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Y-Yerks, Chas. T., 2189 trict, 286, 701, 925, 1399

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Motal Cornices,Skylights, \&c.s,
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Incorporated by Aet of Parliament．
Capital（all paid up）$\$ 12,000,000,00$ Heserved Fund．－8．000，000．00 Undivided Profits，－ $165,856.09$ head onfioe：MONTREAL． BOARD OF DIREOTORS：
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A．Macnider，Chief Inspector and Supt．of Branches． branches in canada：
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Belleville，
Brantford，＂Peterboro，is Halirax，M．S．S．
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Hamiliton，
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IN THE UNITED STATES：
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The Union Bank of London．
The London and Westminster Bank．
＂．The London and Westminster Bank． Tiverpool－The Bank of Liverpool，L，td．Bank，and
Scotland－The British Linen Company Band Branches．
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Nattonal Bank of Commerce in N．Y． Boston－The Merchants＇National Bank． Buffilo－The Marine Bank．
an Francisco－The Fyrst National Bank
Montreal，80th April， 1902.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO．

INCORPORATED 1855.
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Paid－up Capital
－\＄2，5＠0，000
Reserve Fund

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| ational Ba |  |  |
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## The Chartered Banks

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA．

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1810 ． Paid up Capital，
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Head Office in Cansds，St．James street， H．STIKEMAN，General Manager． J．ELMSLY，Inspector．
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Ottawa，Winnipes，
Montreal，Que．Brandom，
DRAFTG ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BR OB－
Amente in the Tilta Greten
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## THE MOLSONS BANK．

Incorporated by Act of Parliament， 1855. HEAD OFFICE：MONTREAL．
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2， 500,000
Paid－up Capital
Reserve Fund，
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Third National Bank．Milwaukee－Wisconsin Wo－ tional Bank of Milwaukee．Minneapolis－First National Bank．Tole Butte，Montana－First Kational Bank．San Fran－ ciseo－Canadian Bank of Commerce．Portland， Oregon－Canadian Bank of Commerce．Seattle， Wash．－Boston National Bank
Collections made in all parts，of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted of lowent rates of ellern＇Circular letters ismped avallable in all parta of the work．Alsc＂Bank Moviey Ordern＂payable

The Chartered Banks．

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA．

Capital Paid－up，－．．．构，000，00 Remerve Fund，

## BOARD OF DIRECTORI：

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Caraquet．N．B．
Charlottetown， P ．
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Guysboro，N．S
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Montreal，weat End
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Nanaimo．
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B．
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Republic，Washington．
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Pesbury，
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sydney，O．B．
gryney，\％．B．
Vancouver，B．O．
Vancouver，East End，B．O．
Wictoris，B．C．
Weatmount，P．Q．
Weymouth， $\begin{aligned} & \text { W．8．} \\ & \text { Woodstock，} \\ & \text { N．B．}\end{aligned}$

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Incorporated 1836．
St．Stephen，N．B．
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Reserve，
200,000
45,500
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London－Messrs．Glynn，Milis，Currie \＆Co．New York－Bank of New York，N．B．A．Boston－Globe National Bank．Montrenl－Bank of Montreal．St． John，N．B．－Bank of Montreal．
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 OF CANADA． HEAD OFFICE：OSHAWA，ONTOapital


01，000，000
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id－ap，
150,000
John Cowan．Foy Dikeor Preaident
Reuben S．Hamlín，Esq．，Vice－President． W．F．Cowan，Esq．，W．F．Allan，Esq－，
Robert McIntosh，M．D．J．A．Gibson，Esq．，

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THE ONTARIO BANK．


## The Chartered Banks.

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Rest.
presidient.
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 Matthew Gergat Esq.; J. W Flavelie, Fsq

> B. E. WǍKIngR, Genersi
B. E. WhuKir, General Mansger. A. H. Ireland, Chief Inep'r and Supt. of Branches. $B R A N G H E S$ OF THR BANK IN CANADA. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ayr } & \text { ONTARIO: Ditioncoe } & \text { Strandes Otiva }\end{array}$ Belleville Dunnville Parls Stratford Berlin Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto Blenheim Galt Peterboro Toronto JC. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Crantiosd } & \text { Goderich } & \text { Port Perry } \\ \text { Cayga } & \text { Walkerton } \\ \text { Guelph } & \text { St.Cath'rin's Walkerville }\end{array}$ Chatham Hamilton Sarnis Wis Waterloo CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste, M'rie Windsor
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Bank of Africs, Limited. Australia \& Neve ZeaBank of Africs, Limited. Ausiralia A New Zea-land-Tnjon Bank. of Amotralia, Limitedi Bank of Hawail, Bishop \& Co.

## Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Capital Paid Up,

350,000
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C. S. Wilcox, Esq. Hamilton.

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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gloncoe, } & \text { Port Hope, } \\ \text { Grand Valley, } & \text { Ridcetown }\end{array}$
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Hon. J. D. Rolland, $\pi$, A.P., Vaillancourt, Esq., snd Alphonse Turcotte, Eeq.,
M. J. A. Premderanet, Gon C. A. Grrouz

Head̈ Omer, M̈ontreal.
Branohes-Joliette, P.Q.S. St. Henry, P. Montreal Louisville, P.Q.
Quebec, P.Q.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sherbrooke, P.Q. } & 1756 \\ 2217 & \text { Notre Dame " }\end{array}$ Vankleek Hili, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q.
Winnipeg, Man.
Correspondents-Nati'sl Park Bank, Nat'l City Bank, Imnorters \& Traders' National Bank, Mchts National Bank, MM. Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.,
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Lotters of Crodit issued avallable in all parts of the Worth

## BANK OF HAMILTON.

## Captral paid up.

32,000000 HRAD OFHPCH

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Hon. A. W. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Toronto.)
J. TURNBULL, General Manager
H. S. STEVRN, Asst. General Manager

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Byth.
Brantford, Ont Brandon, Man.
Carman, Man. Chesley, Chesley, Dundelk, Dundss, Georgetown, Georgetow
Gorrie, Morden, Man.
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## Barton St



British Correspondents : National Provincial Amoricam Oorrespondents :-New York-Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Bos ton-International Trust Co. Buftalo-Marine Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. DetroitDetroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Co
Commerce.

## The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 21/2 per cent. upon the Cspital Stock of this Institufion, has been declared for the current quarter. being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the first day of August next. The transfer booke will be closed from the 21 st the 31st July next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board, BROUGH, Gen, Manager. Toronto, 26th, June 1902.

## Eastern Townships Bank.

## Capital Authorized. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . si $^{2} 010,000$

 Capital paid up$1,81,955,2 \% 5$ Hon, M, H. Cochraska, Vice-Proaldent.
Irrael Wood, J. N. Galor, Whomas,
G. Stevens, C. H. Kathan. H. B. Brown, K.C. HEAD ONHICH, SHichell, Branohes: Province of Quebec.-Montresl, Ws torloo, Dowansville. Rock Island, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, H nntingdon, Bedford, Magog, t. Hyacinthe. Ormstown. Winden Mills, Pro ince of B.C.-Grand Forks. Phœnix.
Agents in Canada, Bank of Montreal
Agents in Canada, Bank of Montreal and Bran
Agents in London, Eng., National Bank of Scotiand, in Soston, National Exchange Bank, Agents in New York, National Park Bank. Collertions made at all accessible points and emitted.

The BANK OF OTTAWA.
Capital (Fully pald up)
$\$ 2,000,000$
$1,765,000$
Rest
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CHARLH8 MAGHEE - President Hon. Geo, Bryson, Alex. Fraser. John Mather,

HEAD OFFICW, Ottawa, Ont Gro. Burn, Gen. Mgr.- D, M. Pinwre, Ottewa Mgr. Branchos: Owar, Inspecting Oucer. Branches : Ontario-Alexandria, Arnprior, AvHawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptrille, Lanark, Masaws, Ottawe, Wellington etreet, Bank etreet. Rtiean St., Somerset streot Parry Sound, Pembroke, Ratoek Hill. Wincheetar. Quebec.-Granby, Hill, Ls chute Mineheater. Quebec.-Granby, Hul, Ls Dauphin, Portage la Prairia, Winnipeg.

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Johin I. Pateant,
Johir I. Pateant,

Prasident
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## Commercial Summang.

RE Merchants, Manufacturers and other businces mon should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not aceopt advertisements through any agents not spesially in its employ. Its circulation-extonding 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.
-Both Houses of the United States Congress have decided in favor of the Panama route for the isthmian canal.
-The liquidation is announced of the Enterprise Specialty Company of Toronto. The liabilities are about $\$ 1,-$ 800. The company ran a small business handling a patent carpet cleaner and grocers' sundries. Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald and Mr. W. L. Watt were the owners.
-The adjourned sale of Quebec Crown limits was resumed last week. The attendance was comparatively small, and the bidding was not animated; 1,106 square miles of limits were disposed of, by which a profit of $\$ 133,000$ was realized, averaging $\$ 117$ per square mile.
-The last hay steamer for South Africa, for the present, will sail from St. John N.B., this week. She is the steamship Usher, and she will carry a general cargo for shippers, who have been permitted to use one steamer per month of those chartered by the Department of Agriculture. If the service can be resumed in the autumn due notice will be given.
-Work will be commenced in a few days by the Ontario vrown Lands Department in the surveying of ten new townships in the Temiskaming region required for the accommodation of the flood of settlers entering. Several base and meridian lines will also be run there as well as in the vicinity of Mississauga River. Some ten surveyors will be required for the work, and it will occupy two or three months to complete it.

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Note-Buy British Dynamos, ander the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, $331 / 3$ in favour of English Goods. Tise
-The Minister of Public Works has decided tinat the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint shall be erected on Ne pean Point, and tenders will short be called for the construction of the same.
-It is rumored at Ottawa that the Hull Electric line running between Hull and Aylmer, which was recently acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, wilt be leased to the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.
-Prof. W. G. Miller, Ontario Geologist and Inspector of Mines, has gone to the copper district along the north shore of Jake Huron to make examination and report to the Bureau of Mines on the possibilities of the field.

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-It has been decided, says an Ottawa letter, to pay over to the Government of Manitoba the interest which has been collected from time to time for a great number of years on deferred payments of school lands, and' also rentals paid in connection with the leasing of the school lands. The amount is $\$ 224,114$.

- A. certificate of incorporation was filed at Trenton, N.J., recertly for the American Steel Foundries, capital $\$ 40,000,000$, of which $\$ 20,000,000$ is preferred, drawing 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, authorized to manufacture iron, steel, and manganese and other materials, and all articles partially consisting of the same.
-An important mining deal, says a Belleville, Ont., letter, has juist been bronght about in North Hastings, by which the interests of the Atlas Arsenic, and Ohio Gold and Arsenic Companies, have been amigamated. The new company will apply for a charter with a capital of a million. dollars. Mining operations will at once begin at their properties, at Deloro, Hastings County, This will be a great impetus to mining operations in North Hastings.
-An Australian inventor is reported to have succeeded in producing plate glass for windows which is practically a non-conductor of heat. When a quarter of an inch thick this glass is said to allow only 7 per cent. of the sun heat to pass through it, while ordinary plate glass of the same thickness will allow 75 per cent. to pass. Such nonconducting glass would shut out solar heat in summer and keep artificial heat from radiating outward in winter.
-From Ottawa we learn that there is a good movement of grain this season on the Canada Atlantic Railway, but it is not up to the standard of last year. The partial failure of the U.S. corn crop accounts, in a large mear sure, for this state of affairs, inasmuch as there is consequently considerable diminution in the wolume af receipts at Depot Harbor. At the present time, it is stated, about half a million bushels of corn and wheat are being handled weekly.
-The general agent of the Great Northern Railway Company at Vancouver reports that a new car ferry service has been established between South Westminster and Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., and in future cars from eastern Canada will be able to go through without breaking bulk. In the past these shipments have had to be transferred at South Westminster and delivered loose, but the new service will obviate the necessity of doing this, which will be to the advantage of shippers in Ontario. The first cars from Ontario, seven in number, went through without breaking bulk on June 19.
-Plans have been prepared by Secretary Westervelt of the Provincial Winter Fair, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture for some important additions and enlargements to be immediately made to the building at Guelph, Ont. A new story, 70120 feet, will be added to the live stock building, in which the sheep will ibe housed', leaxing the downstairs for the cattle and swine. The show ring will be enlarged from $30 \times 40$ to $30 \times 57$ and the seating accommodation will be increased here, as also in the lecture room, where a gallery to hold from 250 to 300 people will be built. There will tbe also a new and better place for the dressed poultry. All these improvements have been made necessary by the growth of the Fair, which last year far exceeded the space provided.
-An order-in-Council has been passed at Ottawa, substituting the following registration fees to be paid by electric light companies for those at present in force: For all companies naving an installation of 500 incandescent lamps and under, $\$ 5$ a year; all companies having an installation of over 500 and not exceeding 2,000 incandescent lamps, $\$ 10$ a year; and all companies having an installation in excess of 2,000 incandescent lamps, a fee of $\$ 25$ a year. Each are lamp is to be deemed equal to ten incandescent lamps. Each company registering shall be entitled to a test of voltage and a comparison of their measuring instruments with the departmental standard once in each year free of charge. The new regulation comes into force July 1st.


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#### Abstract

-Michael John Haney, Toronto; James Thomas Davis and Michael Connolly of Montreal; G. P. Brophy of Ottawa, and Roger Miller of Ingersoll have been incorporated by letters patent as "The Locomotive \& Machine Company of Montreal," to carry on the business of a foundry, machine shop, factory, engine, structural metal, boat and bridge-building establishment, with power to acquire, sell, pledge, and dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any otner company engaged in a similar enterprise. The capital stock of the company is $\$ 1,000,000$.-Letters patent have been issued incorporating Robert Stuart, Chicago; Walter Donald Douglas, Cedar Rapids, and James Steller Lovell, William Bain and Ernest William McNeill, Toronto, as the "Northern Cereal, Co." Capital stock, $\$ 2,000,000$,


- Mr. A. Serafini, a correspondent of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the Argentine Republic, in a letter under date of May 23rd, says: "In the Province of Chubut, situated in the southern part of the republic, there is a very good colony of Galenses. Now for some divergence between them and the local authorities, the majority of the colonists have decided to emigrate, and a good fraction of them will sail this month for England, thence to Canada. Up to date there are 200 families directed for Canada, carrying an aggregated eapital of ready money of nearly $\$ 150,000$ United States money, The emigrants to your country will embark on the steamer Oravia, I believe, in Montevideo, and will take a connecting steamer in Liverpool.

> -Recent advices from Sydney, N.S., state that operations on the construction of the Cape Breton Railway, between Port Hawkesbury and Louisburg, have ceased with the completion of thirty miles of road as far as St. Peter's. This is the road which: Dr. Seward Webb, backed by the Dominion Securities Co., undertook to butild. Operations, which began over a year ago, and with the failure of that company, the work began to drop off, until


#### Abstract

finally it was stopped. While the work was going on over 1,200 men were employed. It is estimated that the company expended over three hundred thousand dollars on tine construction of the road. Thirty thousand dollars were paid for terminal facilities at Louisburg, and the line was located through to Louisburg. Some hopes are entertained that the construction of the line east of St. Peter's will be resumed next year, upon the local and Federal Governments' granting subsidies, amounting to $\$ 3,200$ per mile. Hopes are also entertained that the Government may be persuaded, to take the line over but this is discounted on account of the fact that should the line be completed, Louisburg would be in direct opposition to the line now running to Sydney.


-The success, so far achieved, of the Minneapolis mills in grinding Manitoba wheat into flour for export promises to be followed by large shlipments of grain across the border the coming year. A Minneapolis dispatisis says:An interesting trade experiment, which has bceir referred to in despatches, is about to become a success. For several months the Washburn-Crosby Company has been try-, ing to get western Canadian grain into Minneapolis to mill it in bond. As the price of wheat in Canada is likely to be lower than in the United States, this is the way the Minneapolis millers figure they will be able to hold the export trade in competition with Englisin mills using Canadian wheat. If the Minneapolis mills can successfully mill in transit Canadian grain they will have nothing to fear from Canadian milling competitors in the English market. It has taken time to work out the experiment. At first the Canadian Pacific was hostile, and the Canadian wheat buyers were hostile. But the railway has now been persuaded there is more money in it to haul wheat to Minneapolis and flour and other by-products from Minneapolis east than to haul wheat alone east from the Canadian fields. Eventually the Washburn-Crosby Company expect to employ a 3,000 -barrel mill in this trade


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-Letters patent have been granted to the Montreal Silicate Brick Company, Limited, under the Dominion Companies' Act, for the purpose of manufacturing, building and paving brick. The process under which this brick is made is fully protected by patents issued in Canada and the United States, and from the simplicity of its manufacture and the wonderful results produced it is likely to prove an important factor in building material. Experiments have been conducted at the extensive works of Messrs. Chas. Sheppard \& Sons, since last September, and have proved eminently successful. At a meeting of shareholders which took place on Wednesday last the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Messrrs. David Robertson, President; George J. Sheppard, Vice-President and Managing Director; Hon. Senator Kirschoffer, Brandon, Man.; Alfred Joyce, John McLean and Charles W. Trenholme, directors. A factory will be erected in the city, pending the completion of the necessary machinery for active operations. Other companies have also been formed in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; St. John's, Newfoundland, Toronto and Vancouver. The Syndicate covering the patent rigints throughout Canada and the U.S. is formed of Montreal capitalists. It is understood' they Whave been offered a large sum for the purchase of the rights for the States.
-Some two hundred people witnessed the launch at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, last week of the new dredge, Sir Wilfrid, which the company are constructing for Mr. W. J. Poupore, contractor, Montreal. The new dredge is said to be of the largest capacity of its kind ever constructed in Canada, and cost in the neighborhood of $\$ 60$,000. The Polson Company commenced work on it in January last, and expect to have it in working order in a

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couple of weeks. Mr. Poupore professes to utilize the Sir Wilfrid in operations on the Montreal harbor works and in dredging the channel in the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec. The dredge is of the wellknown "dipper" type, having a capacity of eight yards of material at each lift. She is of composite construction, having steel framework and wood planking. The principal dimensions are: Length over all 96 ft ., beam 36 ft ., 8 in ., draft forward 9 ft .9 in ., draft aft., 10 ft .9 in . The vessel is fitted with a complete equipment of the most modern steam-hoisting marhinery. The cylinders of the main engine are $16 \mathrm{in} . \times 18 \mathrm{in}$. The boiler is of the Clycie type, 10 ft .6 in long by 10 ft .6 in . diameter', built for a working pressure of 150 lbs . per square inch. Among the

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special features are: Steel spuds, 66 ft . long, the aft spud being a "walker," steel dipper handle, and steel crane of very massive and substantial design. The hull has in overhead truss of heavy steel channels, and I beams. which take up the working strain of the vessel.
-Referring to the arrival in Canada of wealthy U. S. settlers, an Ottawa report says: The Immigration Depart-

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ment is constantly receiving evidence that the energetic immigration policy inaugurated by the Minister of the Interior is not only bringing in large numbers of settlers from the United States, but is also attracting to the western prairies men of wealth and position, who have already made a success of life, and who may be expected to take an active interest in the development of the districts in which they locate. One of the most recent cases of this kind is reported by the Dominion agent at Detroit, who forwards particulars respecting the location of Mr. Peter Muirhead of Orchard Lake, Michigan, on a ranch of 3,000 acres near Calgary. Mr. Muirhead is worth $\$ 300,000$, bought the property for a thome, and paid cash. It is understood that a hundred or more families will follow his lead. In a letter Mr. Muirnead says with respect to a trip he made to the Canadian west: "I have lived all my life in Michigan, but after seeing your exhibit at the State Fair, last year at Pontiac, and having several talks with you regarding the country, I decided to take your advice and go and see the country for myself. I visited every part of it, and found the farmers contented, prosperous and happy-the climate grand-the land, I believe, the best on earth. The country will go ahead, and the settlers will do likewise. I bought a ranch, 3000 acres of deeded land, with 1,500 head of cattle and 150 horses, a $\$ 5,000$ house, furnished, from Walter C. Shrine, near

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Calgary, and paid him $\$ 51,000$ cash. I am going back at once, and will take with me six carloads of fine stock, and two cars of effects, and I think about 40 new settlens (friends of mine) will accompany me back. Beautiful Southern Alberta, in my mind the finest stock-raising land on earth, will be my home after the first of the coming month."
-In an interview regarding his recent visit to the Lake St. John district, Quebec, Mr. J. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, states that he was greatly pleased with the progress made since his visit about four years ago. The district, which is situated some 200 miles north of Quebec, contains an immense area of land fit for cultivation. While a great deal is timbered, clearing has been found easy, and the sale of timber by the settlers has given them a fair return for their labor in clearing the land. The rapidity with which small towns are growing up is stated to be similar to the development of the west in the early ' 80 s . Among other settlements which have been established within the last year is one known as Little Peribonca, located on a water power of the Little Peribonca River. This town has a pulp mill in full operation and a large number of dwellings, is lighted by electricity, and presents a substantial appearance. Another place of but a few months' growth is Mistassini, where the Trappist Monastery is located. The Deputy Minister is strongly of opinion that the surplus population of the rural districts of the agricultural counties of old Quebec, as well as French-Canadian settlers from the eastern States, should be offered istrong inducements to locate in the Lake St. John district in preference to foreign popula-


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tion. The conditions are such as would insure more satisfactory results from those who have resided in the Province of Quebec and are familiar with the conditions of clearing and opening up of lands suchlas those in the district referred to. A very active propaganda, therefore, in the Province of Quebee, especially in tnose portions of the Proivnce from which numbers of young men are said to be moving, is what is required in order to insure the settlement of the Lake St. John district by the most desirable class of persons. The district is a very desirable one in which to live. In addition to lits excellent soil and other favorable farming conditions it is watered by several magnificent streams nearly all of which flow into Lake St. Jonn. Some of them are of considerable size, and many are picturesque and teem with excellent fish. One variety, the Ouananiche, a species of fresh water salmon, has already made Lake St. John somewhat famous to anglers.
-Wilkesbarre, Pa., advices state that the loss during the strike now in its eighth week is estimated at over $\$ 44,000,000$. There are many indications that a break in

## The Improved Long Saw Grinding Machine

the strike is near at hand. There is a growing spirit of unrest among the more thrifty of the idle miners, and the officials of the unions will have a difficult task to keep the men away from their work much longer. At the Oxford colliery there are indications that coal has been mined steadily in small quantities for two weeks. There is no doubt that fully one-third of the men now on strike would

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be willing to go to work if they were not afraid that they would be waylaid The number of guards at the mines is not great enough to protect them against assault. That the leaders among the mine workers are aware that the end is growing near is apparent from the fact that a greater effort is being made to keep up che enthusiasm of the men on strike. The little relief that is being provided by the unions is a mere bagatelle as compared with the needs of the people. Over 300 striking employees of Coxe Brothers \& Co., in Drifton, have made application for their former places, and have expressed their intention of going to work as soon as the company decides to resume opera tions. A serious clash is threatened when the Coxe operations are started this week.
-The statement presented at the meeting of creditors of Starr \& Sutcliffe, general merchants, Kingston, Ont., who recently assigned, showed a large deficiency, and the creditors have decided to wind up the estate. The total liabilities are $\$ 79,199.23$, made up of direct, $\$ 76,804.80$; secured, $\$ 800$, and, preferred, $\$ 1,594.43$. The assets are valued at $\$ 46,371.62$, leaving a nominal deficiency of $\$ 32,827.61$. The members of the firm are D. E. Starr and J. E. Sutcliffe, and J. Sutcliffe and J. H. Starr, fathers of the two partners, rank as ordinary creditors for $\$ 30,280$ and $\$ 6,855.66$ respectively, money advanced the firm. The assets show stock $\$ 42,168$ bonded merchandise $\$ 991$, fittings $\$ 2,370$, book accounts $\$ 549$, cash $\$ 292$. The Toronto creditors are: J. Sutcliffe, $\$ 30,280 ;$ J. H. Starr, $\$ 6,855$; iA. Hayward, $\$ 742$; Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Company, $\$ 3,412$; Wyld, Darling Company, $\$ 1,176$; Toronto Flower and Feather Company, $\$ 1,061$; J. D. Ivey \& Co., $\$ 588$; Eelipse White-

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## SUTHULIPPE BROS., Wood Working Maching Makers, Causseway, Haliliax, Yorks, Fing.,



Combined 3-Sided and Planing nut of Twist Machine

This is the most useful machine that a Joiner or Builder can have. It will plane wood perfectly true on the top tables, or will rabbet, bevel, chamfer, or stop chamfer, or plane a perfect glue joint, and on the bottom table will plane wood, self-feeding underneath the cutters, any thickness from 1-16 in. to 8 in , on all three sides at once or separately; or will work nearly every kind of moulding, or tongue and groove boards, to the full width of the machine. It is specially adapted for DOORS or any other work which requires planing accurately; one face of the wood is planed true on the top tables, then placed face downwards on the bottom table, and planed on the other three sides, absolutely true and square. The rate of feed can be altered from 10,17 to 24 feet per minute, and a cut $3 / 8$ in. deep may be taken off without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one piéce of forged steel, and runs in long bearings of the best anti-friction metal. It is fitted with THREE KNIVES fired on the twist to give a shearing cut. The upright spindles are of forged steel, and are adjustable across the width of the machine: Countershaft included with machine, and knives on all spindles ready for work. This machine will do more work per hour, and better work, than 20 good men.
[285 Special prices to Canadians under the new Tarifi.

