2	124 1/2	
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c.			
1st M.			
Grand Trunk of Canada Ord. stock	14 1/2	14 1/2	
2nd equip. mtg. bds. 5 p.c.	123	124	
1st pref. stock 5 p.c.	102 1/2	103 1/2	
2nd pref. stock	95 1/2	96 1/2	
3rd pref. stock	44	44 1/2	
5 p.c. perp. deb. stock	123	125	
4 p.c. perp. deb. stock	106 1/2	107 1/2	
Great Western shares, 5 p.c.	130	133	
Hamilton & N.W., 5 p.c.			
4. of Canada Sig. 1st Mort. 5 p.c.	104	106	
Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st			
mtg. bds			
4. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c.	102	104	
Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds	102	104	
G. & E. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort.	106	108	
Vell. Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds.	108	111	
1st Mort	108	111	
Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. Bds	105	107	
MUNICIPAL LOANS.			
City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c.			
City of Montreal sig. 5 p.c. 1904	100	102	
City of Ottawa			
redeem 1904, 6 p.c.	100	102	
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City of Quebec, op. c. redeem 1905	103	105	
redeem 1908, 6 p.c.	108	110	
City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1922-28	100	102	
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5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1919-20	108	110	
4 p.c. sig. bonds	99	101	
City of Winnipeg deb., 1914, 5 p.c.	105	107	
Deb. scrip. 1907, 6 p.c.	105	107	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Janada Company	34	37	
Canada North-West Land Co.	96	101	
Hudson Bay	33 1/2	33 1/2	
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Bank of British North America	63	66	
Montreal	600	604	
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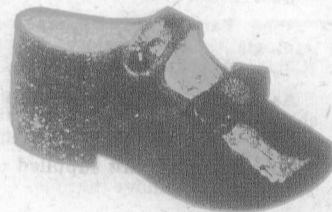
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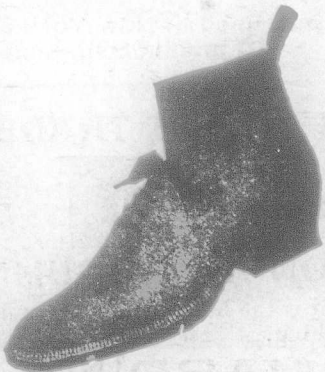
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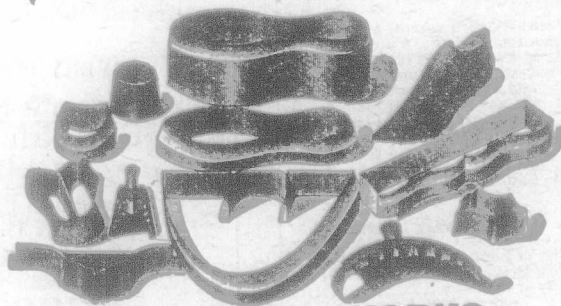
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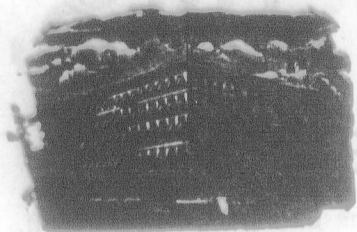


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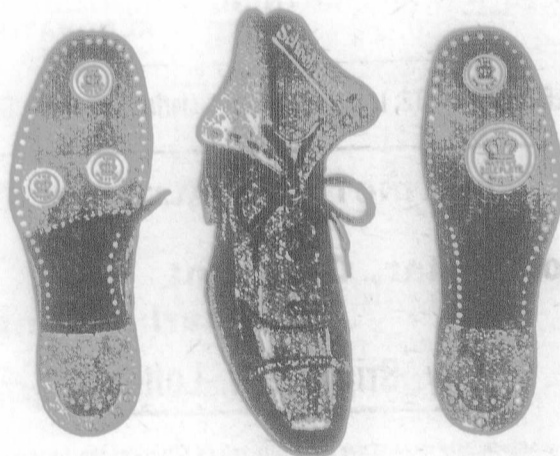
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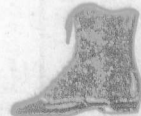
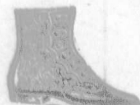


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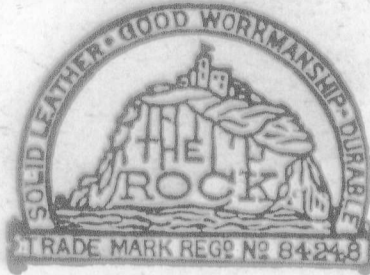
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NEW SAMPLES IN GLACE AND BOX, ARE THE ACME OF GOOD VALUE IN FINE FOOTWEAR.

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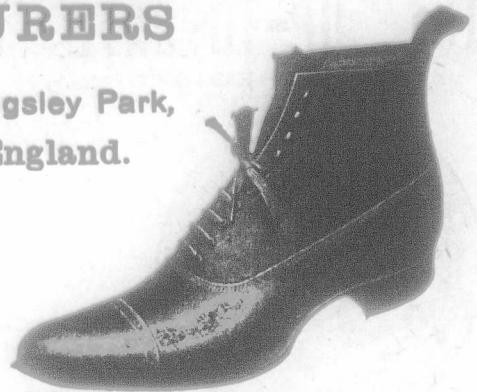
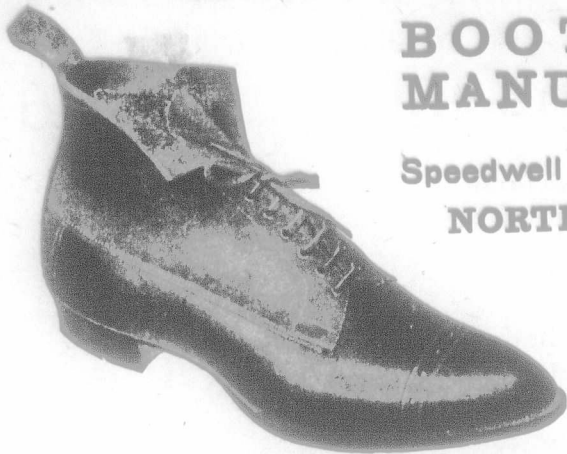
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Special Prices
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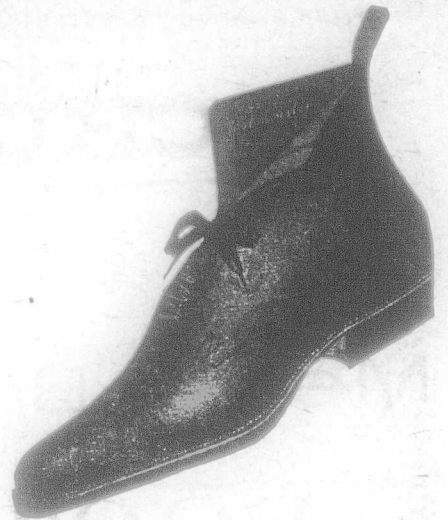
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 Assets, \$1,864,730.13
 Losses Paid since organization, .. \$22,527,817.57

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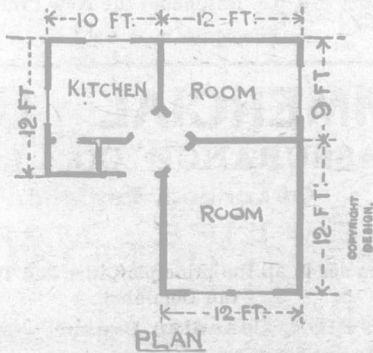
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