Telegrams: " MOTOR, LEYLAND," ENGLAND.

## HIGHEST AWARDS.

1st Prize, £100, Royal Agricultural Society of England.
1st Prize, £100, Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association.
Gold Medal, Highest Award,
Liverpool 1900.
Etc., Etc., Etc.


## The Lancashire Steam Motor Co.,

 LEYLAND, ENGLAND.Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tarien
wear Co., $\$ 575$; John Mardonald \& Co., $\$ 367$; Brush \& Co., $\$ 302$; Cockburn \& Rea, $\$ 288$. Besides these there are a number of creditors for smaller amounts. The principal Montreal creditors are Gault Bros., $\$ 9,287$; McIntyre, Sons \& Co., $\$ 8,192$; H. H. Wolff \& Co., $\$ 3,400$.
-Messrs. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., E. S. Reade, Charles Stone, I. F. Eby, and Stapleton Caldecott, of Toronto, have been incorporated as the International Mercantile Agency, Limited, with a share capital of $\$ 100,000$.-Messrs. R. C. Thornloe and E. A. Barton, Montreal; R. C. Levesconte, F. J. Buller, and W. J. O'Neill, Toronto, have been incorporated as the Alpha Paving Co., Limited, with a share capital of $\$ 50,000$--Messrs. F. O. Orchard, M.D., W. R. Jackson, G. T. Kennedy, D. C. Boughner, W. L. McLaws, all of St. Thomas, Ont., have been incorporated as the Dunwich Gas and Oil Co., Limited, with a share capital of $\$ 100,000$ - Messrs. James Samson, M.D., A. McNee, J. A. McKay, D. Dougall, and J. W. Hanna, Windsor; B. H. Rothwell, Detroit, and F. C. Sherman, of Pontiac, Mich., have been incorporated as the Canadian Household Supply Mfg. Co., Limited, of Windsor, Ont., with a share capital of $\$ 50,000$.-Other companies incorporated are: Trussler Bros., Limited, Trout Creek, Ont.; Excelsior Shoe Co., Limited, Toronto; W. G. Dunn and Co., Limited, Hamilton;

## The "s "SHAW"

..Patent Improved Valve..

Special advantages: Bronze Metal Renewable Seat, Interchangeable Concentric Valve, Self-Centering under any variation in the wear or atrain of the spindle; Special Packing to Valve Spindle. Ma. terisl and Workmanship of the very best.
The "SHAW" Patent Universal

## -Union Joint

For Coupling pipes at an Angle, is the most Up-oo-Date Coupling in the market. Send for full part ticulars of this and other "Shew" specialities to..

# Groves \& Whitnall, Lid., 

 BREWERS.
## Regent Road Brewery.

## ViN

SALFORD,
Engiand.

Alexandra Brewery, MANCHHSTER, Eng.

Bracebridge Brilliant Light Mfg. Co., Limited, and the
Queen City Curling. Club, Limited. Queen City Curling Club, Limited.

二We learn from Ottawa that Mr. Hilliard, travelling Dominion Immigration Agent, has arrived from Manitoiba, to where he had accompanied a party of 300 immigrants, about 230 of whom are Welshmen from Patagonia, desirous of repatriation on British soil after a foreign residence of 30 years. The party was settling at Salt Coats, Assinboia. If all gooes well they will be the means of bringing in the remainder of the colony, about 3,000 strong, who are "all equally dissatisfied with their present surroundings. Regarding immigration, generally, to the Canadian NorthWest, Mr. Hilliard says it is ahead of all previous records this year, the Winnipeg office statistics for the first six monthis of this year amounting to 30,000 , as against 16,000 last year, and it is expected fully 75,000 will be in before the close of the season. Among the influx is a constant stream of Western American farmers.

## Established 1861.

.. Boote Jute Factory Co.. Limited ..

## SPINNERS <br> AND... <br> MANUFACTURERS.



DUNDEE WORKS,
B00TLE, - Liverpool, Eng.
「Telegrams, "JETE, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.


#### Abstract

-Actual and prospective trade with South Africa, says a New York letter, has assumed such proportions since the termination of the Anglo-Boer war that tiwo steamship companies have inaugurated service between this city and South African points. It is the intention of the agents to maintain a bi-weekly service. For the last few years the carrying trade between this port and South Africa has been in the hands of a combination consisting of three lines. The new service has already resulted in a reduction of rates. "The demand," said an official of one of the new lines, "is mainly for lumber and building materials, for which cable orders are coming to this country every day, and also largely for supplies of grain. The demand for agricultural implements of all kinds, is very large, and is rapidly increasing."


-Quebee dispatches report a heavy failure at Victoriaville, where A. Gagnon \& Co., have assigned, with liabilities of over $\$ 200,000$. The Quebec Bank is the heaviest creditor, being interested to the amount of at least $\$ 125$,000 , and possibly $\$ 135,000$. Gagnon's last statement gave a surplus of $\$ 52,000$,his chief assets being his mill, the waterworks, timber limits, and a quantity of hides. He claims to be able to meet all outstanding obligations, but it is said that the bank has refused a compromise. The Pro-

## A. Kinghorn \& Co.,

Phø๕nix Ironworks, Millwood,
TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.


Single Action Power Squaring Shears.
Caradians have $381 / 3$ per cent. in their favor by purchasing these Machines, under the New Canadian Tariff.

# JOHN H. THOM, 

Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England.



Boring for Minerals, Oil, Brine, Etc.
Artesian Wells put down to any depth
Manufacturer of
all kinds of
Rock Boring Tools, Centrifugal, Deep Well \& Donkey Pumps.

Special Fstimates undor the Now Canadian Preforontial Tariff.
vincial Bank was some time ago interested to the extent of $\$ 11,000$, but it is thought this amount has since been reduced.
-One of the largest shipbuilding deals made on the lakes has, it is reported, been closed by the American Shipbuilding Company, that company having booked orders for eleven freight steamers that will cost upward' of $\$ 2,000$,000 . Contracts for ten of the ships were closed by A. B. Wolvin, of Duluth, who is president for the company that is to develop a special trade in grain and package freight down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. The ten boats will be of Canadian canal size. They will be 242 feet keel, 43 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. According to the contract the boats are to be completed and ready for business by next May.
$\omega \rightarrow$ d
-The weather all over the Canadian Northern system, says a Winnipeg letter of July 1, continues warm and humid, calm, and cloudy, and is considered ideal growing weather by the farmens. While the Western States are complaining of excessive rainfall, Manitoba is working

## GEORGE SWIFT, Lta.,

## Manufacturers or



Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.
along under the most favorable conditions. With moderate dry weather between now and harvest, the farmers thave every reason to expect a bumper crop. The farmers in several localities have started work on their hay crop, though it is not all in shape for cutting yet.
-The receipts at the Toronto Custom House for the year ending June 30 were $\$ 6,007,645$, as compared with $\$ 5$,310,985 for the year 1901. This increase of $\$ 696,660$ is due in a large measure to the great increase of dry goods and millinery importations following on the general prosperity of the community. The duty collected during June was $\$ 469,831$, as compared with $\$ 378,845$, in June, 1901. The number of entries shows a rapid increase as well as the value. There were 105,618 in the year ending yesterday, an increase of 9,067 over 1901.
-The New York Herald says that J. Pierpont Morgan is the dominant factor in the production of anthracite coal. On the basis of the division of production agreed upon for the purpose of ending the war in prices the production is divided as follows: J. P. Morgan, 59.05 per cent.; other rail-

Oontractors to H. M. Government.

## HARRAP BROS.,

Manufacturers

## Kental and oither Knitithg Worsteds,

Fingerings and German Wools, Andalusian and Soft-Spun Saxony
Sole Makors of the
Celobrated
" PRTMUT M M WOOM HOSIER Also Coating Yarns, in Warp and Weft, in Hank, or on Tubes or Cheeses .. .. ..

Bective Mills, Alverthope, - Wakefied, Engand, Special terms to Canadians ander the Now Tarlfi.

# Ice-Making Machinery 

FOR ALI

## Refrigerating Purposes.

## Benjㄲ. Goodfellow, Limited,

HYDE, near MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.
road interests, 37.45 per cent.; individual operators, 3.50 per cent. This division is the one agreed upon by the coal operators who are interested in the settlement of the present strike.
-Lobster packers in the Maritime Provinces have made representations to the Department of Marine and Fisheries that the season has been a very poor one, owing to the cold and stormy weather. Accordingly an extension of the open season for ten days has been granted. This applies to the coasts of Prince Edward Island, eastern Nova Scotia, the greater part of New Brunswick, and Quebec.
-The 250 employees of the Dominion Bank have, we learn, received a bonus of fifteen per cent. on their year's
salary. The bank has had an exceptionally good year, and the directors took this way of showing their appreciation of the staff by awarding them the bonus. Everyone was included in the division, from managers to messengers.
-Mr. George T. Kidd, who conducts a men's furnishing and ready-made clothing business at Wiarton, Ont., is in financial difficulties, and nas written his creditors offering them 25 cents in the dollar cash. His liabilities are about $\$ 11,000$, and assets $\$ 6,000$. The creditors are almost entirely Toronto firms, one house being in for over $\$ 5,000$.
-The Ottawa Electric Company held its annual meeting recently, when a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. This

m-

## Barker \& Noodv,

ManuFacturers,

## PERSEVERANCE MILLS,

## Kirkstall Road, Leeds, Eng.

Make for Canadians under the new
Preferential Tariff.

was the first dividend in two years on account of the destruction of the power-house and other property in the Hull fire. Mr. Thomas Workman was elected a director of the company in place of the late Senator Clemow.
-Washington,U.S., advices report that President Roosevelt signed the Isthmian Canal Bill. The bill carries a present appropriation of $\$ 40,000,000$ for the franchises, and enough more for the rights of Colombia and for beginning: the work to carry the total up to $\$ 50,000,000$. The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately $\$ 184,000,000$.
-The large increase in traffic between Australia and Canada has obliged the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to charter the steamship Foreric, a steel screw steamship built in 1898, to run between the Dominion and the Commonwealth, The Foreric will call at Auckland, N.Z., on her way out to Sydney, Aus.
-The customs year for the port of Montreal shows a big increase. The returns for the month of Jume were $\$ 1$,-

025,975 , an increase of $\$ 256,508$ over June of last year, and the returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were $\$ 10,090,508$, as compared with $\$ 8,971,685$ the year before,, an increase of $\$ 1,118,823$.
-Thirty-five custom house officers of the Canadian Government located at the port of Montreal have received increases in their salaries ranging from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 200$ each. These increases apply to officers of all grades, from those holding humble positions, to those nearly at the head of the service.
-The pulp mill of the Nova Scotia Pulp Company, at Mill Village, N.S., was destroyed by fire on June 30th. The mill was valued at $\$ 40,000$ and there was only $\$ 9,750$ insurance- $\$ 3,750$ in Commercial Union, $\$ 3,000$ in Western, $\$ 2,500$ in Sun, and $\$ 500$ in an unknown company,
-At a meeting of the stockholders of the German Atlantic Cable Company held at Berlin on the 30th ult., the proposition of the directors of the company to issue twen-

## Carbide Stores, Warehouse and Salesrooms : GEORGE STREET, CHAPEL STREET, SALFORD, ENG. <br> THE IMPERIAL "S. C." <br> Acervinan: Cas. Compantr, <br> 30 St. Ann Street, MANCHESTER, Eng.



Telegraphic Address: "ACETYLENE, MANCHESTER."

Awarded the GOLD MEDAL (Highest Award) at the International Acetylene Exhibition, 1899, BUDA PESTH.

THE
"S.G." (Separate) AUTOMATIC
Acailene Gas Gemeadus

## Our Oak Leather is Tanned and Curried in the good old way and made into Belting, with the accumulative experience of 43 years. <br> "Extra" Brand.

## The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

 mencom:-ноттвед. Tопонто. VaMcovver.

## Manganesé Lume man masomem:

## EVERITT \& CO.

40 Ohapel Street, Liverpool, England.

# Joseph Booth \& Bros., L'td., 

## ENGINEERS

 and MANUFACTURERS, Porlef, llear Leets, - - Engand.Steam Hydraulic Cranes
and Lifting Maohinery,
Under the New Canadian Tariff.

-A London cable states that the Treasury statement shows that the revenue for the first quarter of the fiscal year amounted to $£ 35,095,081$ ( $\$ 175,475,405$ ), compared with £29,731,275 (\$148,656,375) for the corresponding quarter of 1901.
-We learn from Brockville, Ont., that all electrical and' gas machinery necessary for the proposed changes in gas and electrical plants have been contracted for. The cost of the work when completed will be $\$ 55,000$.
-The steamship Dolphin arrived at Vancouver, B.C., recently from Skagway, bringing from Dawson $\$ 1,000,000$ in gold.
-The buildings to be put up by the Deering Harvester Company, at Hamilton, Ont., will cost $\$ 100,000$.

## To Ironmongers and Others

ty million marks in bonds to lay a second cable between Germany and the United States was accepted:
-Not a little inconvenience is caused nowadlays by interruptions to elevator service in public buildings of several storeys, high Citizens, especially those who pay for the elevators, seem to be unable to discriminate except in a very costly way, and consequently prefer "getting on somehow" with the evil that exists. Business men object to climbing several flights of stairs-many find it difficultand hesitate to repeat the visit. The telephone is a great comfort-as the service is conducted in Montreal-but it is not a universal substitute.

Chas Dickens said: "Money and GOODS are the BEST of references." This is true of our


CUTLERY \& PLATE
Trade Mark
You want the Best References, therefore stock our World-Renowned Goods, as they are the Standard of Excellence.

Pocket Knives, Scissors, Carvers,

## Bread Knives, Table cullery, Razors.

CATALOGUE ON APPLIOATION.
The Officers of His Majesty's Fleet use our Celebrated Carvers, Bread Knives, \&cc., \&uc. The men of His Majesty's Army use our High Class Butcher Knives, Knives, Forks, \&ce., \&c. This we submit to be a reliable test of the excellent quality of our goods.
Fraik Mlus \& Co. Hanover Works,
DIvision ${ }^{\text {SSt, SHEFFIELD, Eng. }}$

(Contractors to the British Government

## Lioght曾 LIEU Cars.

BEST STEAM CARS ON THE MARKET. आNGLISE-BUILT THROUGHOUT.

MADH IN THREE SIZES.
TWO-SEATED, with removable third seat. Especially designed for doctors' use.
FOUR-SEATED Double Phaeton, A roomy ear for touring.

LIGHT VANS to carry up to ONE TON.

## ORDER AT ONCE OF

The Steam Car Co., House's System Limited. Regibtered Officas :

88 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, England.

#  OF EDINEUPGH. <br> head office for canada, - montrial. <br> Invented Funds, <br> Inventmonts in Oanada, <br> [FORMD Wide Poncois,] <br> \$50,136,000 <br> Thirteen months for revival of lapsed policies without medical certificate of five yearu' oxistence. Loans advanced on mortgages and Debentures purchased. Agents wanted. <br> D. M. MoGOUN, Manager. <br> J. EUTMON EALFOUR, Secretary. 

NO far as is known no other Canadian Company holds such strong policy reserves as the CANADA LIFE

## ASSURANCE CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES placing orders for Printing shond maze it it 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 JOE DEPT.,

171 St. Jamee Street, MONTREAL.

# NORTHERN 

## ASSURANCE GO'Y. INCOME AND FUND (I892)



Oapital'and Accumulated Funds, Annual Revenue from Fire Preminms..
\$38,355,000 Annual Revenue from Life Premíams
 :-: \}............... 5,715,000 Annual Revenue from Interest upon Invested Funds.......
Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Canadian Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of Cansilian 200,000 Head Offices:-London and Aberdeen.
Branch Office for Canada, Montreal, 1730 Notre Dame St. Manager for Canada,-ROBERT W. TYRE.

## PHCENIX

## ASSURANGE CO'Y., Ltd. of Lomdom, merg.

Esteblished in 17es, Oanadion Branen Rstablished in 1ESG,
พย. 164 st. James 8 t. MOMTREAL, R.g.

## PATERSON \& SON, Gity 4 gents:

## I. A. Whitohead \& Ob. <br> Engllish Dopt. <br> French Dept.

A. Simard. 8. Miondou. E. Lamontagne,

## INSURANCE CO.

 The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. Canadian Head Office, mONTREAL.
## R. WILSON-SMITH

FINANCIAL AGENG.
Government, Munioipal and Rallway seourities bought and sold. First olass securities suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates managed.

Standard Life Chamberb,
I5I ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

FIRE.
LIFE.
MARINE.
G. ROSS ROBERTSON \& SONS, General Insurance Agents and Brokers

## HSTABLISHED 1865.

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Telophone - Main 1277.<br>P. O. Box 994. Private Offlee, " 2822.

## THE CANADIAN

## Jourral of ©ommerce.

Montreal, Friday, July 4th, 1902.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE

## PAYMENTS.

The life assurance reports of the Insurance Commissioners of various American States give very impressive statistics in regard to the distribution of the money paid last year in settlement of claims under life assurance policies. The Insurance Press has devoted a considerable amount of labour to the task of assorting these payments with the results given below:

The total payments of the life companies is summarized as follows:
Claims paid in the United States, United States'
possessions, and Canada . . . . . . . . . . . .. $\$ 217,162,530$

## THE MANCHESTER FIREAssurance COMPARY.

## Established 1824. OAPITAL, - - \$10,000,000

Head Office, Canadian Branch Head Office, - TORONTO.
JAS. BOOMER, Manager MANOHESTER, RNG. T. D. Rtchardson, Assistant-Manager.

IVANS \& JOHNSON, Reeident Agents, MONTRKAL. 1728 Notre Dame St.

## IMPERIAL LIFE

The policy contract of the Imperial Life, is one of the most liberal issued consistent with Safety and Equity.
E. S. MILLER, Provincial Manager,

Montreal, Que.


Of the above enormous total, about $\$ 184,000,000$ was expended in paying the claims of policyholders. The balance represents $\$ 7,250,000$ paid for taxes to the State authorities, who seem to have great ill-will to insurance companies, and the remainder was required for the expenses of conducting the business. These expenses are larger far than they would be were the public not so obtuse in appreciating the value, we may indeed say, the

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance $\mathrm{Co}_{\mathrm{o}}$, fREDERICK A. burnham, Pregident.
HIGHTY-ONE THOURAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, 12,264,838.21.

TER TWENTIETE ANNUAL BTATRMENT shows that the 1900 Ewsiness Erought
An Increase in Assets. $\Delta n$ Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus ...AND...

An Increase in Insurance in Force. Net Surplus, $\quad=\quad \$ 1,187,617.68$.

Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FURTY-RIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.


 General or Special $\Delta$ gentar in the $U$. $B$., Cannada, Groat Britain or Burope.
Home Office, Mutual Reserve Buildilng, - - NEW YORK CITY Montreal Office, - . La Presse Building, t. W. P. PATtiERson, Gen. lan.

## UNION ASSURAMGE SOCIETY OF LONDON.




ONE OF THE OLDEET AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICEB.
Camada Brange:
T. L. MORRIEEY, Manager
moral obiiw ion ion and prudence of life assurance. It is anomalous t: : life assurance business has still to be acquired by persist int sulicitations, which involve heavy expenses that increase its cost. All manner of mere superfluities, luxuries, some not only useless but harmful ar. sought for and paid for at extravagant prices, while life assurance, one of the prime necessities of life has to be pressed upon the notice of persons who, if they ever reflected at all, would buy life assurance in the same voluntary manner that they purchase dry goods, or food, or concert or theatre ticknts.
Our contempornl: $r$; es the distribution amongst the leading cities as ollows:

| New York........ \$20,508,742 | New Orleans ..... $\$ 1,685,142$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia..... 8,533,370 | Montreal . ........ 1,684,060 |
| Brooklyn.......... 6,380,648 | Detroit .......... 1,671,708 |
| Chicago.......... 6,281,096 | Newark .......... 1,572,068 |
| Boston........... 5,488,705 | San Francisco .. . 1,513,384 |
| Paltimore........ 3,543,304 | Washington .... . 1,381,934 |
| Cincinnati........ 3,416,960 | Toronto .......... 1,270,505 |
| St. Louis. . . . . . . $3,353,668$ | Milwaukee ........ 1,256,561 |
| Pittsburg....... 2,640,381 | Providence . . . . . . . 1,206,041 |
| Buffalo........... 1,792,504 | Louisville .. ....... 1,190,970 |
| Cleveland........ 1,756,067 |  |

When assorted by States the life assurance payments in 1901 were as follows in millions of dollars:

| N. England | Middle | Southern | Central | Western | Pacific |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| States. | States. | States. | States. | States. | States. |
| 27.9 | 83.8 | 22.9 | 40.1 | 17.4 | 8.4 |

The excess of the Middle States is caused by that section, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania,
where the population is so much more dense than in other States, and where the circumstances and superior intelligence are more favourable for the expansion of life assurance.

## THE CIVIC AND HARBOUR MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

At the time when negotiations were going on betwee 1 the Harbour Commissioners and the City Council, with the object of carrying out the joint works for flood pristection and harbour improvements which finally resulted in the former body's undertaking to complete the city's part of the joint work for the specified sum estinated to be the cost thereof, this Journal pointed out that the Harbour Commissioners had no legal authority ior becoming public contractors, and that the contemplated step would land them, in all probability, in a sea of troubles.

These troubles are developing, slowly but surely, and it is difficult to see how they are going to end. The disputes that arise from time to time are not edifying, and reflect but little credit on the intelligence of the parties to the agreement that should have been drawn so as to prevent the misunderstandings that are cropping up. The last trouble arisen is one of a practical character regarding the macadamising of Commissioner and Common streets. There was an estimate and appropriation of $\$ 41,000$ for that work. Does that apply to the widened part of those streets only, or, does it apply to the whole width of those streets?

It appears that the contractors-that is, the Harbour Commissioners-have begun the work by placing a certain amount of ordinary broken macadam stone on the top of the soft earth filling of the widened part of the streets - some ten or twelve feet in depth-without any foundation-to prevent these small stones from working downwards with the traffic that is to pass over the roadway.

Mayor Cochrane, who poses as an eminently practical man, in such matters, protests vehemently against such work. He says the city will not pay for it, and consequently the last progress estimate for it is withheld from payment. Whatever weight may be given to the technical explanation of the harbour officials, a cursory look at the work being done will justify the position assumed by the Mayor.
That point, however, we are not specially dealing with just now, but we feel justified in stating, in view of other complications of much more importance than this one, that not only should the Harbour Commissioners not have become public contractors for the city's work, but, as it has throughout been contended in these columns, it was a most unfortunate circumstance that the two ideas of harbour improvements and flood protection were joined in the manner indicated.
The city has the deepest interest in the prosperity and extension of the harbour, and yet it has never, as a city, contributed a single dollar towards its extension or maintenance; yet Montreal owes its chief importance to the fact that it is the principal seaport of the Dominion. But for the fact that the persistence of the City Council in locking the flood protection work with the harbour improvements, the whole scheme of harbour improvements would have been carried out long ere this on the former level, and we should have been saved from that
excruciating report from the shipping interest that, after all the expenditure in bringing the new wharves and piers up to the present level, that they are altogether too high for convenient use for general purposes at every stage of the water level.

Another reproach that may well be brought against the city concerns the manner in which the main sewer at the Custom House has been dealt with. This is simply disgraceful. It should have been provided for when the contract was entered into for the other works. It may be contended that the Harbour Board acted in good faith, believing that the city would take care and provide for the disposal of the sewage, but it is evident that they trusted to a frail reed.

A friendly suit is said to be pending in the courts to decide whether the city is responsible for the cost of extending that sewer to where it may be harmless, but that suit is so friendly in its nature that, apparently, the whole harbour will become a pest-hole before a decision is reached and the remedy applied. It is true that the Provincial Board of Health, which is popularly supposed to be an important body armed with powers sufficient to give it authority, ordered, under stringent penalties, that the city should extend that sewer in the interest of the public health. That order was given considerably more than a year ago, but it was treated with what seems like silent contempt-at all events disregard. Can the Provincial Board of Health afford to allow its ordinance on such an important matter as this is to be thus treated?

Returning to Commissioners street, the widening of which had become a necessity for the trade of the city. Whatever may be the right as to the real ownership the practical effect has been to widen the street without any cost to the city to obtain which in any other way would have cost the city very much more than a million of dollars.

When all these matters are considered in connection with the real interests of the city, it seems small and shows a picayune spirit to hear of complaints about the hardship to the city of having to give police protection on the wharves. Such talk is as absurd as it is injudicious in the face of the keen competition of other ports in their efforts to take away the ocean trade from Montreal.

As regards the macadam question now disturbing the peace between the high contracting parties, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to deduct the $\$ 41,000$ from the contract and let the city deal with the paving of those two streets in their own way. That is the legitimate and proper business of the city authoritres.

So far as any published statements of the Harbour Board show, it is not possible to judge whether the Board is making a profit or loss on their contract with the city. Perhaps the members of the Board or the public may never know. It is likely, however, that this will be the last time, as it is the first, that such an appointed Board will appear as construction contractors, doing other corporations' work.

## THE CIVIC FINANCIAL REPORTS.

We have had before us for some, days a voluminous and well arranged detailed report of the financial affairs of the city up to the 31st December, 1901, which comprises both the City Treasurer's and the City Auditor's

Departments. Whatever may be said, for or against, the policy of city councils or their methods, it must be said that Mr. Robb and Mr. Dufresne, the respective heads of the two financial departments of the city government, have made a clear statement of the city's af-fairs-the sources of revenue and proportion of actual collections and arrears and also of the expenditure of the money in such detail that the most careless of taxpayers can see with even only a cursory examination how every dollar of his taxes has been spent, and the name of every individual recipient of the moneys.

From the different statements made in the Reports, the financial position of the city, as regards the future, must be considered good when compared with what the citizens have been accustomed to learn for so many years back because of the extravagant and reckless mismanagement under the old regime. Realizing this, credit must be given to the present ruling influences which, notwithstanding some mistakes and shortsighted policy occasionally, have steadily kept in view the primary objects of maintaining the revenue and expenditure on an even balance and at the same time not to increase the already funded debt.

These two points have been so well observed that there will (even with the restrictions of the charter) be a very much larger amount of money available for the year 1903 than there has been for the last few years and many much-needed and long delayed civic improvements will likely follow if a sound judgment in the selection of the objects is allowed to prevail. The danger to be guarded against is the old game of grab and the log-rolling of sectional interests, and a disregard of the general good for the city as a whole. The aldermen are essentially human, and however many civic virtues the present City Council may possess they are extremely liable to show the same amiable weakness-if we may so call it-that their predecessors did for years, and which brought so much disorder to the city's finances. However, we may hope for better things, but the taxpayers will do well to keep a good look out on the preliminary proceedings leading up to the time for making the appropriations for the next year.

The revenue from all sources in 1901 reached the large sum of $\$ 3,433,235$, an increase on that of 1899 (on which the appropriations for the current year, 1902, were based) of $\$ 438,960$, by which amount the annual appropriations for 1903 may be increased. We have not space now to delve into all the details of these multifarious and interesting figures, but may return to shem on another occasion. There are, however, some features that are striking on the face of them.

There is a table showing that in 1901 the large sum of over $\$ 100,000$ was paid for damages to citizens and pro-. perty allowed either by the courts or by private settlements. These damages appear to have been caused chiefly by flooding of cellars, owing to imperfect drains or from falls on imperfect sidewalks. This is not by any means a new feature in these annual reports, but the measure of it is constantly growing. Some drastic step will have to be taken to check its growth. The common sense thing to do would seem to be to perfect the drainage system and make the sidewalks safe to walk on.

The City Treasurer again calls attention to the difficulties that continually arise to prevent the collection of overdue local assessments for street widening. Some collections have been made, but, judging by results, it seems
like drawing the eye-teeth to force payment of the assessments.

The statements show that there yet remains over $\$ 630,000$ of these assessments uncollected. There they stand as a reminder of past recklessness and doubtful benefit to the account of the past civic management. That amount is carried by the issue of temporary bonds reduced from time to time as the money is realised and they are not included in the funded debt.

Another feature is the yearly loss to the revenue on the water rates. Under the present system of levying that rate, this seems to be inevitable, as it is a charge against the tenant of the premises occupied. In our community a very large proportion of tenants are constantly moving and are careless in paying the water rate before doing so, and it is not easy to follow them, consequently there is a very large annual loss. For instance, we find that in 1897 there was an outstanding balance of water rates due of $\$ 55,993$. How much of that is likely to be collected no one can tell and each succeeding year tells the same story, whilst it is not long since an amount of that kind of bad debt was written off to the extent, if we remember right, of several hundred thousands of dollars.

This is not fair, either to those who faithfully pay their water rates, or the general taxpayers, the latter of whom, in the long run, have to make up all deficiencies and losses. The simple remedy for this would be to make the water rate a charge against the property instead of the tenant and which would then be collected by the landlord when receiving his rents. This is objected to by some proprietors, but in the general interest of all, the change of system should be brought about and the sooner the better. One objection to such a change that we have heard in various quarters is based on the fear that in some way the large amount of occupied property now exempt from the general taxes, but the occupants of which now pay the water rates, would claim and find the means of escaping the water rates they now have to pay.
We think that fear is unfounded, and could easily be guarded against but it may have had something to do with the evident reluctance to deal with the water rate question, which has been so frequently urged in some quarters.
The old question of property exempt from taxation is a sore one, and difficult to deal with and yet it is the cause of throwing additional burdens upon many struggling citizens, who can ill afford to pay the share of taxation of those better able to pay than they are.

The City Comptroller's report shows in detail that the assessed value of the exempt property is over $\$ 38,000,000$ which is well on to one-fourth of the assesssed value of all the real estate in the whole city. This, it appears to many, is a wrong condition of things which should be righted. It is a wrong that bears most heavily on the smaller proprietors, a class of our citizens who above all others, are deserving of encouragement instead of having to shoulder other people's burdens.

## SOME BUSINESS STATISTICS.

Under the caption, "Limits of the American Invasion," in the Contemporary Review for June, Mr. Walter F. Ford adduces some pertinent statistics. In no country except Great Britain are foreign capitalists placed on an absolute equality with natives, although the restric-
tions, as a rule, are not onerous, really amounting to nothing more than the appointment of resident agents or the deposit of certain documents with the competent authorities. But even these cannot fail to have a discouraging effect, as is noted betweeen the States and Canada. As they are indications of official attitude, there is ever the feeling that they may some time or other be liable to be magnified into considerable obstacles. This is at the bottom of the tendency on the part of Americans to make investments in England.

Each year since 1894 the exports of American merchandise have exceeded the imports; but it was not until 1897 that the excess of exports became considerable. In that year it amounted to $\$ 286,263,144$; in 1898 to $\$ 615$,432,676 ; in 1899 to $\$ 529,874,813$; in 1900 to $\$ 544,541$,898; and in 1901 it reached the highest point ever touched, namely, $\$ 664,592,826$. From these totals have of course to be deducted the payments made by Americans for interest on foreign loans, freights on merchandise carried by vessels owned in other countries, and the excess of the expenditure of Americans travelling abroad over the expenses of tourists in the United States. The total of these several items amounts to about $\$ 200,000$,000 a year, so that, even after making due allowance for them, considerable balances have been available for the repayment of foreign loans and what Mr. Gage, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, calls the "creation of credits abroad." To this remarkable state of affairs is attributable the capacity of Americans to invest large amounts of capital in British industries; and in so far as British imports are swollen by goods received from the United States in payment for securities and commercial undertakings sold to Americans, the circumstance undeniably indicates a weakening of England's financial position; it clearly points to a loss of capital and gives colour to the frequently expressed opinion that she is living on her reserve of wealth. Of course if it were the fact that she was acquiring fresh investments elsewhere to compensate for the assets which Americans are obtaining these from, there would be no need to feel alarmed at the invasion of British markets by capital from the United States. Unfortunately, however, there seem to be no favourable trade developments which might be presumed to absorb in legitimate commerce the British capital displaced from its former employments by that imported from America. But, on the other hand, military expenditure in South Africa has created an opening of very considerable dimensions for the absorption of capital; and into that opening British'wealth has been freely poured.

The comparative ease with which the heavy burden of taxation occasioned by the war has been borne has created no little astonishment; but the strain upon British taxpayers has nevertheless been a severe one. At a time when a heavy drain is being made upon a nation's purse there is always a natural tendency to raise money by the sale of such fixed assets as are readily marketable; and there is unmistakable evidence that British taxpayers have yielded to the temptation of meeting the abnormal current expenses created by the war by realising a portion of their capital instead of depending upon their incomes. The war has helped the "American Invasion" in two different ways. It has had a damaging effect upon British industries and has consequently diminished competition in international markets, thus rendering it easy for the Americans to increase their exports; and it has caused British taxpayers to be more ready to sell
their investment stocks than they otherwise would have been, thus affording a peculiarly lucrative field for the investment of the profits earned by the Americans in their enhanced foreign trade.

No country's imports and exports are liable to such marked fluctuations in value as those of the United States. This is attributable to the high protective tariff and the control over output exercised by powerful Trusts. The more imports into the United States increase in value, the greater is the pressure brought to bear upon the legislature by the controllers of the Trusts with a view to augment Customs duties; and the constantly increasing severity of the American Customs tariff is, in no small measure, due to pressure from this quarter. The immediate effect of increased Customs duties is naturally to reduce imports. For example in 1898, the year after the introduction of the Dingley tariff the value of the imports into the United States fell to $\$ 616,050,000$, as compared with $\$ 764,730,000$ for the previous year, a decline of no less than $\$ 148,680,000$. But the Trusts exercise a far more remarkable influence over exports than over imports. Their control over markets in the United States is supreme; and, as the tariff protects them from foreign competition, they can charge what prrces they choose, provided of course that they do not fix them at so high a level as to make it possible for foreigners to become successful competitors despite exorbitant Customs duties. As in the case of all monopolies, however, there are prices at which maximum profits can be earned; and it is naturally the aim of the managers of the Trusts to discover those prices and to adhere to
them. The strength of their position lies in the fact that, when their output exceeds effective demand, they are not compelled to invoke fresh custom by reducing prices. They have no regard for consumers; and as it pays them better to maintain standard prices and to export surplus goods for sale abroad on practically any terms, they frequently adopt this plan; but it is obviously one which they could not possibly pursue unless the fiscal system were such as to place immense obstacles in the way of foreign competitors. The export from the United States of goods of which the output is controlled by Trusts is largely dependent upon the demand for those goods in the United States; when such demand contracts there is a decided tendency for exports to increase; and, when it expands, the tendency is for exports to diminish. Increased exports of goods of this class, in which are included practically all manufactured articles and many raw products, are often a sign of diminished rather than improved prosperity.
In view of the fact that exports are valued in the Official Returns at the market prices current in the United States, while it is notorious that many of them are sold abroad at far lower prices, there is every reason to suppose that the excess of American exports is much less considerable than is indicated in the Returns. The following list, taken from a table compiled by Mr. A. S. Gilman for the "American Free Trade Almanac," furnishes particulars of a few articles which were sold in 1901 in free markets abroad at lower prices than were charged in the United States after freight had been paid for their conveyance across the Atlantic:

| Articles. | Quantity. exported. | Value in dollars, | Price in the United States. | Prices abroad in certain instances. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel rails, tons ... | 372,688 | 10,841,189 | 26 to 35 dollars. average 29 dollars. | 17 to 18 dollars. |
| Lead, pounds ..... | 6,354,924 | 285,158 | 4.3 cents. | $21 / 2$ to 3 cents. |
| Copper, pounds. ... | 252,769,328 | 43,267,621 | 16.4 cents. | 15 cents. |
| Leather, pounds .. | $35,280,211$ | 21,320,646 | - | 5 to 10 per cent. less than in the United States. |

American manufacturers are naturally unvilin:r to admit that they sell goods abroad at lower prices than at home, but we in Canada know better. It is therefore impossible, in most cases, to obtain exact particulars of sales; but the instances furnished above show that the export figures of the United States Treasury are unduly high. Some American writers even go so far as to declare that those figures should be reduced by no less than 10 per cent.

In presenting his report for the year ended 30th June last, Mr. Secretary Gage expressed the opinion that the excesss of exports, far from being at all likely to diminish, showed a strong tendency to become still more marked in the immediate future. At the time, his opinion seemed to be well founded. Recent Trade Returns have, however, utterly falsified it. The excess of exports
for the nine months ended in March last has decreased by no less than $\$ 138,005,000$ as compared with the excess for the same period last year. The figures are as fol-lows:-


In the early days of the War, British securities were bought by Americans under conditions which ensured substantial profits being ultimately secured. Such successes have doubtless acted as inducements for other similar transactions. But the falling off in the excess of exports removes one of the greatest incentives to the purchase of British securities and industrial undertakings. Indeed the condition of the money market in New York affords strong evidence that the Americans, in attempting to acquire credits abroad, have already rather over-stepped the limits of their powers. Instead of having due to them large unpaid balances on foreign trade, as was the case two years ago, they have apparently absorbed all their credits and are now confronted by considerable floating debits. If the desire to capture certain British industries and to control them from New York has really become a mania, as some writers would have us believe, the Americans are soon likely to be confronted by serious monetary difficulties, than which nothing could have a greater effect in checking their ardour for conquest. It is difficult to see how they can continue to invest large sums of money in England unless heavy balances continue to accrue to them on foreign trade, for so soon as their investments here rise above the level of the excess of their exports, after deducting therefrom payments for interest on loans, freight, travel expenses and other items of disbursement which they cannot avoid, it is clear that they are receiving such vast invisible imports that, despite apparently favourable Treasury Returns, the real balance on foreign trade is actually against them. In that case it is upon them that the onus falls of exporting bullion or of selling seaurities. It is impossible to estimate with any approach of accuracy the amount of capital which Americans may settle in this country within any given period; but whenever their investments become considerable enough to absorb the balances due to them on foreign trade the fact is at once made manifest in the state of the New York money market. And if, despite a big apparent advantage on foreign trade, bills are drawn in favour of English firms upon New York bankers largely exceed in value the bills payable in London which are in the hands of Americans, there is incontestable evidence that American investments in England have passel the limits of the excess of exports from the United States. At the present time the bills drawn in England and payable in New York preponderate so much over those drawn in the United States and payable in London that the export of bullion from New York has become necessary. But paying trade balances in bullion can, after all, never be anything more than a temporary expedient. For their own seanrity, banks take good care to prevent it from assuming formidable proportions; and, even if they did not intervene, a brake, constantly increasing in power, would be imposed upon the flow of bullion by a steady depreciation of general prices in the country from which the bullion was being exported and a steady appreciation of prices in the country to which it was being sent.
The operation of such forces would soon render it much more attractive to invest capital in the United States than in England; and if the drain of bullion were long continued we should undoubtedly once more enjoy the spectacle of English financiers making wholesale investments in the United States. The alternative method of payment open to Americans, namely the sale of their own stocks, is equally objectionable from their point of view. The keynote of their ambition is to make New

York the banking centre of the world. This can never be effected while American securities are largely in the hands of foreigners; and to buy English stocks and have to sell their own in order to find the means of payment would be merely making an advance towards their goal one day and slipping back the next.

If the invasion of England is to be at all effective large payments must continue to be made from the United States; but the progress which the Americans have so far made in their attempts to capture British trade has already caused them not only to use up all their trade balances but to burden themselves with a mass of debt which is none the less formidable because it is at present merely floating; at an early date it will inevitably have to be crystallized. Assuming that Americans pursue their policy of buying up British industries at heavy cost, there must inevitably be an alarming extension of their liabilities, unless indeed they are fortunate enough to secure a great and maintained increase in the excess of their exports over imports. It is only in the case of a few very important transactions, such as the purchase of steamship lines, of large blocks of Consols, and of Messrs. Ogden's tobacco business, that the operations of Transatlantic financiers have been heralded by a flourish of trumpets and chronicled in the press. A far greater amount of capital owned by persons in the United States has been invested quietly thrqugh the London Stock Exchange than is generally supposed to be the case. Moreover, American financiers have unostentatiously entered into numerous negotiations for the purchase of British industrial undertakings. The individual importance of these transactions would not be sufficient to justify even a passing reference in the public press; but in the aggregate they probably represent a very large sum. The first payment for a commercial undertaking which a purchaser intends to take over as a going concern generally takes the form of a deposit; and a very important feature of minor transfers of businesses lies in the fact that American capitalists may have pledged themselves to a far greater extent than appears on the surface. As the New York money market is already burdened with a mass of floating debits it is by no means unlikely that, if other heavy claims are in process of maturing, Americans will find themselves confronted by the necessity of selling their own securities in order to find the means of discharging their liabilities. In the present financial conditions another great coup of the magnitude of the Atlantic Shipping Trust, provided of course that it involves a mutual arrangement to mitigate the severity of existing competition, might render the export of bullion an inadequate means of settling the debts due from the United States to England. In that case the sale by Americans either of recently acquired interests in British concerns or of their own securities would become inevitable. If they chose to adopt the former alternative the net result would merely be the transfer of American capital from one English form of investment to another. If, on the other hand, the securities sold were American there would clearly be an invasion of the American market by British capital as a set off against the inroads into our own market made by capital from the United States. Probably, however, both English and American securities would be offered simultaneously. And the curious spectacle would then be witnessed of the invasion of capital from the United States leading both to the ousting of other American capital from its employment in England and to a flow of British capital into the United States.

## The Stereoscopic Company's Cameras and Field Glasses.

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THE STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, ${ }^{10}$ This firm can supply all these goods, $331 / 3$ p.c., less than America, under the New Tariff. (Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

## A GRATUITOUS COMPLIMENT.

Compliments owe their value to the motive of those from whom they emanate. "Praise from the praised is praise," is an old saying. Praise from those personally unknown is always more appreciated than from those who may be supposed to have allowed personal kindliness of feeling to have coloured, if not inspired their eulogy.

We received last week a communication addressed to us as, "Publishers of the Leading Manufacturers' Journal, Montreal." It came from a town in British Columbia, and reads as follows, names being omitted:
B.C.,

June 23, 1902.
By direction of the N. Branch of the S.- Association of British Columbia I am directed to ask you to be kind enough to send me a sample copy of your journal. We have a bountiful supply of raw products in this valley, such as coal of several kinds, of the cretaceous period, Secondary Age, iron and copper; fullers' earth, \&c., \&c. When you send me a sample copy I shall send you some samples of what Nature has furnished us. We hope to have a branch of the C.P.R. here soon. One of our coal fields is estimated to contain at least 2,661 acres, capable of yielding $100,000,000$ tons of coal.

> Yours truly,
E. (We omit the signature.)

Out of the numerous journals to whom this interesting letter might have been sent the "Journal of Commerce" was selected as the "Leading" paper of its class, which must be generally recognized in our most distant Province to have caused it to be chosen for this gratuitous compliment.

It would be false modesty to disclaim the rank thus recognised, and the barest truth to affirm that for many years it has been our endeavour to achieve the distinction, a distinction which has roused the envy, especially of one contemporary who, having failed to acquire prominence by merit, has been busy calumniating, belittling and disparaging its successful rival. This has been done by directly addressing our supporters in Great Britain who have resented these contemptible tactics and sent us copies of the malicious communicatons addressed to them with the intent to do this Journal injury. British traders, indeed, all honourable ones, despise attacks of this underhand character, they very justly regard them as evidences of that lack of journalistic enterprise and ability upon which alone can a solid, an enduring reputation be built up.

Our British Columbia correspondent may rest assured that whatever is in our power to promote the interests of the district and the enterprises he represents, will be done with pleasure, and what information relating thereto he favours us with will be appreciated and used to the best advantage.

## Werner's Celebrated Cycle Motors

SUOOESSES OF WERNERS :

Paris-Bordeaux Race, 558 Kilometres.<br>Paris-Berlin Race, 1198 Kilometres. Paris-Roubaix Race, 286 Kilometres. Nice-Marseilles Race, 246 Kilometres. Tour of Holland, 516 Kilometres.



LIMITED.
TRAFALGAR WORKS.

## Bradford,

 Yorkshire, England.
## CORONATION LOSSES.

With the life of King Ediward no longer considered in danger through the recent operation, conjectures are being heard as to the individual losses incurred owing to the sudden cessation of preparations for the erowning day. A London report of recent date says: Now that the first effects of the paralyzing blow has worn away it is possible to get some idea of the tremendous loss which the postponement of the coronation entailed. One no longer talks of thousands but hundreds of thousands of pounds, when speaking of the amount of money whicn one way or another will go for nothing.
A rough estimate of the losses that can be calculated upon with some basis of fact makes the appalling total $£ 1$,000,000 , and this does not include what thas been spent for robes, jewels, coaches, and horses, and for decorating and renovating houses by the nobility. In the first place, Lloyd's, underwriters, lose at a conservative estimate, $£ 200,000$ on policies which covered the risk that the festivities would not take place on Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27 . They stand to lose half as much again on those policies which covered the risk that the coronation would not take place at all.
Next come the seat speculators. Insurance policies taken out by them amount to some $£ 120,000$. Now, the erection of stands and the advertising and the paying for rights involved an expenditure of at least $£ 500,000$. Supposing one way or the other they retain $£ 100,000$ out of the money paid for tickets and they received $£ 120,000$ for insurance, they still are losers of $£ 280,000$. This loss is made up of several items, the two main ones being the cost of constructing the stands and hiring the premises. In several cases-large premises-more than $£ 2,000$ was paid for the right to build stands. Seats were erected altogether for nearly six hundred thousand persons. Tredesmen who let out their own premises and did not employ agents also lose heavily. Many shops have tnrown themselves out of gear for months preparing for the covonation visitors. Little ordinary business thas been done, while the rent has kept up as usual, and wages have gone on. At least $£ 50$,000 was lost by tradesmen in this way.
Caterers and food contractors of all descriptions, and fruit and wine merchants all lose heavily, as London is now stocked with twice as much provisions as ordinarily would be consumed. A great deal of this is perishable, and will be a dead loss. Thousands of contracts for luncheons were cancelled within a few hours of the news of the King's illness being made known. These caterers in turn repudiate their contracts for supplies, so the loss is divided between three classes, but somehow they will be $£ 50,000$ out of pocket and unaccounted for. Railway companies calculated to bring 800,000 visitors to London on Thursday
and Friday. Almost every available carriage was let at prices ranging from five to twenty guineas for each day. The average price for a single-horse vehicle was seven guineas.
Private and corporation decorations and illuminations now counting for naught cost at least $£ 100,000$. Then the Government's expense in erecting stands in the Abbey and in bringing the King's and the nation's guests to London approximate more than $\& 100,000$. What is to show for all this expenditure? Thousands upon thousands of empty seats, flapping pennons and banners, garland-encircled masts, showily bedecked buildings, innumerable illuminations of varied designs, all of which seem sadly out of place, while the King, in whose honor these sprang into exist-
ence, lies stricken.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PASSENGER CARS.

Considering the many improvements which bave been bronght into use within the past decade, it does not seem premature to hear of a passenger car being completed in which there is found greater ease, comfort, space and freedom from noise or shaking than nas been given by the day coaches and sleepers now in use. The American Palace Car Company appear to have accomplished this most desirable incentive to travel, by the perfection of a combined day coach and sleeper, on lines altogether unique and, if we may except the wheels, entirely different from any heretofore used. While it has frequently been noted with what apparent resignation a man of easi-ly-irritated temperament will go through the ordeal of dressing in a sleeping car of to-day it is needless to explain with what pleasure he might give vent to his feelings at the end of a trip had he been informed of how readily he could have secured a much more spacious, more comfortable and safer berth. If this has been found, we bespeak for it speedy recognition.
Points of advantage, as noted by the promoter: The sleeping berths in this car equal in number those in the ordinary sleeping car of like size, but they are longer, wider and with additional height between the upper and lower berth, enabling the tallest man to sit upright with comfort on the lower berth bed. This increased space does not detract from the head room in the upper berth, owing to the extra width of the monitor top. No more awkward crouching or bumping for the traveller in this car The construction of the berths also securely prevents any breaking down or trap-like snapping of the upper berth.-The berths have soft, clean (spring) beds, inviting repose. -The partitions and hangings are arranged to secare essential privacy as well as thorough ventilation. An


Interior of Room Lighted with Ordinary Pollshed Plate Glass.


Interior of Same Room Lighted with Refrax Class.

## POCKET NOOK, ST. HeLENS,

abundant supply of pure air is ever present without any vexing and chilling draughts.-The sleeper in the upper berth, as well as in the lower, has window light and sereen shades at his independent control by a slight movement of his hand.- All the bedding in the berths in the storage pockets is automatically aired, through an air shaft running the entire length of the berth section, and may be warmed if desired, securing to a traveller, invariably, a dry, well-aired bed, with a change of linen equally dry and ventilated.-Every piece of hand baggage of any kind is safely and handily stored in the berth pockets below the floor, to be taken out in a moment when needed. Thus there are no obstructions in the aisle to trip over.
The making up or removal of the berths is so easy and rapid that no traveller in this car will ever be vexed by the dealay in making his bed. A trained porter has made up a compartment of two berths in sixty seconds, and an inexperienced hand can readily do so in less than three minutes, not one-third of the time ordinarily required for making up a car section.-The central space or aisle between the sections on opposite sides of the car is so ample that there is no jostling in passing so annoying in the ordinary car.

## UNITED STATES BANKING.

Under date June 28th, the banking firm of Henry Clews \& Co., New York, writes: King Edward's death, should it occur, could have no lasting injurious effect upon the business world. Profoundly as England's sorrow would be shared by otner nations, and especially by the United States, the event would cause but a ripple in financial circles. His deatil could involve no change in national or international policies. Great Britain is practically as much of a republic as the United States; and, exalted as the position of the King may be, a change of rulers does not affect the commercial or financial stability or a nation governed so completely by the will of a _uvereign people. The death of Queen Victoria, in spite of her long reign and great influence, had no real effect upon business affairs. Britisn credit has been through so many trials late-

Iy that its general soundness is rwell demonstrated, and it would recover as readily from this blow as it has from its predecessors.
The monetary situation is assuring. Slight stringency may be noticeable in connection with the July disbursements, which will be unusually heavy, and are estimated at $\$ 123,000,000$ or over. For the next six or eight weeks easier rates seem probable. After that crop and business requirements will assert themselves and firmer rates may be anticipated. Aifter July 1 the Treasury will absorb less funds owing to the reduction in taxation. Credit has been greatly extended during the last two or three years, and the loans of the Associated Banks stood at $\$ 889,015,-$ 000 last week, or about 5 per cent. less than the high record of March last. The same is true more or less in other parts of the country. New enterprise has been very active during this period, and large sums are still locked up in syndicate operations connected with industrial concentration movements. Round sums may thus be liberated at any time, dependent of course upon the liquidation of such syndicates; and, as these loans are made to parties of unquestioned strength, this great expansion of credit causes no uneasiness, and often exencises a wholeome restraint upon the promotion of new enterprises of questionable character that would otherwise be encouraged by the prevalent spirit of optimism and overconfidence. As it is, we are already large borrowers in Europe; and, the conditions there being favorable to ease, the chances of our exporting any large amounts of gold are somewnat remote, although moderate shipments are now in prospect. Our own supplies of gold are being replenished by arrivals from the Klondike in addition to our domestic output, and London will soon have the benefit of the increasing production of the Transvaal mines, which is expected to equal $\$ 100,000,000$ per annum within a year after the war. The shipments of a few millions of gold from there would work no injury, and very soon future grain and cotton bills will be available. The outiook is for a good supply of the former, for the European wheat erop is threatened with a shortage and we will have abundance to spare. It seems quite within the range of probability, therefore, that Europe's needs and onr ability to satisfy them will provide our bankers with the facilities

A. I. and

Telegraphio ADDRESS :
"Globe Burniey,"

Telegrams :-Theorem Patricroft, Codes:-A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering.

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Photo of 20 B. H. P. Oll Engino.
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More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Snocessfully in all Parts of the World.
is required is particularly felt by those at home who see the balance of power passing into the hands of buyers with large means, fertile in resource, who operate in London, Calcutta or Colombo, as may suit them, and are ready by acting in concert to control the market-but are only able to do this effectually when there is too much tea; where it is, or who has it, matters not.

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Telegraphic Address: "TONISMO, LONDON."
Spectal Rates to Canadians ander the new tariff,

But if the law of supply and demand prevails in the long run, markets are affected by other influences which have also to be taken into account. Tea has been too long subject to the depressing influence of heavy duties, and the theory held by some that they are wholly paid by consumers has broken down under the practical experience of those engaged in trade. Every grower abroad, every shareholder at home, pays part of the sixpence levied here; shippers of China and Japan teas have ouffered from the 10 cents' war tax in the United States, and traders all the world over are hampered by duties almost everywhere imposed as though tea were a needless luxury instead of a most nutritious and, to many, a necessary article of diet. Those who think otherwise rely upon the argument that consumption is larger here than when the duty was less, and ignore the fact that the average value is much lower
than when duty 'was fourpence, notwithstanding that overthan when duty 'was fourpence, notwithstanding that over-

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## ..Clay-working Machinery..

 ६. WHITTAKEF \& CD. LTD.

Momz sumoe ACCRINGTON Lanoashire, England
Telegraphic Address, "Brieks," Aocringtom. A.B.C., tth Edition, A.I.0 Engineering.
supply is arrested, and crops are of good quality. They also seem hardly to realize that when more of the buyer's capital is taken for payment of tax less of it remains for punchase of tea-which must be prejudicial to the seller, for the capital employed in a trade is not capable of indefinite expansion unless business is so profitable as to attract it, which is not the case with tea. We dwell upon this because a beneficent industry, of great importance to India and Ceylon, is being partly crippled by high taxation and unless there be relief some gardens will be abandoned and native labour will cease to find employment. That the fruit of British enterprise in our Eastern Possessions should have to pay an impost duty of nearly $£ 6,000,000$ upon a value of $£ 7,500,000$ before it can reach consumers at home, to whom it is a necessary of life, seems to be witnout precedent. Would such a tax upon the produce of Australian or Canadian husbandry be now agreed to?
What prospect is there of relief, and where? The Australian markets are now free; they should take more from us, and tea of higher value. The American tax will be abolished next year, an impetus given to trade, and larger imports called for, as stocks are low-an encouragement to India and Ceylon to make more uncoloured or green tea than has yet been thought of. This snould be tried at once, and where it can be done cheaply on gardens whose black tea does not usually command a high price. An estate that can put a crop of black*on the London market at a cost of 4 d . per lb . could lay down a crop of green tea in New York at 9 or 10 cents per lb. without much risk.

Such a cinance may not recur for years; it should not be missed and America left dependent upon Japan and China. The probable reduction of the German duty to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ per 1 lb . should also do good. But helpful as all this will be, it is but little compared with the importance of getting the duty reduced here. It is admitted to be excessive, and while the highest authorities declare increased indirect-taxation to be necessary, they also see the need of broadening its basis by adding to the number of dutiable articles. Every addition brings nearer the day when taxation can be once more equally distributed and relief given to those upon whom the burden has fallen most heavily.
But what are growers to do in the meantime? It is easy to say "curtail the supply"-but at whose expense and how is it to be done? A decline in the value of the finer qualities, discouraging to those who grow and import them, has been the result of heavier duties and lighter crops. Quotations always move towards an average; a short supply means higher prices for common followed by lower rates for fine tea, and the approximation in value of the different qualities will be accentuated if the crops be shortened only at the end where cheap teas are made, although the average value of the whole would be raised. The problem is a hard one, but it must be faced, and persuasion of its difficulty leads us once more to speak of the benefit of amalgamation. To combine in one interest estates in the same district is good; to unite those in different districts, yielding both high and low-priced tea, is better; to link together groups of estates in Ceylon or India,

# M. WOODUUARD ${ }_{\underline{~}}$ SONS, Ltd., 

## WHOLESALE \& EXPORT



# VII Comirectionmeyss, 

# Manufactory and Office : <br> Wavertree, <br> - Liverpool, Eng. 

Telegraphic Address: "TOXTETH, Liverpool,"<br>Telephone 44, Wavertree.

and thus lessen the risk to which individual growers are in turn exposed by a change in value of the particular value of the particular variety they happen to make, would be best of all, and it would facilitate all-round reduction in the quartity, the shortest road to all-round recovery in price. But things being as they are, we have to consider probabilities. They seem to be that more low-priced tea will be made; that its value may recede, especially if the increase be obtained by coarse plucking, and that a recovery in rates for better qualities may follow. Those who contemplate making heavy crops should, therefore, watch what is being done in their district, and the quotation for common tea in London, lest they repeat the experience of 1900-1901. Those who usually make a large crop of medium quality should, we think, make a smaller one, concentrating attention upon its improvement; while the few who grow the finest varieties should maintain the highest possible standard of quality. Extensions should be stopped for the present, the closest scrutiny be applied to expenditure, and labour and energy be transferred from poor acreage not giving a profit to that part of the estate which pays for cultivation.
Now as to finding fresh outlets. Progress has been slow where the most pains have been taken, i.e., in the United States, and quicker where our tea has been suited to local tastes and nas made its way on its merits, e.g., in the Colonies and Russia. What is the bearing of this upon future efforts? It teaches up that it is of little use to push black tea upon those who want something else, and that if the industry is not to stand still we must learn to make what others wish to buy. The funds raised by Cess or otherwise should, we think, first be spent in freely subsidizing the pioneers prepared to make the new kind suitable for American and foreign consumers-say to the extent of 10 million lbs. this season and 15 millions next. The outlay will be recouped later on in the price of black tea, and in the extension of India's and Ceylon's trade. Then, if enough money be available, let it be used for extending the work already begun of making the merit of tea known in European countries whose vast populations are still almost strangers to its value. At our doors are 200 millions of potential tea-drinkers taking between them a mere 15 million lbs. per annum. Surely a wide field for enterprising traders to explore!

But these are visions of the future; our present task is to reckon how much we can take here. In 1901 nearly 300 million lbs. were disposed of - 256 millions at home and $431 / 2$ millions abroad-but this included the excessive clearances in the spring, and perhaps was not all used; allowing for increased consumption, we therefore assume 300 mil lion lbs. to be the utmost we can sell here without lowering the price; to meet it there is in bond a stock of 82 million
lbs.- 10 millions too much, we therefore estimate that imports should not be more than 290 million lbs. Apportioning this on the basis of recent deliveries, India's share would be 158 millions, Ceylon's 106 millions, China's 20 millions and Java's share 6 millions. How to keep importation within these limits and find a market for the rest elsewhere are problems hard to be solved.
We abstain from discussing matters of detail, and conclude by saying that severe as the trial is through which many planters are passing, the position is better than it was twelve months ago. We have still to feel the full effect of extensions made in former years, but it will not be quite what some seem to fear, for against yield from new gardens must be set the deterioration of old ones and the abandonment of outlying and unprofitable plots, which continually goes on, and the more rapidly when expenses have to be cut down, and the labour staff is reduced. Summary of the total supply distributed by sea throughout the world from the several sources of produc-tion:-
$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { From } & & 1899 . & 1900 . & 1901 . \\ \text { India (season) .. } & \ldots & .175,000,000 & 190,000,000 & 180,000,000 \\ \text { Ceylon (season } & \ldots & \ldots 138,000,000 & 149,000,000 & 141,000,000 \\ \text { China (season) } & \ldots & \ldots 17,000,000 & 126,000,000 & 102,000,000 \\ \text { Japan (year) } & . & \ldots & .46,000,000 & 43,000,000\end{array}\right) 44,000,000$

In addition there is China's overland trade with Russia and output of brick tea. The supply from Formosa, mainly sent via Amoy, is included in China exports.

## SMALL COMFORT.

The creditors of the insolvent estate of Austin \& Robert-son, stationers Montreal, are promised the sum of $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ inthe dollar of their claims on the 15 th instant. The ordin-ary claims, 136 in number, amount to $\$ 113,603.78$, while theprivileged claims figure up $\$ 3,165.91$. The latter are:City of Montreal, taxes$\$ 36.65$
Sister of Hotel Dieu, rent ..... ,081.52
Salaries
903.29
903.29
Legal expenses, costs re abandonment ..... 88.13
H. M. Customs, duty ..... 34.91
C. P. Railway, freight ..... 3.75
Bell Telephone Company ..... 7.25
G. \& J. Esplin, boxes ..... 2.73
J. M. Aird, bread ..... 7.68

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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

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*Reserved-Frank H. Simpson, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$25,000; Leig't E. Sears, Rookford, Mich., $\$ 2,000$.

Receipts.
Proceds of sale of stock, $\$ 13,856.61$ at $721 / 2 \mathrm{c} . \$ 10,046.04$
Proceeds of collections
1,226.87

## 11,272.91

Less privileged claims
3,165.91
Disbursements
Postages
Notices of appointment, meetings and dividend

### 42.86

60.80

Advertising appointment, sale of stock,\&e. 74.02
Fire insurance ............................ 102.50
Time of clerk stocktaking and deliver-
ing stock
70.00


8,094.45
Balance on hand
$\$ 12.55$
N.B.*-Unless the dividends which are at present reserved come back into the estate there will be no further sum to distribute.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

[^2]
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only to those of commission. If there be any business, save that of an hotelkeeper, whicn makes constant demands upon a man's time-which should keep him wide-awake by day, and with one ear open at night, it is that of a large and progressive fire insurance office on this side of the At-lantic-for there are such companies. Mr. Lilly, who is known, not alone in insurance circles, is succeeded meantime in the Montreal offices by Mr. William: P. Kennedy, the Company's Canadian chief inspector, and Mr. William B. Colley, the lat ter after twelve years of active service, now chief clerk.

## FAILURES IN CAANADA.

While the number of failures has much to do with the condition of the country, some of the largest are often brought about in periods of prosperity, such as we have at present. In the Dominion of Canada there was reported a gratifying decrease in number of bankruptcies in comparison with the first half of 1901 and also 1900 . Yet the amount of indebtedness was larger thas in either of the preceding years. This must be attributed to a few abnormally heavy failures which occurred in the trading class. Examination of the record by Provinces discloses the fact that British Columbia is responsible for the excess over last year's defaulted liabilities, the increase in that section alone amounting to $\$ 878,500$. On the other hand, there appears to be a contraction of $\$ 254,823$ in Ontario liabilities and $\$ 310,520$ for Quebec. Changes were smaller in less densely populated Provinces, but as a rule returns give evidence of improvement. Manufacturing liabilities were greatly reduced from last year's figures, chiefly because of a loss of $\$ 654,185$ in Ontario, while the trading defaults were generally heavier, led by an expansion of $\$ 778$,450 in British Columbia. This increase is almost wholly due to two large failures in hardware and liquors. The only banking insolvency was of a capitalist in Ottawa, no organized banks suspending.

Provinces.

| Ontario | No. <br> 227 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec | 223 |
| British Columbia | 56 |
| Nova Scotia | 43 |
| Manitoba . | 36 |
| New Brunswick | 20 |
| P. E. Island | 5 |
| Total . | 610 |
| Total, 1901 | 672 |
| Newfoundland | 4 |
| Nerwfoundland, 19 |  |


| Assets. | Liabilities. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,549,269$ | $\$ 1,645,280$ |
| $1,195,812$ | $2,136,422$ |
| $1,054,250$ | $1,416,800$ |
| 77,330 | 197,000 |
| 166,300 | 166,200 |
| 77,569 | 149,849 |
| 12,000 | 27,900 |
| - | - |
| $\$ 4,132,530$ | $\$ 5,739,451$ |
| $4,407,201$ | $5,530,926$ |
| 4,500 | 14,500 |
| 5,500 | 12,000 |

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 20th June, says: Butter. -The amount of rain that has fallen this week is considerably below that of the previous week, and the temperature is more like Summer, although there is notning like the usual heat of June. The urgent need of the meadows and pastures is a considerable increase of warmth; so that the grass could grow more rapidly. It looks as if a fair average hay crop is assured, and were not the season so far advanced the production of butter would be large, but the lactation period of the Spring calving cows is getting too near the end for any very arge increase in butter, notwithstanding the prospects for good pastures. July is very seldom a month of great milk production, especially when there is a late Spring.
The demand for Canadian butter, and, indeed, for all kinds of butter continues good, and, although imports are much larger than last year, prices are stiffening. No doubt the cold weather we have been having has been stimulating to the consumption of butter. The butter now arriving from Canada shows unmistakable signs of genuine grass flavour, and is about the best value on the

## בIDDON BROTHERS



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Broekfied Iron Works, LEYLAND, nr. Preston, ENGLAND. Engineers and Rubber Machinists, Plans for erection avd Com

ple ion of New Rubber W orke
throughout, on the most mo.
derm principle.
speolalities: all kind of Rabbor Mnohinory.

SPECIAL NOTE: Buyers of Rubber Machinery, have $331 / 3$ p.c. in their favor by purchasing from the Makerı and Inventor in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.
market, notwithstanding the great temptation that Siberian has in this respect. The prices of Canadian have advanced about is per cwt. on the week, and choicest salt now brings 98 s to 100 s , with saltless 2 s higher. It is a pity that the vegetable parchment used generally by the Canadians is so far inferior to that employed by the Australian and New Zealander, the difference in cost being' less than a penny a box.

The market in Copenhagen continues firm, and the Official Quotation remains unchanged. Tinning operations are in full swing and will last for two or three weeks longer. The general opinion is that prices for all European butters are at their lowest. American export is still impossible owing to the high prices existing there, and there does not seem any probability of Canada being able to swamp our markets while American remains so high. For the last 13 weeks the total import of butter averages 266 tons per week in excess of the same period last year, and yet prices are not affected. This fact shows thow deficient in quantity the home production has been this Spring.

Butterine. -Mr . Hanbury has brought in his promised Bill, which will prevent the addition to butter of any substance except Margarine whereby the amount of water in the butter is increased, being sold after the 1st of January, 1903, otherwise than under the name of "Butterine," which is the name Margarine is known by on the Continent. Even "Butterine" must be sold so as to comply with the provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, and in addition, contain a statement on the iwrapper distinctly and legibly printed indicating that the butter has been adulterated or impoverished, and also giving the approximate increase of water. The Trish brine cured butter is exempt until 1904 if the moisture does not exceed 18 per cent. How far this Bill will prevent fraud even the profoundest wiseacre cannot foretell. It is a Bill distinctly aimed to protect the British farmer against the stimulant of foreign competition, and to fossilize him in his present methods of making a butter which the public consider far inferior to the imported article.
-Oheese.-The demand for Canadian cheese is grood, and arrivals go direct into consumption at about 50 s to 51 s for choicest. The amount of finest, selling at less money, is almost infinitesimal Old Canadian is very irregular in price, ranging from 53 s to 56 s . Old New Zealand' is mak-
ing 50 s to 54 s . The amount of Canadian cheese which arrived from the week ended 3rd May to that ended 14th June inclusive is about 600 tons less than during the same period last year. The shipments from Montreal since 1st May to 7 th June this year are reported 42,548 boxes in excess of last year. If these latter figures are correct, it is clear that a considerable quantity of Canadian cheese has gone elsewhere than to the United' Kingdomi Corresponding week last year choicest Canadian cheese sold for 48s. to 49 s and finest for 44 s to 46 s .

## CHEMIGALS.

As the great bulk of chemicals used in Canada is produced in European countries, it is but natural that the tendency of the market here should be at all times subject to conditions prevailing abroad. With this knowledge we publish the following private circular from Manchester, Eng. date June 21:
Chemicals.-The export demand for chemicals continues fairly good, but with the end of the half-year at hand, when consumers like to have stocks reduced, and with so much attention being given to the approaching Coronation festivities, the home trade enquiry is naturally restricted. There is, however, a better tone since the conclusion of peace in South Africa, and hope of improvement to follow. In the alkali branch there is just a fair demand, and more particularly for export. Ammonia alkali is very firm. Bleacining powder is moving steadily, and maintains its value. Caustic soda is perhaps a little slacker, but there is no change in prices. Chlorates of potash and soda continue very dull. Exports of alkalies during May, 1902, show an improvement all round upon those during May, 1901, and during the five completed months of this year as compared wwith the corresponding period of last, soda compounds show an increase of 14,080 tons or $£ 95,600$, and bleaching materials an increase of 897 tons, but a decrease of £1,618. Trade in tar products in general is rather slack. In benzoles there lhave been some fair quantities sold for enriching purposes, but at low figures and without any effect upon prices. In solvent naphtha there has not been much actual business, but the present low values are causing consumers to think more about

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Gas Burner $\underset{\text { Manutacturers }}{\text { Gas Burner }}$ Bagby Works, LEEDS, ENG.
covering their requirements well forward. Creosote continues cheap, and is only steady. Crude carbolic is steady, but only for the near months, and consumers require tempting for shipment further forward'; crystals remain unchanged, and liquid continues plentiful and steady. Pitch keeps very firm. Sulphate of ammonia is somewhat weaker, and business has been done recently at reduced prices. Muriate of ammonia is moving steadily. Carbonate of ammonia is firm, but demand is somewhat less brisk. Nitrate of lead is in good' demand, and acetates of lead have a fair enquiry. Acetate of soda is dull, acetates of lime move only slowly. Carbonate and caustic potash are again easier, consumption for certain pur-
poses having latterly declined considerably. Prussiates poses having latterly declined considerably. Prussiates of potash and soda are receiving more attention for for-
ward delivery, quotations remaining unchanged. Bichroward delivery, quotations remaining unchanged. Bichro-
mates continue depressed, and further decrease in production seems probable. Green oopperas maintains its firmness. Sulphate of copper has made a slight advance. Arsenic is offering at low prices. Borax is in fair demand, present quotations being tempting.

Minerals.-This branch of business is in good condition. Iron ore is firm, and a fair amount of trade passing; imports steadily declined in 1901, but are steadily improving this year, and during the five months ended May 31st last, show an increase of 445,589 tons or £181,100, over the imports during the first five months of 1901 . Brimstone also is moving well at good prices, and imports are satisfactory, being 10,518 tons, value $£ 49,392$ during January 1st to May 31st, 1902, as against 7,753 tons, value £34,806 during the corresponding period of last year. In phosphate of lime the advance in prices has checked business, and consumers are mainly disposed to await the turn of events, thinking further increase unlikely. In china clay there is not much fresh business coming forward, but the position is strong, producers being well sold and actively engaged in making shipments against confracts, vessels being plentiful at favourable rates of freight.
Metals-Following the fairly satisfactory state of things reported a month ago there has been just a moderate business doing in pig iron during this montin, and latterly there has been some falling away. The home demand

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has been good but continental enquiry disappointing, and shipments all round show a little worse than a year ago. Values are, however steady, and indeed show an increase of a few pence per ton upon the figures current at the end of May. The principal feature in metals during this month is the severe set back in tin, which has dropped steadily, and is now £9 per ton below the price of a month ago and looks like easing further. Copper is disappointing, as although the statistical position is rather better, deliveries latterly have exceeded supplies, the price has during the la-t few days fallen some 10s per ton. Spelter has advanced 7s 6d during this month, but is now easier.

## FIRE LOSSES.

Kamloops, B.C., June 28.-Fire broke out in the old Mara store, next door to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. The following buildings are a total loss: Cosmopolitan Hotel, insured in the Guardian and Scottish Union for $\$ 1,500$ each. This
property was owned by J. T. Edwards and was one of the old landmarks of Kamloops. Next came Mara's late store, upon which there appears to be no insurance. A dwelling, owned by H. C. M. Ridley, next to this store, was insured in the Phoenix for $\$ 500$. Next to this was an old $\log$ building which was in former days used as a Provincial Government office and jail. The estimated total loss is about $\$ 8,000$. Supposed incendiary.-Uxbridge, Ont., June 26.-The grocery department of A. T. Button's store was burned. Loss on stock and building will be about $\$ 12,000$ to $\$ 15,000$; insured for $\$ 8,000$, distributed among a number
of companies.

5
Montreal tramway companies have been making rapid progress during the last few years, in providing our citizens with facilities for reaching the neighbouring country. The fathers and mothers of young families are now enabled to reach Lachine or Dorval, Cartierville, Sault aux

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

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Recollets, Pointe aux Trembles, Bout de l'Isle and other places for a few cents, over fields fragrant with cloverblossoms and new-mown hay and in cars run by electric power-free from dust and smoke. The trip to Bout de l'Isle, some 15 to 18 miles from the city, wnich is accomplished in about 45 minutes, is particularly desirable in respect of sweet-scenting meadows and fanning breezes. The accommodation is all that could be desired: the cars are large and open, the uniformed conductors and motormen clean and polite, and the newly-graded track smooth and almost noiseless.

## LEGAL RECORD.

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

## WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Asphodel Tp.-T. Blezard vs Thos. Christie et al, $\$ 1,100$; Bancroft-J. C. Dakers vs H. J. and G. L. Jarman, $\$ 401$; Berlin-H. Arnold vs John and L. Lewis, $\$ 2,000$ damages; Grimsby-Toronto General Trusts Corpn vs S. J. \& S. S. Ryckman, \$2,932; Hawkesbury-A. Racine \& Co. vs H. D. Thauvette, $\$ 1,101$; Ottawa-Banque Nationale vs Wright Mfg. Co., Ltd., et al, $\$ 501$; Toronto-T. Flett vs Crozier Coulter, $\$ 3,000$ damages; Cedar Springs-Robinson, Little \& Co. vs F. W. and Hy. Linley, \$455; Clinton-F. Hamilton \& Co. vs P. \& A. Cook, $\$ 325$; London-W. G. Coles vs P. M. Laurason, \$597; Lucknow-H. Pifko vs Patrick McDavitt, $\$ 2,000$ damages; Melancthon Tp.-J. Ferguson vs Lemuel Ostrander, $\$ 2,086$; Toronto-J. MacGregor vs John Bent, $\$ 1,000$; Excelsior Life Ins. Co. vs Mary Lambert, $\$ 615$; Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs Emma Wallis, $\$ 2,784$.
Cornwall-Sarah A. Nicholson vis, Ellen Russell, \$500; Ot-tawa-Josephine Beament, exrx, vs C. A. Tardif and wife, et al, $\$ 1,000$; Toronto-G. Percival \& Co. vs Geo. McConnell \& Co., \$391; Hallowell-Edna Burlingham et al vs J. H. Leavitt et al exrs, $\$ 1,000$; Ottawa-Adeline Odell et al vs Hy. and Elise Landry, \$484; Toronto-F. \&. H. Harris vs E. J. Burt and R. H. Sanderson, $\$ 5,000$ damages; S. \& A. King vs E. J. Burt and R. H. Sanderson, $\$ 10,000$ damages; M. W. P. Smith vs W. E. L. Hunter, $\$ 1,425$; Bank of Hamilton vs Peter Ryan, $\$ 10,000$; St. John, N.B.-Dowling \& Leighton vs T. T. King, $\$ 377$.

## WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.

Moose Jaw-A. Wilson, $\$ 465$; Sydney-A. Beatty, $\$ 415$. WRITS ISSUED-BRITLSH COLUMBIA.
Vancouver-G. E. Farrer, $\$ 509$; F. W. Welsh and J. P. Nightingale, $\$ 1,881$.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Vancouver-W. Worden, $\$ 411$; Victoria-W. A. Ward, $\$ 553$. JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.
Mount Forest-J. MePherson Co. agt O. B. Koenig, $\$ 5 b_{3}$; Ottawa-G. McGillivray agt Ottawa Transfer Co., Ltd., $\$ 942$; Gloucester Tp.-Ottawa Dairy Co. agt Jas. Sorley, \$1,022; Guelpn-A. F. H. Jones agt Barnabas and Elizth. Gibson, $\$ \overline{9} 60$; Ottawa-J. Marshall agt Saml. Armour, $\$ 300$; Toronto-E. J. Philip agt E. A. Wallberg, \$387; -Riordan Paper Mills agt Vancouver Printing \& Publishing Co., Ltd., \$504.
Brockville-R. Bowie et al agt W. R. Bell, \$1,489; Doug-las-Thibaudeau Freres \& Cie agt Gorman \& McDonnell, $\$ 374$; Ottawa-Drummond, McCall \& Co. agt H. C. Cameron et al, $\$ 1,549$; Sault Ste. Marie-T. A. Hand agt George Sutherland, \$481; Hamilton-E. A. Patterson agt G. E. and J. H. Morrison, $\$ 1,366$; W. \& T. Holman agt Times Printing Co., Ltd., $\$ 1,200$; Kingston-E. Braddon ag't John Haligan, \$382; Ottawa-J. D. McRae agt S. I. Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd., \$434; Toronto-Rosa Jack agt B. F. \& W. C. Austin, $\$ 312$.

## JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal-A. Paquette agt Real Cloutier, \$177; O. Taillefer agt A. Ricard,\$297; St. Henri-R. St. Jacques agt Sabin St. Jacques, $\$ 827$; M. Robidoux agt Jean Chretin et al $\$ 200$; A. Pàquette agt A. Galarneau, $\$ 250$; De. M. A. E. Huguenin et vir agt Francois St. Germain, esql., \$628; Westmount -G. A. Grier agt T. C. M. Bulmer, $\$ 1,612$.

Beaulac-J. H. Dionne agt Philias Montpas, \$1,190; Montreal-Credit Foncier agt Henry Saxe, $\$ 6,814$; J. Carroll agt heirs of Anna B Howard. $\$ 230$; St. RedempteurG. Beaureagard et al agt John McCabe, $\$ 3,329$.

JUDGMENIS RENDERED-MANITOBA \& N.W.T,
Calgary-W. \& M. Blanchard, $\$ 1,710$.
JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA. Greenwood-Western Copper Co., $\$ 8,353$.

## JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTLA.

Glace Bay-Placide Boudrot, $\$ 315$; North Sydney-A. McDonald \& Sons, $\$ 311$.

## EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-F. Lafond agt S. E. Marsan, et al \$787; Ou-tremont-M. Burns agt Wm. May, $\$ 369$; Westmount-Bank of Toronto agt C. M. Shaw, \$483; Montreal-De. Mary Tapley agt Dme. Lucie H. Beaudry et al, \$188; W. S. Murphy, et al, esql agt E. J. Devine, $\$ 1,125$; O. Taillefer agt A. Ricard, $\$ 335$; St. Antoine-De. Eliza Dalpe agt C. Collette, $\$ 719$.
Montreal-Dme. Rebecca Jacobs agt Dme. Ida Ogilvie et vir, $\$ 763$.

Contractors to H. M. GOVERNMENT.
Telegrams : "CONVEYOR, ACCRINGTON."

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

CHATTEL MORTGAGES - ONTARIO Acton-A. T. Brown to Jennie E. Kannawin, $\$ 722$; Arran Tp.-J. W. Shier to R. C. Struthers, $\$ 1,284$; Berlin-Ellis \& Kain to Randall \& Roos, $\$ 6,360$; Collingwood Tp.-Roger Brown to Sawyer \& Massey Co., \$629; Montmagny-Juhanna Anctil to A. Paquette, $\$ 700$; Toronto-J. J. Latimor to O'Keefe Brew. Co., $\$ 714$; Fredck. Manthie to L. Reinhardt, $\$ 3,450$; Andrew McCully to P. C. Varnor, $\$ 1,254$; John Peacock to Dominion Brew. Co., $\$ 2,359$; Toronto Jct. -Francis Watts to L. Reinhardt, $\$ 4,100$; Waterdown-Amelia and J. K. Forstner, $\$ 625$; Bedford Tp.-Pat. Coreoran to G. W. Kililns, $\$ 1,100$; Brantford-A. H. Boulton to F. H. Boulton, $\$ 913$; Etobicoke Tp.-Wm. Dawson and wife to W. H. Montgomery, $\$ 9,462$; Hamilton-Harry Abram and wife to E. A. Kuntz, $\$ 3,455$; Harry Abrams and wife to M. G. Lottridge, $\$ 1,000$; Niagara Tp.-Edward Anderson to G. S. Karr, $\$ 756$; Ottawa-B. F. Stapleton to Carling B. \& M. Co., $\$ 2,500$; Sydenham Tp.-Mrs. Mary Bebee to Telford \& Co., \$1,029.

## 

## The STAIDOAR WMRE COMPAIY, Limited,

## MANUFACTUREatis

## Patent Plough Steel Rope Wire.

Patent Mild Plough Steel Rope Wire, Patent Steel Rope Wire, Galvanised Hawser Wire to Lloyds' Tests, Galvanised Cable Wire, Bright and Annealed Wire. Bright and Annealed Core Wire,

Galvanised Mild Steel Rigging Wire, Soft Steel Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire.

ALso 4 T DARHMACTOFI.

Beachville-Jas. Ireland to Ballantyne Dairy Supply Co., $\$ 725$; Clinton-Geo. and Harvey Davis to J. Jenkins, $\$ 700$; Conger Tp.-J. H. Jennings to M. Pearee, $\$ 601$; Graven-hurst-John and Eliza Sharpe to L. Reinhardt, $\$ 823$; John and Eliza Sharpe to Toronto B. \& M. Co., \$2,397; Hamil-ton-W. S. Rose and wife to H. Kuntz, $\$ 1,563$; Hepworth W. Kreutweiser to Can. Perm. Corpn., $\$ 1,240$; LondonMiss Theresa Sheae and M. J. Gilligan to H. W. Gustin, exr., $\$ 2,828$; Peterboro-Donald McKercher to A. Kennedy, $\$ 1,600$; Port Hope-Thos. and Chas. Whittleton to W. M. Miller, $\$ 2,605$; Stratford-W. M. O'Beirne to L. Y. O'Beirne, $\$ 5,000$; Toronto-G. H. Lemon to L. Reinhardt, $\$ 570$; P. J. Strathy to H. S. Strathy, $\$ 1,559$; H. T. Waller to R. Davies, \$2,441; Watford-W. P. McLaren to D. Ross, $\$ 808$; ......... Trenton Elec. \& Water Co. Ltd.. to National Trust Co., $\$ 125,000$; Alliston-E. B. Schell to Elliott \& Co., $\$ 1,052$; Drayton-Jabez Coram to J. McGowan, $\$ 600$; Galt-H. M. and A. C. Hunt to J. R. Barber, $\$ 12,504$; Hamilton-J. A. Reding to Grant Spring Brewery, $\$ 2,429$; Kennebec Tp. Geo. Woodcock to C. G. Coxall, $\$ 1,046$; Ottawa-Cathe. and T. Murphy to J. A. Moran, $\$ 2,175$; Port Arthur-Peter Whalen and Victor Pelletier to Canada Perm. Corpn., \$2,806; Toronto-Ann J. Graham to J. P. Raven, $\$ 875$; Claney Bros. to Cosgrave Brewery Co., $\$ 3,700$; Waterloo-Ed. Dermal to Massey Harris Co., $\$ 880$.

OHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Chilliwack-R. J. McIntosh, $\$ 1,200$; Clayoquot SoundClayoquot Sound Canning Co., $\$ 7,000$; New Westmin-ster-J. E. Hughes, \$3,000.

Vancouver-Wm. Harris, \$1,500.
BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.
Blezzard Tp.-O. Frappin to R. Martin, $\$ 1,100$; Owen Sound-Mrs. Charity Pitts to G. R. Wilkinson, $\$ 1,550$; Ban-croft-Jas. Best to W. I. Thompson, $\$ 4,000$; Brockville Michael McGlade to J. E. McGlade, $\$ 800$; Smith's FallsM. W. Everetts, to M. K. Everetts, $\$ 1,500$; SpringbrookeGeo. Hamilton to Kate Hamilton, $\$ 550$.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.
Tara-Edward Guy to C. Pitts, $\$ 1,500$; Winchester Tp.BILLS OF SALE-NOVA SCOTLA.
Bridgeport-Hugh Phelan, \$840, \$573.
L. A. Ellis to R. D. and J. McMaster, $\$ 2,000$.

-Trenton, N.J., advices of recent date say: The Federal Sugar Refining Company that was incorporated nere recently with an authorized capital of $\$ 100,000$, filed papers today increasing its capital to $\$ 50,000,000$, one-half of which is preferred stock with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The charter provides that the company may redeem its preferred stock at $\$ 125$ and that the preferred stockholders may at any time have their preferred stock converted into common. It was learned that the business of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, as specified in the certificate, is principally the refining of sugar by a new process. Mr. Spreckels, when asked who were the officers of the company, said: "The board of directors of the Federal Sugar Company consists of the following gentlemen: John W. Mackay, Sir Willliam C. Van Horne, Dumon Clark, Edwin Hawley, William W. Cook, and myself. I am president of the company, and Mr. Mackay is, vice-president."

[^3]hours 'will be altered' on July 19. The loan companies; it is expected, will also close at noon.
-The Montreal Harbour Commissioners and the Grand Trunk Railway Company have agreed upon the terms on which the former will lease to the latter a site on Windmill Point wharf for terminal facilities. The details have taken some little arranging, as the undertaking involves an expenditure of about $\$ 750,000$. It is expected the railway company will at once commence work on the elevator, which is to have a capacity of $1,000,000$ bushels, to have it ready for the opening of navigation in 1904. The site measures 1,500 feet by 275 , and it is understood that the lease is for forty years.
-Newfoundland's revenue for the financial year ended June 30 is the largest in the history of the colony. It amounts to almosit $\$ 2,200,000$, and is $\$ 120,000$ in excess of the revenue for the preceding fiscal year. A large surplus is certain. The financial condition of the colony was never better. The Customs House receipts at the port of St. John's for the last quarter reached $\$ 550,000$, a sum largely in excess of previous receipts. The local loan for public works, floated this week, was subscribed four times over, and the offers went above par.
-The Canadian Pacific land sales for June were $257,644.58$ acres for $\$ 945,786.39$, making the average price per acre, $\$ 3.67$. The sales in June, 1901, were $50,168.03$, for $\$ 161,352.28$, averaging $\$ 3.21$ per acre. This shows an ixcrease in land sold of 207,476.55
acres, or over 400 per cent.-For the s: m maths of 1902 ending June 30th, the C.P.R. land department disposed of 954,880 acres of western land for $85.344,650$; in 1901, for corresponding months, the sales amounted' to 236,377 acres, for $\$ 743,717$.
-The Wolverton Milling Company's flour mill at Wolverton, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire on the 1st inst., together with several thousand busnels of wheat. The sawmill attached was also completely destroyed. Loss estimated at about $\$ 25,000$; insurance about $\$ 10,000$, divided as follows: Canadian Miller, Gore Mutual, Waterloo Mutual, Perth Mutual, British Ameriea, Norwich Union and Manchester.
-A Halifax dispatch of 1st inst. reads: The cashier at the Customs House thas prepared a statement of the receipts for the fiscal year closing yesterday. They were $\$ 1,505,509.24$, an increase of over $\$ 100,000$ as compared with last year. The receipts for the two years were: $1901, \$ 1,400,165.55$; 1902, $\$ 1,505,509.24$; increase, $\$ 105,343.69$.
-The Winnipeg custom house returns for the month of June, have totalled $\$ 139,802$, while the revenue fro June, 1901, was $\$ 98,045$, showing an $\mathrm{m}_{\text {- }}$ crease of $\$ 41,75 \%$.
-The customs receipts, at the port of Ottawa for the fiscal year just closed was $\$ 715,100$, as compared with $\$ 592445$, the year previous.
-London, Ont., coal dealers have advanced the price to $\$ 7$ per ton.

\title{

Bottle Washing Machinery


Original Inventor and Patenteo.

\section*{OUR NEW PATTERN "KINGSTON."

## OUR NEW PATTERN "KINGSTON." No. 2

22-dozen Half-pint Beers. Fitted with Revolving Rinsers as shewn, £27 with Bottle Sinker.
OVER 1,000 'KINGSTONS' are now in use.

## D. G. BINNINGTON, Kingston Machine Works, HULL, EMgLAND.

ETVeclal estimates to Canadians uhder the New Tariff.

STOCKS AND BONDS.


- Raying quarterly dividenda,


## 

-Towle \& Fitzgerald, stock brokers, Boston, have issued a little work containing a list of dividend-paying stocks. Applicants may have a copy for postage prepaid.

## FINANCTAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday E'vg.,
3rd' July, 1902.
A sensational report has been fluttering the financial dove-cotes of New York which, if true, as is highly probable, means much to those interested in U.S. Steel Corporation. It is stated that this vast combine has been split in two by a dispute between the Carnegie-Ympps section, and the Mor-gan-Perkins party. Mr. Perkins began it, says rumour, and Mr. P. is just the man to break up a combine for his personal ambition and passion for dominance are factors that are very apt to arouse strong opposition. New York savings banks are reducing their rates of interest paid to depositors, money being so plentiful and a check having been given to new enterprises that were absorbing so much capital. The dividends declared on industrial companjes are less than last year and the prospects are that the time is near when the effect of such a flood of "water" in the capitalization of so many enterprises will be :.winusly felt by bona fide investors, whose money will be used to pay dividerds on stock that was never paid up. Coal company reports to date show heavy losses by the strike. A New York financial paper says: "The strike will make little impression on earnings because all the companies have carried forward a handsome surpluss" How absurd! What have "earnings" to do with a "surplus" in hand? Stock business last month in New York was less than for any month since the Fall of 1900. The market is depressed under reports of injury to growing crops, but these are

# JOHN OLDFIELD \& COII LEATFEFBELTINC <br> LEATHER-LINK <br> - OR- <br> the gity tannery \& LEATHER WORKS, <br> BRADFORD, - England, OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING。 Single and Double. OAK-TANNED <br> Picking Straps, Bark, Tammed Green, Buffalo Fiide \& Ealvetis. <br> golid Woven Hair and Linen Belting. Bufteld Hide, , lkeps or Tubs. LAOES-White, Brown (or Oiled,) Helvetia, Horny and Rop. <br> <br> \section*{SPECIALTTY <br> <br> \section*{SPECIALTTY EKTRA STOUT EKTRA STOUT <br> <br> <br> CHANN BELTING.} <br> <br> <br> CHANN BELTING.} <br> Special Rates to Canadians under the Now Tarlff. 

muclh discredited as being set afloat by speculators in grain. Corn is admitted to be an average crop, and wheat will probably reach that standard. On 1st instant, the U. S. Government tax of $\$ 2$ a hundred on stock was abolished, but the expected increase of business has not materialized. Consols stand ac $961 / 4$. The stock market in London is quite dull with nothing very promising in sight. Gold is expected from South Africa along

## El Padre Needles

 10 cente. Varsity,5 Cents.
The Best

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

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MONTPREAI, Que.
with a large section of the army that has been on service there. Newfoundland finances are in better shape tnan ever before, the revenue will leave a surplus, and the public loan offered was subscribed for several timesi over. So far as any business they are doing is concerned the local members of the Stock Exchange might have extended their holidays. They are sitting in patience waiting for orders that come not. To escape ennui they might get up an internal market and knock stocks about like a ping-pong ball, just to keep themselves awake. The game is not an unknown one-if some observers report truly, for it is said to be played quite seriously at times. Sales on a smaill scale have been made of Pacific at $1351 / 4$ to $\$ 1351 / 2$; Pacific, new, $1291 / 2$ to $1293 / 4$; Dominion Steel, $521 / 4$ to $521 / 2$; preferred, $933 / 4$; Steel bonds, $901 / 2$; Twin City, $1185 /$ to $1183 / 4$; Toronto Railway, 1191/2; Detroit Railway, $771 / 4$ to $773 / 4$. Bank shares have sold as follows: Montreal, 258; .Merchants, 150 ; Standard, $2401 / 2$; Toronto, 242; but sales were small and merely marked the available price. The newly listed stock, Ogilvie preferred, sold at 110, but the market is quite stagnant. Paris, exchange on London, $25 f$. $15 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Berlin, $20 \mathrm{~m} .461 / 2 \mathrm{pf}$. In London money is from 2 to $21 / 2$ per cent.; in New York it is higher, rates ranging from 4 to 7 per cent. Local foreign exchange, 60 's, $93 / 8$; demand, $97 / 8$. Money rates remain as for some time past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending July 3rd, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:


## TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

## Sealed Tenders, addressed to the

 undersigned, and marked, "Tender for Sewerage Debentures" will be received up till noon, on Tuesday, July 15th, 1902, for the purchase of the whole, or any part of an issue of Fifty Thousand Dollars, of $3 y / 2$ per cent. Town of Campbellton, Sewerage Debentures, in denominations to suit purchasers, redeemable in 40 years from date of issue, with interest payable annually, to bearer, at the office of the Town Treasurer of the Town of Campbellton, N.B.The highest or any tender not necessarily accopted.

For particulars apply to

## D. Murray, M.D.,

Chairman Finance Committee.
Campbellton, N.B., June 26th, 1902.

G. F. FINISTER,

Crown Street, LEEDS, ENG.

## Assembly Works,

## CARTER BREOS.,

## Engineers and Millwrights,



# Bridge Street, Rochdale, Eng. 

Specialty ir Mill Gearing

of all kinds.

Special terms to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tarift

## Miscellaneous.

Can. Pac. Ry. Do. new . Montreal St. Nontreal St. $891293 / 4127$ Mont. Power ... $7251013 / 4100 \quad 981$ Teronto St. xd .. 380 1193/4 119 1083/4 Halifax St. . . . $751031021 / 2 \quad 96$ Do. Rightis Twin City xd Do. Rights Rich. \& Ont. Com. Cable . Montreal Tel. Bell Tel.
Do. Rights
Dom. Cotton Payne North Star Dom. Coal com Ogilvie pref. Detroit U .. 10 Dom. I. \& S.com 550 521/2 Do. pref. . . . $310 \quad 941 / 4 \quad 933 / 4 \quad 841 / 2$ Nova Scotia Stl. $251041 / 21041 / 2$. Bonds.
Com. Cable, reg. 3000 981/4 97 Montreal St. . .. 10100 1063/4 1061/2 Laur. Pulp . . . 3000 107\% 107\% Dom. I. \& S., xe . $9000 \quad 93 \quad 901 / 2 \quad 85$ Ogilvie . . . . $16000 \quad 111 \quad 1101 / 2$
*And interest.
-Ottawa Clearing House-Week ending 26th June, 1902: Clearings, \$1,596,723; balances, $\$ 360,256$.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Toursday, July 3rd, 1902. Dominion Day, following closely the announcement of the King's improvement in health, seemed to awaken an added desire for "a day off" and in numerous instances this has been prolonged so that trade may be said to have felt a touch of holiday time.

Prices are pretty much as last report. Dairy products are somewhat lower, yet at a profitable point. Hardware prices have been subject to a few changes. Oils are steady. Leather is moving briskly on export account. Some lines of teas are very firm. Flour nas advanced while bran is lower. Crop reports all through the West are most assuring. In the East excessive rains may affect potatoes and some grain crops. Hay will be an abundant yield.

## BUTTEER.

The tone of the market has been easier for some days, although the English market takes supplies readily and reckons correspondingly short receipts. Choicest Eastern creamery is quoted at $191 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $191 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ and choicest Western at $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ less.

CEMENTS, \&c.
Receipts for week ending July 2:89,250 fire bricks, 750 brls. Englis'h cement and 700 brls. Belgian and German cement. In a jobbing way trade is good, but no large contracts are open. Prices are steady.

## CHEESE.

Owing to the export demand showing hesitation prices have eased off a fraction since last report, new stock being now quoted at $97 / \mathrm{s}$ c to 10 c for choicest Western, $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ lessi for Townships. Quebec cheese is dealt in at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$

## DRUGS.

The price of carbolic acid is, somewhat easier. Prices of citric acid are very low, in fact, at as low a point as ever reorded. Cocaine hyd., is slightly easier in tone, and a further reduction is talked of in some quarters. Cr. tartar is advancing, the crude material being dearer. Glycerine is somewhat stiffer in price, yet in face of an advance it has been offered' by some holders at what would be the present cost of importation. Gum arabic has advanced somewnat after having re-
cently touched the lowest point ever known. In insect powder the range of prices is higher this year. Menthol is a trifle dearer. In oil of peppermint higher prices are looked for in the near future. Oil of lemon: makers' views are considerably stiffer. Opium is rather easier and getting down close to the lowest point known for some years. Quinine is weaker; but even the lower prices have not stimulated demand. Tartaric acid makers talk of slightly advancing prices in the near future.

EGGS.
The market holds: very steady, with receipts moving sufficiently to keep stocks from seeking outlet. In quantities new eggs are quoted at $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, and in a jobbing way at 14 c to $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. No. 2 stock is worth 12 c to 13 c .
FLOUR AND FEED.

There is a good movement all round Flour has advanced, as anticipated in last week's report and is now 10c to $20 c$ per brl. dearer on principal selling brands. (See quotations on an'other page.) Owing, doubtless, to the continuous rains which have made pasture plentiful, feed has declined. Bran is now $\$ 16$ to $\$ 17$ per ton, bulk; shorts is steady at $\$ 21$ to $\$ 22$, while moullie is quoted at $\$ 26$ to $\$ 28$. Baled hay, rules steady under a fair demand. We quote: No. $1, \$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$; No. 2, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.50$; clover, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$ per ton, in car lots. Winnipeg wheat prices were: No. 1 northern Manitoba, 743/4e July; No. 2, do., $721 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.

- Owing to strawberries being very plentiful, prices are low and a large trade is being put through. Much of the arrivals, however, is very inferior. We quote: Apples, brls., $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.50$; Messina oranges, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 4.00$ per box; Val. oranges, 420 s , ordinary, $\$ 5$. 50 ; do., do., 420 s , large, $\$ 5.00$; Jumbo, $\$ 7.00$; lemons, 360 s , $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 2.75$;


# Soap Machinery 

 goone ano tallow ologsteres

PRIOESIIAND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Sheolal Prices to Canadians under the new Tarlff
do., $300 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$; bananas, 8 hands, $\$ 1.35$ to $\$ 1.50$; No. 1 do.. $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2.25$; extras, $\$ 2.50$; new figs, mats, $31 / 2$ c per lb.; do. boxes, se to 12c per lb.; new dates, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 17c; Cape Cod cranberries, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 10$; pines, 7 c to 17 c tomatoes, $\$ 4.00$ to $\$ 4.50$; strawberries, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 e box; new potatoes $\$ \$ 4.25$ to $\$ 5$ per brl.; cucumbers hot house, 90 c dozen; asparagus, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.50$ bskt.; Canadian lettuce, 20 c to 25 c dozen heads; Florida cucumbers, $\$ 1.75$ per basket; Canadian asparagus, 90 c to $\$ 1.10$ per basket; green beans, $\$ 2.50$ per basket; white do., $\$ 2.50$ per basket; Bermuda onions, $\$ 2.75$ per crt.; limes, $\$ 1.50$ per box; Cal. cherries, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.25$ per box; cherries, per basket, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.25$; Cal. peaches, $\$ 1.80$ to \$2; Cal. plums,\$2.25 per box; cabbage, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.00$; Egyptian onions, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; Cal. apricots, $\$ 2.75$ per box. GREEN HIDES.
The only change has been an adb vance of 5 c in lambskins, to 30 c . Beef hides are steadier at $9 \mathrm{c}, 8 \mathrm{c}$, and 7 c per lb .; calfskins, 12 c and 10 c lb .

## GROCERIES.

Refined sugars hold steady on the basis of $\$ 3.65$ for standard granulated, despite the fact that raw beet su-
gar has touched its lowest point: 5's $111 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. This does not argue well for higher prices in the near future An account is given on another page of the formation of a formidable company for the making of sugar by a new process, some of the incorporators being largely interested in Cuban lands. Opening prices on new pack canned goods have been made. Molasses, canned salmon, rice, etc., are steady in price. Japan and gunpowder teas are very firm, owing to short crop and light supplies.

HARDWARE AND METALS.
Strip tin has advanced to 33e. Iron horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, are now $\$ 3.35$, and No. 1 and smaller, $\$ 3.60$. Terne plate, I.C., 20x28, is reduced \$7.50. Both sisal and Manila rope are reduced $1 / 2^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{lb}$.

LEATHER AND SHOES.
The dullness usually apparent at the close of the month, followed by the intervening holiday have stripped the market of any activity which might otherwise be apparent. The movement of leather to England is assuming proportions which shows most eloquent for the future of that trade. The close of hostilities has but seemed to increase demand. is now stat
ed that the exports from Canada have of late exceeded those of the United States Leather Trust. Quotations show no change.

OILS AND CHEMICALS.
Linseed oils are firm and turpentine holds a like situation; stocks, of the former being light. Norwegian cod liver oil maintains the same strong position, and now costs $\$ 1.70$ to $\$ 1.75$ to import. Chemicals are steady. POTATOES.
Choice old stock is in short supply, and brings $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.05$ in lots, and is being sold in a jobbing way at $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.20$.

## PROVISIONS.

Despite the usual midsummer dullness there is a fair distributing business and prices hold steady at the high mark reached some weeks ago. Hams and bacon are held proportionately low and these move quickly. Dressed hogs are unchanged, at $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 9.50$ for country killed, and $\$ 9.25$ to $\$ 9.75$ for fresh abattoir stock, per 100 lbs. Quotations are: Bbls heavy Canada short cut mess pork, $\$ 25.00$; tierces heavy Canada short cut mess pork, $\$ 37.00$; half barrels do., $\$ 12 .-$ 75 ; Canada short cut back pork, (family), $\$ 24.00$; half-barrels do., $\$ 12.25$;

heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, $\$ 24$; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, $\$ 24$; half-barrels do., $\$ 12.25$; light Canada short cut clear pork, $\$ 24$; heavy flank pork, $\$ 24$; best brand pure lard, 20 lb . pails, $\$ 2.20$; compound do., $\$ 1.85$; hams, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; bacon, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 15e.-Chicago, July 2.-Provisions closed $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lower to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ higher. Future quotations: Pork, July, $\$ 18.421 / 2$; September, $\$ 18.571 / 2$; January, $\$ 18.77 \frac{1}{2}$ to \$18.80. Lard, July, $\$ 10.70$; September, $\$ 10.70$; October, $\$ 10.65$; December, $\$ 9.671 / 2$ to $\$ 9.70$; January, $\$ 7.421 / 2$; May, \$9.35. Ribs, July, \$10.65; September, $\$ 10.67 \frac{1}{2}$; January, $\$ 8.65$. Cash quotations: Mess pork, $\$ 18.421 / 2$ to $\$ 18$. $571 / 2$; short clear sides boxed, $\$ 10.671 / 2$ to $\$ 10.70$.-Liverpool, July 2.-Hams, snurt cut, firm, 58s. Bacon, short ribs, steady, 57 s 6 d ; long clear middles, light, firm, 58 s ; long elear middles, firm, 57 s 6 d . Short clear backs, firm, 57 s 6 d ; clear bellies, firm, 58 s 6 d ; shoulders, square; firm, 44 s 6 d . Lard, prime western, firm, 54s 3d; American refined, firm, 54 s 3d. Tallow, prime city, steady, 28 s 6 d .

WOOL.
While there is sufficient trade passing to keep the wheel turning slowly there is nothing in the trade to recall earlier dealings when a man could go out on a trip and sell 5,000 bales before returning. Now, if he sells 500 he considers himself lucky, even though past order books are regretfully remembered. When a large majority of the trade feel that there is a grievance existing they will act as though that grievance was perpetually visible even in face of a temporarily better feeling in trade. Canadian wools are very low. New clip fleece is offering in Ontario for 13 c to 14c. In the North-West shearing has commenced, but no quotations are yet obtainable here. We hear of 11c being offered in the West. The next
series of London auctions opens on Tuesday next, 8th instant, when 225,000 bales will be offered. Another rise is expected. Brokers predict an advance on all fine merinos, claiming that the demand is greater than available supplies will cover. Quotations on Cape wool are $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Some Natal greasy, fine quality, has sold as high as 19c. B.A.'s are worth 30 c to 35 c for good merinos, and crossbreds, 20 c to $22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.

## GEORGE WALLER \& CO.

Whenever improved methods are conceived and adopted, particularly as cegards appliances that have to do with sanitation and health it is most desira c'e that they be advertised Liberally so that they may be generally adopted. Messrs. George Waller \& Co., of 165 Queen Victoria street, London E. C., have perfected an improved cesspool emptying apparatus which is receiving much attention throughout parts of Europe where it has been heard of and seen. By this process cesspools can be emptied, cheaply, quickly, quietly and inoffensively and done by day under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, : 875, almost without being known unless seen in operation. When not convenient to work the pump close to the cesspool, an exua length of suction can be used' and delivery hose can be taken to the van or cylinder even when 300 feet or more away from the pump. This system is well known to a large number of surveyors and inspectors of nuisance, but for those who are not acquainted with the system we given an extract from a medical health officer's of health report, which clearly explains the modus operandi, viz.:

Mr. A. Taylor Allen, Town Surveyor,
emptied by, and at cost of, the owners, the work being carried out by private persons in a most expensive, filthy, and offensive manner and in many cases, the contents had to be conveyed through dwelling houses by means of buckets. The District Council decided to adopt the system which is carried on at Bexley and other towns known as the 'Bexley System.' Two iron wa-ter-tight and air-tight vans ( 300 gallons each), 200 feet of leather hose, one patent sewerage force pump, and the necessary accessories were purchased for carrying out the work. The mode of working this process is as, follows: The cesspool is opened, and the contents thoroughly deodorised by means of sulphate of iron or other disinfectant, and then stirred up with a long pole, at the end of which is a large fork. The pump is brought as near to the cesspool as possible, the suction hose is lowered to the required depth, the delivery hose then connected between the pump and the van, and the sewerage forced up into same. There is a small aperture on the van which is opened for the air to pass out. Over this is a cage containing cotton waste saturated with crude sanitas to deodorise any smell that might arise from this cause. When full, the vans are taken to a neighbouring farm, and the contents are distributed on the land.
What surveyors say of the "Bexley System" of cesspool emptying.-Testi-monials:-Mr. E. R. Boulter's report to the Bexley Local Board on one year's working states that 367 cesspools were emptied, including 105 beyond the parish boundary (at an increased charge) there was no difficulty in disposing of the material, and after allowing 20 per cent. for depreciation there was a net profit of $£ 150$ for the st year, and $£ 200$ for and year.

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SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFE.
ply to your enquiry in reference to the vans, pump and accessories; supplied by you for the emptying and cleansing of cesspools, which work is carried out here by the Council under Sec. 42 Public Health Act, 1875. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superiority of the system known as the "Bexley System" over the old fashioned mode of emptying cesspools, which can only be accomplished in a very offensive and most expensive manner, and when done by hand in nine cases out of ten only a portion of the contents of the cesspool is taken away, and this having to be done at night generally occupies more than one night, whilst with your appanatus a cesspool, 20 ft . deep can be emptied during the day in a few hours. The whole of the plant you supplied has worked in every respect most satisfactory during the several years it has been in constant use here."

Every description of iron work for sanitary purposes, also to special designs when required. Makers of gas and water plant of every description. special quotations for quantities on appilcation. Write for illustrated catalogue, price list, etc., to George Waller \& Co., 165, Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., and Stroud, Gloucestershire.

## PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion \& Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm. Canada: Heman Warner, Leamington, Ont., apple peeler and corer; James D. Somers, Wallaceburg, Ont., perambulator; Donald Fraser, jr., Frederiction, N.B., feed mechanism for planing machines; Thomas F. Melanson, Upper Cinarlo, N. B., car coupler. United States: Thos. F. Van Luven, Cataraqui, Ont., axle bearing; Napoleon Dussault, Montreal, Que., nail making machine; Victor Berford, Tara, Ont., weed destroying mechanism; Charle L. Culver, Sandon, B. C., ore classifier and separator.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States and Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week: United States: Apparatus for thawing frozen ground, George R. Clarke; knife, Israel Kinney; pocketknife, Israel Kinney; bicycle, Eli W.

Lymburner; automatic stoker and smoke-consumer. Canada: Combination match boxes, Camille St. Jacques; grinding machines for grinding harvester knives and other tools, Moses C. Nixon; friction clutches, Jno. M. Wallace; composition of matter, Chas. H. Morency; apparatus for cleaning sewers, Louis Dubois; apple peelers and corers, Herman Warner; perambulators, James D. Somers; feed mechanism, Donald Fraser, jr.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh \& Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian: G. H. Montgomery, reversing motions; J. M. Loose, key sharps; W. R. Scott,animal pokes; J. C. Craig, voting machines; J. R. Couillard; acetylene gas generators; C. J. Gilson,ping pong ball picked up; L. C. Archibald, cheese hoops; P. J. Smyth, woven wire fabric for spring mattresses; L. M. Jones and W. G. Hunt, swathe boards for mower divider shoes. American: Wm. D. Hudson, gas range; R. F. Montgomery, dress supporter; J. Morrison, compression valve; F. W. Slater, boot or shoe; H. Truesdell, grate bar; J.C. Taylor, dressing cabinet.

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Makers of Hydraulic and Sorew Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Cotton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent Wroughtfron Steam Press Plates, and Pateat Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylinders, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out.
Makers of every desoription of Hydraulio Pumps, worked either by Hand or Powbe, with or without Steam Engine attached. 6
Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for Dyeing, Drying and Finishing of all kinds of Textile Fabrios, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings, Nerges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of Bradford Manufactured Goods, viz. : Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretohing, Calendoring, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.
Dyeing Maohines, for Blaoking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Padding, Jikging and Washing-off Machines.
Melange Maohinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool "Sliver."
Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.
Stead and Appleyard's Patent Blaok Rolling and Stoaming $\AA$ pparatus.

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs, Lustres, Poplins, etc.
Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached.
Poplin Machines, for Paraffin Wax Stiffening.
Gas Singeing and Brushing Maohines.
Worsted Ooating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at foll width.,
Tinting Machines,with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers.
Warp Dyeing Maohinery, Bleaching and Sizing Drying MACHINEs, for Cotton and other Warps.
Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width.
Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above.
Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols.
Soap-soouring Machinos, Milling Machines, 耳ot-air Tentering and Drying Maohines, for the "Kstamene" Finish.
Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all desoriptions. Mosars. Ingham and Butterfiold's Patent Rigging Machines.
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Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines.
Oold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers.
Improved Lancashire Jiggers.
Makors of the Newest Oonstruction of Machines, fo the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velveti Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tabs, Cci ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Maohines Lustroing, Tentoring, Eoating Nollies, One Cyliador Brach and Damping Maohines, Dyo Vatu, eto.

THE MAKING OF THE WEST
The awakening of Saskatchewan will be the next act in the drama of the west. How many Ontario people, says 2 ecrrespondent of the Globe writing from Prince-Albert, Saskatchewan,who have had time to forget the geography lessons of schooldays could tell offhand Where the mighty waters of the Sas1.aichewan, whish drains three-fourths of A'lerta and Assinboia, as well as the territory which takes its name roin, the river of the plains, find their cutlet to the ocean? The Nelson River conarcts Lake Winnipeg with Hudsu? Eav, and the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers have their outlet through Lake $W_{i}$, ripeg and the Nelson to Hudson Fay. The slope of the whole territory is therefore, from southwest to
rocritast, and from the foothills of the Rockies, to the far-distant Atlantic. The Saskatchewan and its tributaries, the Red Deer, the Bow, the Battle and other rivers, have their sourecs not more than 300 or 350 miles from tiderwater on the Paci i:, and bear the rainfall of the whole intervening cousntry to the great inland sea of the north. And as the water go, say the old trappers and hunters of the Saskatchewan, some day will go the products of this vast northland To the man in the east, Saskatchewan represents but three or four names, Battleford, Duck Lake, Prince Albert, Batoche. These names were burned into his memory in the days of 1885 , when rebellion upreared its head on the banks of the Saskatchewan. The man with the hoe has taken the place of the
half-breed with his musket, and the wounds of 1885 are healed. It is with the Saskatchewan of tomorrow that we have to do, not with the Great Lone Land of yesterday. For a long time the territory was cut off from the world outside, the volume of settlement not seeming to warrant construction of railways. The first comers to this land were French-Canadian and Hudson Bay traders, and the white population until ten years ago consisted altogether of these men and their children, many of the latter being the offspring of Indian mothers. The Saskatchewan was the traders' highway to the interior from Hudson Bay and so scattered settlements were formed along its banks all the way from Lake Winnipeg to Edmonton and the ramparts of the Rockies.

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In 1866 the Presbyterian Church established a mission on the site of what is now Prince Albert. The settlement grew slowly at first, and there was little effort to till the soil. The new town was a trading post on a more ambitious plan than most of its competitors, and that was all. The oldest of the Prince Albert pioneers now left, told me that when he came in 1873 there were but five actual settlers in the vicinity, and that grizzly bears were very common where the town now is. There was, of course, nothing to be made by growing grain for export, because there were no means of export. A few old Kildonan pioneers,


#### Abstract

grandsons of Lord Selkirk's settlers, came in from the Red River and began to grow foodstuffs for local consumption. Until 1891, when the Regina \& Long Lake Railway was pushed north from the main line of the C.P.R. 257 miles to Prince Albert, the Red River cart was the only means of getting freight in from the south, and the Prince Albert trail was one of the chief highways of the nortin. . Less than 100 miles of this railway are in Saskatchewan, so that, practically speaking, the territory, with an area greater than that of England and Scotland, has but one mile of railway for every thousand square miles of land. Little wonder


#### Abstract

that under these circumstances the people of the territory despaired of attracting the world's attention to the fertile river valleys, to the lakes filled with the finest of trout, and whitefish, and to the spruce forests the threefold sousces from which will flow in the future the prosperity of the far north. The days of waiting are at an end, and Saskatchewan now feels the impulse of the great migration from the States, and, in a greater degree than the sister territories, of the immigration from Europe. From the Calgary \& Edmonton line settlers are going eastward into the valley of the North Saskatchewan. From Prince Albert


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#### Abstract

and Rosthern and Osler and Saskatoon they are going far out both east and west, and looking forward eagerly to the coming of railways througin the river valley. Nor will they have long to wait. The Canadian Northern is already at work on the extension of its Swan River branch toward' Saskatchewan. It is expected that almost 100 miles will be built this year. This will give access from Manitoba to the Carrot River country, where settlers from all parts of the States, as well as from Ontario and Europe, have takex up land sixty and seventy miles from the railway The region, I am assured, will be one of the most productive in the whole Northwest when opened up. The Carrot River line will be extended to Prince Albert next year, and the town will thus be brought into touch with the Canadian Northern system.

While this railway will be of material benefit, it is only a small part of the great projects of the rival companies for opening up the Saskatchewan Valley. I have already spoken in these letters of the race across the northern grain belt towards the Pacific on the part of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The main line of the latter rallway has been definitely located. It will strike


off from the present line of the C.N. R. at Gilbert Plains, and, passing south of Duck Mountains, angle across the northeastern corner of Assiniboia. Entering Saskatchewan, it will cross the southern branch of the river about twenty miles north of Saskatoon, and the north branch will in all probability be crossed and recrossed again near Battleford. The run from the Saskatchewan will be almost straight across country, except where the grades forbid, to Edmonton, and the whole southern valley of the river will be tributary to the railway. The Canadian Pacific is not going to let the C.N.R. secure the traffic of the northern wheat belt without giving Mackenzie \& Mann a run for it, and' extensions are now being planned that will bring the lines of the C.P.R. across northeastern Assinboia and the southern part of Saskatchewan into the Beaver Lake country, in Alberta These details are probably not of interest unless one follows the routes on a map, but, in a word, it may be said that the'y give Saskatchewan two great east and west trunk lines hundreds of miles in length, and one, at any rate, of them destined to be a part of a transcontinental route. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the rich
land of the Saskatchewan Valley should saddenily become valuable. How greatly in demand it is may be seen by the purchase a few days ago from Osler \& Hammond, the agents of the Long Lake Railway, of $1,100,000$ acres of their land grant, chiefly on the plateau between the two branches of the river. The company that purchased this land is capitalized for $\$ 3,500,000$, and the deal is the greatest ever made in northwestern lands. The new owners are going to work with vigor to attract settlers. The members have had long experience in handling railway lands in the Dakotas, and profiting by that training they propose to establish town sites, and on the territory adjacent to them to erect model farm houses, stables, etc., and break from 25 to 50 acres of land around each of these homesteads. They will then be in a position to sell intending settlers a quarter or half-section of land, with buildings on it, and work done that will enable the settler to secure a crop the first year after taking possession. The land is extremely well suited to the growth of flax, and, as in the Dakotas, this will be the first crop put in. It may be of interest to Toronto people to know that one of the chief stockholders in this big colonization scheme

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is F. E. Kenaston, president of the company which recently bought the Abell Engine Works.
These new railways it is scarcely necessary to say, will tap a greater area of grain-producing territory than the main line of the C.P.R. It is a singular tribute to the far-sightedness of the engineers who surveyed the line of the proposed transcontinental road in Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's time, and to the sagacity of that satesman, that the Canadian Northern will follow the route then proposed with but a few minor changes.
The population of Saskatchewan in April, 1901, was only 25,679 , and of that total 5,842 were. Indians, 5,828 nalfbreeds, 4,217 of British and EnglishCanadian origin, 3,627 of Russian and 4,323 of German origin. The remainder were small representations of almost every nation under the sun. It will be seen, therefore, that Saskatchewan was until last year playing a very lone hand, indeed, and that the density of the population was nothing to brag of. With something over four square miles of territory per head of the inhabitants, including. Indians, there was no danger of overcrowding. More than half the people in the territory are still to be found in the strip of land along which the railway passes between the north and south branches of the river, a stretch of 100 miles from nort'h to sonth, with an average width of twenty miles. At the southerly end of this plateau between the rivers is

Saskatoon, and at the north Prince Al bert. Along the line between these two points are situated Osler, The Hague, Rosthern, Duck Lake and other towns that bear some resemblance to the new towns of Alberta and Assinboia. The most important centre of the farming district is Rosthern. The settlers around Rosthern are Germans and Russians, and included among them are many Mennonites, who live in village communities and go out from them daily to their farm work. Rosthern has five wheat elevators, and two more twill be built this season. The people will ship out during the coming season almost half a million bushels of wheat, bestides other grain. The country from Osler north to Rosthern is a plain that reminds one of the Portage la Prairie plain,one of Manitoba's most fertile regions. German farmers are thrifty and careful, and one notes with pleased surprise that the planting of trees and the cultivation of little garden patches are not neglected even under the stress of breaking in the larger farm areas. I am assured by a Rost'nern attorney that the German and Russian population is eager to adopt Canadian standards, and that, although not up to the Canadian level in the matter of house building, they will not long remain in the rear. A most notable change has already been made in the dress of the foreign settlers, and it is only in a few cases that one sees the sheepskin coat and queer baggy trousers of the Russian peasant.

Prince Albert is a town with a bright future. As one approaches it the bush land becomes more general, and among the light green foliage of the poplar, the ever-present tree of the Saskatchewan valley, are to be seen the towering branches of the spruce. Along the river and in the streams to the north are fine forests of spruce, the trees ranging up to three feet in diameter. The output of lumber is already large, and when the rush of settlement begins thousands of men will be employed in the country tributary to Prince Albert, in lumbering operations and in planing mills. The country nearby is a grood deal broken up, and there is not as large a farming district as the people would like, but they are happy in the knowledge that Prince Albert will be the supply centre for the rich territory to the southeast and to the north of the river. The stores are not in outward appearance up to the general standard of the west, although they do a large and very profitable business. Many of them remain what they were originally, rather tem-porary-looking structures,strung along the main street, facing the river. It is when one turns to its fine diwelling houses, and excellent public buildings that one gets an adequate idea of the wealth of Prince Albert. The town hall, court house, public school and land offices are all built on a liberal scale, and the pretty police barracks look down from the hillside over as pleasing a bit of woodland and open

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country as one could wish to see. The population is now 2,107 , and after some years of comparative stagnation is agatin beginning to increase rapidly. If the C.P.R. extends the Manitoba \& Northwestern line from Yorkton as promised and the C.N.R. comes in along the Carrot River next year, Prince Albert will be out in the sunshine.
There are many openings for profitable business at Prince Albert. The river runs past, navigable to Edmonton, and is just as capable of being a highway of commerce as it was when the Hudson Bay Company operated the big stern wheeler, Marquis, now lying dismantled on the bank. She was too big and unwieldy to pay, but there will soon be plenty of business for smaller craft of the sort now in use on the Kootenay lakes, and drawing from three to four feet of water, with a flat bow that can be pushed ashore wherever passengers want to get on or off. There is room also for indefinite expansion of the fishing industry. A few cars of trout and whitefish are now shipped out every year from the lakes to the north of Prince Al'bert to the Chicago market. The quantity could be increased to several cars a day without depleting the supply. Mr. A. L. Robertson, the Fishery Inspector, says that these lakes are sull of fish, which, by reason of the northerly latitude, are very firm and delicate. They are monsters, too. Some of the trout go as high as 40 pounds, and the supposition is that they were originally the spawn of the large Hudson Bay salmon. The whitefish range up to ten pounds and are of as fine quality as the trout. The business of catching them is largely in the hands of the half-breeds but the Nobles of the Georgian Bay control the fishery and export. Lumbering fishing and the supply trade of the adjacent country should make Prince Albert in days to come more prosperous even than it now is. The situation of the town is excellent the climate is good, and only the mosquitio is vile. It is believed that fruit trees will shortly be brougnt into bearing, and a member of the Dominion land agent's staff is at present conducting experiments with apples and plums that the believes will give their first yield next season. He has not coddled the trees, and they have done all right in winter. Small fruits of all sorts are plentiful, and strawberries grow to an unthought of size as compared with ours in the east, the long hours of daylight making the difference.
Perhaps the most effective mode of showing that Saskatchewan is at last in the immigration belt is to make a comparison between the homestead entries in the Regina office and those at Prince Albert. The Regina office covers a very large tract of territory, including the Soo line, where a rush is now going on. In the ten months ending April there were recorded 1,580 homestead entries, as compared with 912 for the whole of the year ending June 30th, 1901. The figures for the first four months of this calendar year and of last show how great is the increase now experienced:

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In addition there were 135,000 acres of scrip lands located.
The Prince Albert figures show that progress has been relatively almost as great in this district during the past few months, the totals, of course, being considerably less. The homestead entries have been:


Up to May 15th there had been 775 entries since July 1st, 1901, while for the whole of the previous Government year the total was 512. The entries, therefore, will by the 30th of June be considerably more than double those of last year, and will represent an addition of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons to

Telegraphic Address:-* DazzLe, MANCHester." A.B.C., Code. Donovan \& Co., Ltd.,


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Head Ofyioz and Works: Ordsal Electrical Works, SALFORD, England.
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the Territory's population. If the Yorkton and other districts are included the immigration into Saskatchewan this year will be at least 11,000 ,or within a fraction of half as many people as there were in the whole Territory a year ago.

## ABOUT KAOLIN

Kaolin, or, as the pigment, is often called after its Chinese designation, china clay, is a natural product, which
occurs in several countries of the continent of Europe, in England and other places, being generally in combination with granite, says a writer in Farben Zeitung. Granite itself consists of three different minerals, mica, quartz and feldspar, which three react very differently to atmospheric influences. Quartz, a particular for of silica, is entirely unchangeable; mica, easily distinguished by its brilliancy, from the other two compenents, is likewise very resistent not changing at all under the natural, slow decomposition of the granite.

It is the natural decomposition of the granite that' produces kaolin, and this production takes place on account of the slow decay of the third component, the feldspar, under the action of water and carbonic acid, which are both constantly present in the atmosphere. Feldspar has the composition CSIO2, A1203, K20, and is decomposed very gradually, little by little forming kaolin and having then 45 to 50 per cent. SIO2, 40 per cent. A12O3 and 12 per cent. water, with admixtures of iron oxide, lime, magnesia, and other impurities, according to its particular source.

# Jo SHIMPMIAN \& CCD. 

## Attercliffe Steel Works and Wire Mills,

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BRAMLEY, LEEDS,

ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1909;

| Name of Axticie. | Wholesale |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drugs at Chemlcals |  |
| acta Carbolic Oryst med. | 080 |
| Aloes, Cspo.. | 016 1 140 |
| Slam | 1    <br> 1    <br> 0 40 1 185 <br> 06    |
| Borax, xtis.. Brom. Potass | ${ }^{1} 70080$ |
| Camphor. Ref |  |
| Citric Acte Re |  |
| Citrate Magnosis il | 085 0 5 045 |
| Cocaine Hya. (ez) | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 25 & 575 \\ 0 & 75 & 80\end{array}$ |
| Copperas, per 100 | (ers |
| Oream Terta | 125175 |
| Sipsora salta | 017820 |
| Gum Arsbic p | $0_{0} 2080$ |
| " Trag... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 50 \\ 0 & 100 \\ 085 & 0 & 40\end{array}$ |
| Insect Powaior | 022030 |
| Menthol, 16 | ${ }^{5} 506600$ |
| Morphia | 1155 |
| O11 Popper | 115125 |
| Ofl Lemon | 75 |
| Oplaza .... |  |
| Oxalic ack |  |
| Phosporas | 008010 |
| Potash Bichro | 3 09 3 <br> 0   |
| Potagh Ioddea |  |
| Quanize... |  |
| stryehnine |  |
| Tartaric Acild...... .................... |  |
| ric |  |
| Stick, 4, 6, 8. 12, \& 16 to lb., 5 lb. | 200000 |
|  | 200000 |
|  | 150000 |
| Heavy Chemicals. |  |
| Bloaching Powde | 175250 |
| Blue Vitiriol | ${ }^{4} 75585$ |
| Brimatoze |  |
| Congtic solic | 200 |
| Ash | $1{ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| Soda Bi | ${ }^{1} 75{ }^{2} 885$ |
| Sal. . | 186888 <br> 1800 |
| Dyestu\%\%. |  |
| hil, com | 02703 |
|  |  |
| Bx. tog | 08012 |

The Chinese kaolin contains generally a rather considerable quantity of iron oxide; the French contains potash; the German stands probably between these two; and the English of Cornwall is renowned for its great purity.
The process of obtaining kaolin is relatively simple and not expensive, but the crude kaolin is very impure. In addition to the undecomposed portions of feldspar it contains, of course, quantities of sand, i.e., pulverized quartz and mica, and of these two the mica is considerably the more difficult to get rid of. Formerly the cleansing from these admixtures was accomplished simply by elutriation, which process is today, however, replaced by a special plant. The kaolin is first brought to the surface of the earth by means of water, a copious water supply being an essential condition for the profitable working of a kaolin factory, and is then conducted with the water into a number of wooden troughs. In these are placed at regular intervals boards, which thus divide the troughs into compartments, checking the flow of the stream and thus giving an opportunity to the heaviest components to sink to the bottom. That is principally quartz. From these troughs the water, with its kaolin and the mica, now flows into another contrivance, in which the mica is held captive.
The second division is generally a very long one, often measuring up to 10 metres, but is narrow and shallow,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, JULY 8. 1902.

| Name of Article. | Wholeanle. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ohip Logwood. | \$c. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Indigo (Bengai) | 150175 |
| Indigo Madras. | 070100 |
| Gambler | ${ }^{0} 006310074$ |
|  | 60000500 |
| TIn | 0 \%2 028 |
| Fish. |  |
| Bloaters, per box | 100125 |
| Lsbrador Herrings, Ǹ, | 1000 000 |
| Herringe, Nove scotis |  |
| Mackerel ${ }_{60} \mathrm{NO}_{6} \mathrm{i}^{\text {, }}$, bris | (10012500 |
| Green Cod. No. 1 | 550600 |
| Green "large. |     <br> 0 00 7 00 <br> 4 50   |
| No. ${ }^{2} \cdot \underline{.1 . . .}$ | [100 |
| Large ary Gaspe gatmon, brle Ls | 11501400 |
| Salmon, (half bric) |  |
| " Brit. 01 |  |
| Boneless Fligh .. |  |
|  |  |
|  | 000800 d |
| Loch Fyne Herringe, keg | 110116 |
| Flour. |  |
| Ogilvie's Hungaris |  |
| Ogivie's Glenora | 000400 |
| Manitobs patents. | 480430 |
| Strong Bakers. | 390400 |
| Winter Whent p | $400 \leqslant 10$ |
| Straight rolle |  |
| do bage. | 176185 |
| Superine | 0 ${ }^{0}$ |
| RoLied Oats. |  |
| Corn meal, bes Bran bulk | ${ }_{16}^{16} 00017{ }^{50}$ |
| ghorts. | 1002200 |
| Moullie | 26008800 |
| Farm Products. |  |
| Buxpes; Choivent Western Cr. | 0203021 |
| Eastern do | (1) |
| Townehips Dairy | 019020 |
| Weatera Dairy | 019020 |
| t9 |  |
|  | $0.10$ |



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902

| Name of Article. | Wholesale |
| :---: | :---: |
| Farm Products.-Con. |  |
| Ongere: <br> Ont. New <br> Bastern. . |  |
| Rogs : New lald (shipped) <br> Held freeh. <br> Straight fail.. <br> Limed. <br> Maritime Prov. |  |
| Pusidares -- |  |
| Potateos, per bag of 901 | 070 |
| Honey, White CJov., ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| erwax. | 108 |
| BiAFs: prime..... do. Best hand-pi | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 25 & 1 & 30 \\ 000 & 00 \\ 00\end{array}$ |
| aroceries. |  |
| Augars : Facsery. |  |
| RIS Granulated, brie Acadia gran'd <br> ${ }_{\text {Bix }}$ Ground. in bris. in bxs. |  |
|  | 000 |
|  |  |
| Powdered, in bris....................boxesParie | (1000 00 4 15 <br> 0 00   |
|  | O 00440 |
| "\% hair brior | 000440 |
| - ${ }^{\text {co-1b }}$ bx | 000 |
| Branded Tallows. | 300 |
| Molaseses (Barbados | 023 |
| do brls. \# ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Rvaporated Apples, .................. | 0091011 |
| Ratsins: |  |
| Suitsmas. | ${ }_{0}^{0} 098018$ |
| Layers Lomdor. | - 080 |
| Con. Olumter | 000 |
| Fixtra Donse |  |
| Roval Bucking'm | 000825 |
| Valencla |  |
| " Layora |  |
| Currants, Provincials ais........... 00050005 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Prunes, Cal........ 6 |  |
| Figs in bsga........ |  |
| \% new layers.... | 008013 |
| ke, C.C............................. $8^{00} 8{ }^{800}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | 400410 |
|  | 4500 |
| Pot Bariey, bag ${ }^{3}$ Ibs $\qquad$ 000 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| salmon, 4 dos. caso... | 880500 |
| Tomatoes, 38, per doz. ................. | 08 |
|  |  |

and consists of a system of boxes which lie alongside of each other. The water flows first through two such boxes, next over three, then over four, six or more, according to the size of the works, the object being to give the water a constantly increased surface to flow over at a constantly slower rate of progression. Under these circumstances the light and movable mica particles are gradually eliminated, and when that has been accomplished the kaolin water flows on and first into a system of boxes, or, as they are generally cylindrical in shape, barrels, and 'here at length begins the deposit of the kaolin itself. When this has taken place in one of the cylinders, the water is allowed to flow off and the moist clay is brought into large reservoirs, where it assumes the consistency of a pap or mush, and can be now readily dried still further.
'As was stated above, kaolin is an aluminum silicate with more or less variability of composition. This results in part from its varying source, and then, of course, also from the degree of decomposition in the granite from which the kaolin was derived.
Kaolin is a white powder, amorphous, with slight adhesive properties, and when moist is rather sticky. As a characteristic property, as to which it differs from all other known white pigments, must be mentioned its relatively low gravity, which is only about 2 or 2.5, making kaolin therefore the lightest white pigment Pure kaolin, in other words, the A1 article, is of a completely clear white colour; the inferior qualities are slightly yellow, which shade is often concealed by a sight addition of ultramarine.

Furthermore, pure kaolin must be to the touch absolutely soft and slightly greasy; and, although the tinferior grades are less soft to the touch, and

MONTREAL WHOL GSALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, JULY 8 , 1902.

| Name of Article | Whol esale |
| :---: | :---: |
| Marciware. |  |
| Antimony.... |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 3 \\ 0 & 00 & 34\end{array}$ |
| \% Strip ....e...... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 80 & 00 & \text { A } \\ \end{array}$ |
| Copper: Ingot....... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 83 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| OUT MAFE BOHBDULS. |  |
| Base Price, per Keg, car lote | 2 874 000 |
| Less quantity. | 245000 |
| Bxtras-Over and sbove 30 d, 40d. 50d. 60d and 70d Naile. |  |
|  |  |
| 16 and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 lbm | 005000 |
| 10 and 12d ${ }^{6}$ | 010000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 15 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| 4 snd 5 \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0300 0 40 |
| 8d \% .......... " | 065000 |
| 2d " | $100 \quad 00$ |
| Out spizes 10c, per vance. |  |
| Fine blued nails |  |
| gd per ${ }_{65} 001 \mathrm{bs}$ |  |
|  | 150000 |
| Casing. Box, Tobacoo Box sind Flooring Nails- |  |
| 80 to 30d per 100 lbs | 055000 |
| 10 to 16d 6 | $060 \quad 000$ |
| 8 snd 9d 6 | 065000 |
| 5 and 7d is | 070000 |
| 80 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 95 & 0 \\ 1 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Finiching naile- |  |
| 5 inch and longer per 100 lbs | 080000 |
| \%1/6 and 2 z inch.... | 065000 |
|  | 070000 |
|  | 095000 |
| $1 / 4$. | 120000 |
| glatigg uails- .... .......... 150 |  |
| 1/1/ and 1炎 inch par 100 lbs. | 095000 |
| 130 6 | 120000 |
| $1{ }^{\text {" }}$ ".... " | 150 |
| Common berrel ngils- |  |
| $13 / 8$ inch per 100 lb | 100000 |
| $1{ }^{16}$.... 6 | 100000 |
|  | 125000 |
| Olinch nalis- |  |
| 8 inch snd longer per 100 lbs | $060 \quad 000$ |
| $81 / 1$ and 23 inch. | 065000 |
|  | $070 \quad 000$ |
| $1 \%$ and 19/4 ${ }^{\text {as }}$ | 095000 |
|  | 120000 |
|  | $150 \quad 000$ |
| gharp and list pressed nats |  |
| $81 / 8$ and 2 K inch... 6 | 135000 |
| 2 end $2 \%$ "... " | 150000 |
| 13 snd 1登 "6.0. | 185000 |
| $11 / 30$ | $\begin{array}{llll}185 & 0 & 00 \\ 8 & 50 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Codl Chain-No. 6....................... ${ }^{8} 800000$ |  |
| Cosl Chain-No. | -114 000 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 0 en a eo |
| 5-15..... .... .. | 485000 |
|  | $42000$ |
|  |  |

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MONTREAL WHOLISALE PRICES CURREAT THURSDAY, JULY 3 , 1802.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardvare.-Con. |  |  |
| Chain-No. $1 / 1$............. | 885 | 00 |
|  | 875 | 800 |
|  | 865 876 | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 860 | 000 |
|  | 860 | 000 |
| Galvanized Staples- |  |  |
| 100 1b. box, 13/ to 13/4 |  | 000 000 |
| Bright, 13/ to 1\% . . . |  |  |
| Galvanized Iron: |  |  |
| Queon's मead, | 440 | 465 |
| Comet do 28 gange.... | 410 | 435 |
| Iron Horse Sheas: |  |  |
| No. 2 and larger. | 000 | 886 860 |
| No. 1 snd smaller |  | 860 |
| Bar Iron, per 100 lbs . | 180 | 195 |
| Car lote | 000 | 009 495 |
| Norway, bese | 000 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00\end{array}$ | 270 295 |
| " " u | 000 | 810 |
|  | 000 | 810 |
| is 68 \% 28 | 000 | 820 |
| 4 s 4 \% 28 | 000 | 845 |
| Boller plates, iron, ${ }_{66} / 1 \mathrm{in}$. | 000 000 | 210 210 |
| HOOD Tron, base tor $\underset{z}{ }$ in. and larger. | 000 | 290 |
| Band Canadian, 2 to $6 \mathrm{in}, 30 \mathrm{c}$; over base of ordinary fron, smaller size Extras. |  |  |
| Frull Pollsh | 400 |  |
| Ord. 58 sheets | 265 |  |
| ${ }^{6} 60$ do | 870 |  |
| " 75 do | 275 |  |
|  | 278 |  |
| $1 / 3 \mathrm{ln}$. | 292 |  |
|  | 342 |  |
| 1 in | 485 |  |
| $11 / 18$ | 685 |  |
| 11/2 in | 820 |  |
|  | 1100 |  |
| per 100 ft . nett. Steel, cast p. Ib., Blk Diam'd | 008 |  |
| is Spring, 100 lbs....... | 275 | 000 |
| ${ }^{6} 5$ Tire, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 230 | base |
| \% Sleigh shoe, 1001 | 220 | base |
| - Toe Calk | 266 |  |
| 6 Machinery | 276 | base |
| ${ }^{6}$ Harrow Tooth | 250 |  |
| Tin Plates: |  |  |
| 1 CO Cokra, $14 \times 20$ |  |  |
| IC Charcoal, $14 \times 20$ | 480 500 |  |
| IX Charcosi | 550 650 |  |

even they should never feel really coarse Kaolin is further known for its entire insolubility in water and in diluted acids, and alkalies. Concentrated hydrochloric acid does not affect kaolin much, but concentrated sulphuric acid, on the other hand, if kaolin be boiled in it for a considerable period, decomposes the kaolin completely, there being found then a gelatinous mass-silicic acid and aluminum sulphate.
Kaolin is rarely chemically analyzed, as chemical purity is not necessary for its use as a pigment. On the other hand, it is always advisable to investigate the purity of its color, its covering power, \&c., as in these things a very great difference exists in the samples of the goods handled by different houses.
Considered as a pigment kaolin is absolutely permanent; that is to say, it resists without any alterations whatever the influence of light and the atmosphere for as long a time as could practically come into consideration. Nevertheless, as a pigment in the strict sense-that is, as a color by itselfit is not frequently used. It makes by itself a tolerably good water color, but even here cannot compete as to "body" with the other white pigmens; and in oil it is of still less use, as its covering power here vanishes and it often becomes entirely transparent. Besides its uses in the paper industry, in the manufacture of ultramarine, \&c., kaolin is especially used of late in large quantities where it is important

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT.
THURSDAY, JULY $3,1902$.


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to form a white and not heavy body, which may then be colored in some way: so as to form, in other words, aniline lakes for all possible purposes, from the ordinary colors of the house painter up to the expensive high grade aniline lake of chromo-lithograpiny.
It is plain that for this purpose kaolin could either be used alone or in combination with other white substances, such as baryta, aluminum, or gypsum, the object of the admixture being either to produce a white substance which shall be lighter and more porous, that is to say, to give it a greater capacity for taking up and retaining water, or else to make the white more suitable for its particular application, or perhaps cheaper.

INDIA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO LANCASHIRE.

A short time ago the Blackburn, Eng., Chamber of Commerce invited Sir George Cotton, of Manchester, to address them upon India, an ever-interesting subject to Lancashire. Sir George promptly accepted the invitation, expressing at the same time the pleasure it would give him. The meeting of the Chamber at which the address wasi given was presided over by Mr . John Whittaker, J.P., and C.C., cotton manufacturer, of Rishton. Persons familiar with the commercial connection of Lancashire and India are well aware of the important and leading position occupied therein by Sir George Cotton. Sir George resided in India for over 37 years, is a partner in the largest firm of cotton manufacturers and spinners in Bombay, and is also a large Indian merchant in Manchester. After a few introductory remarks. Sir George said:

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1902,

| Name of Article. | Whokesale. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Olls |  |
| Cod On | $\begin{array}{ll} \$ c . & c . \\ 040 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| 8. R. Psile Sen | 050 0 52 |
| Straw Sesl. | 040.50 |
| as Liver Process. | 130150 |
| ${ }^{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Norwegis | $175 \quad 200$ |
| Castor Oil | 0091010 |
| Castor Oll bris. | 0000093 |
| Lard 011 , Extr |  |
| Linseed, rsw, net | 083 - 84 |
| " bolled, | $\begin{array}{lll}986 & 087\end{array}$ |
| T | 105115 |
| ETGxtra, q | 0 0 0870 |
| Turpentine, ne Patrolersm: | $071 \quad 072$ |
| Benzine... | 020030 |
| Clas8. |  |
| United inches, 00 to 2 | 000 |
| do 26 to 40 | $000 \cdot 220$ |
| do 41 to 50 | 000470 |
| do 51 to | 000495 |
|  |  |
| Leed pure 50 to 100 lb , kge. | 000 587 |
| do No. | $000 \quad 5.50$ |
| do No. | 000 5 121 |
| N | 008.78 |
| do | 000462 |
| White Lead | 550 - 50 |
| Red Leed | 509.5 |
| Venetian reajing | 175200 |
| Tel. Ochre, Frenc | $150 \quad 325$ |
| Whiting, ordinsey | 045050 |
| do Glders | $060 \quad 070$ |
| do Paria, | 0851100 |
| Engilsh Coment, | $215 \quad 225$ |
| Belpian do | 165190 |
| Gorman do | $225 \quad 245$ |
| American do | 200240 |
| Fire Bricks per | 16002200 |
| \#1re Clay | 150175 |
| Rosita | 9 75-5 50 |
| Gius:- ${ }_{\text {Domeatic Broken }}$ |  |
| Domentic Broken | 013015 |
| French Cank | 01114018 |
| American White. | 000014 |
| American White, | 016020 |
| Coovers' Glne | 0 096 6 2h |
| Brunswiok Green | 004010 |
| Fronch Imperial Gree | 012016 |
| No. 1 Furnit'e Varn' | 065070 |
| * do do | $075 \quad 100$ |
| Brown Jepan. | $060 \quad 075$ |
| Black Japan. | - $50 \quad 075$ |
| Orange Shellac, | 200225 |
| do do Pa | 2 $25 \quad 275$ |
| White dis | $275 \quad 300$ |
| Putty Bulk 100 lb . brl | 000200 |
| Partherrapn in | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 184 \\ 0 & 0 & 197\end{array}$ |
| Kalsomine, 5 lb pkgs..... | 0000081 |
| Weol. |  |
| Canadian Washed.. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 0 & 13\end{array}$ |
| North Weat | $013-15$ |
| Unwashed. | $008 \cap 00$ |
| B. A. Scoured | 034035 |
| Natal | 016017 |
| Cape, gressy. | 0161017 |
| Andrealian greasy | (1) 16080 |



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Seeing that about one-t'nird of our total exports of cotton goodls are taken by India, Lancashire must always have a deep interest in the welfare and progress of that part of the Empire, and I can therefore understand your discussing some little time ago as to whether or no you should appoint one of your members to join the Indian Famine Union, an Association whic'n has been formed for the purpose of making inquiries as to what, if any, steps can be taken to lessen the misery and hardship from which the masses suffer during years of scarcity caused by the failure of the monsoon rains over large areas of India-failures which have happened in the past, but of which we have very little record before English rule, and failures which cannot be prevented in the future. I wish these well-intentioned inquiries every success, but in view of the full and exThaustive report of the last Famine Commission, and the fact that at present there is an Irrigation Commission and a Railway Commission for collecting information, I fail to see what good such an Association can do in the meantime, and am of opinion that the Government of India will have enough material before them to enable them to make such changes as are possible for the betterment of the people. It must be borne in mind that each district officer in India is a standing commission in himself, and is constantly reporting to the Government upon the conditions of the people, and suggesting remedies for their improvement,


| Nance of Compagr. | Share. | La䠉 Dividead per year. | Share | Amonnt paid per Share. | Canada quotatione per ct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British American Fire and Maring.... | 15,000 | 316-6mas. | 350 | 850 | 100 160 |
| Canads Life....io.......................... | 2,500 10,000 | 74.6mos. | 400 100 | 400 10 |  |
| Wentern Assurance............................ | 25,000 | \%-6mos. | 40 | 80 | 100 |
| Grarante- Co, of North Amesica..... | 18.872 |  | 50 | 50 | .... |



| Allance Assur. . . . . ..................... | 250,000 | 8s. p.B. | 20 | 2 1-5 | 91/4 | 93/4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlas .............. ...................... | 24,000 | 24 P.E. | 50 |  | $261 / 2$ | \$261/3 |
| British and Forelgn Marine. | 67,000 | 25 | 20 | 4 |  | 19 |
| Calodonian ............................ | 21.500 | 128, $\mathrm{p}_{3} \mathrm{E}_{1}$ | 95 | 5 |  | 281/2 |
| Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine. | 50,000 | 271 | 50 |  | 441/2 | 461/2 |
| Graxdian Pire snd Life.................. | 200,000 | 9 | 10 |  | 91/4 | 9/4 |
| Imperial Fire.............. ..................... | 130,000 | 25 | 20 |  |  |  |
| Lion Fire. . . . . . | 100,000 | 3 | $81 /$ | 13/6 |  |  |
| London and Laxncashire Fire. | 85,100 | 22 | 2 | 2\% | 18 | 19 |
| London Absursnce Corporation........ | 35,802 | 20 | 25 | 121\% | 52 | 68 |
| London \% Lancsahire Lifo............ | 10,000 | 10 | 10 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 8 | 81/ |
| Liv. \& Lon, \% Globe Flze and Life... | 391,752 | 90 | St. | 8 | 28 | 29 |
| Northern Fire and Life................ | 30,000 | *221 | 100 | 10 | 72 | 77 |
| North Brit. do Merc. Mrio and Lifo.... | 110,000 | 80a.p.s. | 25 | 63/6 | 35 | 37 |
| Norwich Union FYre..................... | 11,000 | *883\% | 100 | 12 | 103 | 106 |
| Phonlx Fire.............................. | 58,776 | 35 | 50 | b | 2811/8 | 321/2 |
| Royel Insurance Fire and Life......... | 125,284 20,000 |  | 20 10 |  | ${ }_{10}^{493 / 2}$ | 501/3 |
| Sun Fire...... . ...................................... | 240,000 45,000 |  | 10 | 10 | 18 | $14^{1 / 2}$ |

- Treclading periodical cash bonus.
and I do not think anyone will deny the ever readiness of the Administration to do all that within them lies for those committed to their care, and in this respect they have this year remitted rentis to the extent of one million three hundred thousand pounds due by cultivators in the famine districts.

That the masses in India are poor, very poor there can be no doubt. Whether their average income is 3 d or $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ per head per day must be more or less
conjectural, and in my opinion is not of such importance as is the question whether India makes more progress under English rule than she did in the old days when there was little or no security for life or property, when the various Provinces, speaking different languages, of varied races, castes, and creeds, of which India is composed, were constantly fighting one with another, and when every small Rajah was seeking an oppontunity of enriching

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himself at the expense of his neighbour, when might, and not right, was the ruling principle.

I think India has made great progress, and is making great progress, under the wise and just rule of England, and though searcity cannot be prevented whenever the monsoon rains fail; yet the death-rate and misery resulting from these ever recurring periods of drought will become lesis and less as the country becomes more and more opened up by railways, irrigation more extended, industries established for the manufacture of goods which India can produce more cheaply for her own consumption and export, than they can be produced by otners, and as the people become more and more provident, and more willing to move from the congested districts where wages are low, to districts where their labour is wanted and can find their wages.
Before giving you my reason in support of the first part of my statement, permit me to say a ferw words about the people as I know them after 37 years' experience, half of which was spent in the districts where I had apportunities of knowing them as they cannot be known or understood in the darge cities. I have a great fondness for the people of India; among them I count some of my best triends. I admire their patience, appreciate them as workers and traders, and though they are keen buyers and sellers, my experience is that they are as straight and reliable in meeting their engagements as the best of us. They are careful and frugal, except in the case of marriages or deaths, when, from the already indebted labourer to the wealthy banker, there is an extravagance that cannot be understood iby us. A little litigation now and then is a luxury that all classes enjoy when opportunity offers, regardless of cost. The masses are loyal to the core, care little for politics or civic matters. All they want is to be left alone in peace, have good rains, clutivate their farms, marry their sons and daughters to suitable partners. Their thomesteads
are dear to them, and even famine in its morst form will not induce them to wander far from their gaums, even though to do so would mean a full instead of an empty stomach.
I think India is becoming more prosperous, because figures about which there cannot be any dispute show that year by year she can, after supplying her own requirements, export sufficient to pay for her imports, interest for money she borrowed in England with which to develop her railways, pay her home charges, and receive large remittances of gold and silver in addition. To my mind, speaking of India as a whole, this shows a very progressive condition. Let me bring this condition down to every day life. What would be said of a farmer who could raise sufficient produce from his farm to meet all home requirements, pay charges, and realise from his outside sales enough to buy all outside requirements, and receive in addition a little cash to bank. I should say he was doing well. Let me give you' a few figures showing Indian exports and imports of goods and treasures for the last 65 years:
Exports in 65 years .. . . £2,334,147,730 Imports in 65 years .. ...£1,889,295,840

Leaving a balance in fav-
our of India of .
£441,851,890
Imports of Treasure .. £ $374,853,857$ These figures show that during 65 years India has received an enormous quantity of the precious metals, and must therefore be growing in wealth. If you take the imports of precious metals in the three periods, say, 1850-1, $1875-6$, and $1900-1$, which are one million and a half, two millions, and nine million pounds sterling for the tinree years respectively, it would appear that the flow of money to India is progressive.

What is the cause of this progress in the trade of the country? In my opinion the principal cause is railways of which we have now an open mileage of 25,045 miles, the gross earnings on which last year amounted to twentytwo millions sterling. In 1850, we had

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Roriven's Vertical Ylate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to ond without flat.

not, I tnink, a single mile. Railways mean that produce which at one time was of no value because there was no means of bringing it to the coast for export, can now find markets all over the world, and give an incentive to the cultivator to make good use of his land by growing not only his own requirements, but in addition crops that bring him ready money. Owing to the facilities which railways give, all the up-country markets are full of buyers, and such is the competition among: them that commissions between the cultivators, middlemen, and shippers, which early in my time were anywhere between 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. are now covered by $21 / 2$ per cent. or 5 per cent. This means that in charges for commission alone the cultivator is a gainer in the value of this produce from 10 to 20 per cent. to say nothing of the great saving in the cost and time of carriage. When at Julgaum in 1863 , which is 300 miles from Bombay, there was the greatest difficulty in getting cotton to Bombay within six weeks or two months, owing to scarcity of rolling stock. Now three or four days is about the time required. Another cause is the industrial progress of India. You find mills and factories all over the country, and' where-


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Manufactured for the Cansdian Market, noder the new Pneterential Tariff, $381 / 6$ per cent. in favor of English Goods.
as an engine was almost unknown 50 years ago you now find small factories dotted all over the districts, and tinat they are increasing is evidenced by the fact that England exports some hundreds of engines and boilers every year. This all means employment and distribution of the money that is flowing into the country.
Let me give you my experience of the country as I saw it in 1863, and as I know it now. Mud huts and palmleaf roofs are being grodually replaced by brick walls and tiled roofs. The village patel is not, as in the old days, the only owner of a well built house. The labourer is no longer content to hide his nakedness by a piece of country made cloth around his loins, but can can afford to be decently covered, and on high days and holidays to wear the fine goods made by the powerlooms of India or Lancashire. The small oil puney in half a cocoanut shell
has made way for the kerosene lamp, and the luxury of a watch is not confined to those of high estate, and in the cities and larger towns you see in the peoples' houses many signs of taste, pictures of members of the Royal family being most prominent. All around there are signs of increased comfort. Mud tracks that were are now good roads, and whereas at one time there were no scinools, dispensaries, or hospitals, outside the Presidency cities, you now thave in all towns of importance means of alleviating pain and suffering, and of giving education. Lady Dufferin's fund now affords medical advice and nursing by well-trained medical women and nurses to the women of the country, who owing to caste, could not in the old days receive any attention in case of sickness. I have noticed a great change in the social conditions of the people, which early in my time seemed to be
made up of two classes-the very rich who hoarded their wealth, and the very poor who lived in penury. Now the rich spend their money more freely, have good surroundings, giving more employment, and torming what we very much require in India, a middle class, who will help to divide tine wealth of the country and cause a freer flow among the masses. Wealth there is in India, but India, like many countries nearer home, is suffering from the want of a more general distribution, which will come all in good time as the well-to-do classes spend more freely upon their homes and their surroundings.

Let me come now to the second part of my statement, tinat though scarcity cannot be prevented when the monsoon rains fail, yet the death-rate and misery resulting from these recurring periods of drought will become less and less. India has at all times been

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able to grow sufficient foodstuff to support her population, but the deficiency in the past has been the want of transport between the areas blessed with abundant crops and the districts suffering from failure of monsoon. By the construction of railways the difficulty of transport is disappearing, and as new lines are opened up, penetrating and cross-sectioning the whole country, the distress from seareity should, and will, become less and less.

Industrial enterprise is growing in India, and in this respect I hold that the people of India are not wanting in either skill or enterprise, but we must go slow and be guided by the laws of supply and demand. Just recently India, in her cotton mills and tea
planting, has been going too quickly, and in both cases has been, and is, suffering from overproduction, which does more to retard progress than anything else. Some of my friends in England speak of industrial developments as though all we had to do was to fix up manufactures irrespective of demand for what we can manufacture, and regardless of whether we can produce as cheaply as we can buy from other countries. Now there are many things that India can produce more cheaply than she can buy from others, and my experience is that she will continue to develop her industries in that, the right direction. I back the people of India to be as enterprising as their Western neighbours. You would be
astonished if you had time to listen to the inquiries received each mail from India for machinery of all classes. Let me enumerate just a few. For the manufacture of matches, screws, pencils, candles, soap, pins, needles, cutlery, paper, brass and iron pots, machinery for the husking of rice, and milling of wheat, the manufacture of hosiery, and the weaving of silk, to say nothing of gins, presses, and all descriptions of cotton and jute spinning and weaving machinery. No, there is no lack of enterprise among the people, but they are cautious and are going slow, and in this respect they are wise.

The result of scarcity would be considerably mitigated were the people

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more provident. Their habits are as a rule frugal, but the frugality of their daily lives is overshadowed by their heavy expenditure on marriages and deaths-an expenditure which among the poorer classes is only regulated by the amount they can borrow. They are a proud people and submit as patiestly to the tyranny of customs as they do to deatin from plague. There is only one remedy tor this state of things, and it is for the great leaders in Indian social life to exercise their immense influence in condemning this custom which bears hard on all classes, rich and poor alike-a custom which all condemn, but which owing to caste none can afford to neglect.

I hope that as the means of quick communication increase the people will be more willing to move from the congested and scarcity stricken provinces to districts where employment can be had. Though many of the Bombay labourers and mill hands come from

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I do not think my friend, Mr. Whittaker, would forgive me if I did not say a 'word' or two about the Indian mills. We were both in battle arrayed regarding import and excise du-ties-each of us did our best for tine cause we represented, and today I would only say that in my opinion India can never compete with Lancashire in the finer goods. Both are supplying a want which they can produce at least cost. There is plenty of room for Bombay and Lancashire, especially for Lancashire, which with her cli-

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could grow short-stapled Bengals in America. In both cases they would in time become indigenous. Just now the Bombay mills are suffering from over-production. These spells of bad trade follow good times like night follows day, and are possibly as necessary to our commercial progress as night is to our physical well being. It is always a race between demand and supply, and I remember when Bombay in 1875 ,increased her spindes from 524,530 to 886,098 , we had the worst panic I have known in the Bombay mill industry, so much so that it took seven years before Bombay added as many spindles as she did between 1874 and 1875.

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in the preservation of meat and milk, and those people who belong to what is called society use it for the preservation of their faces. The Sevres porcelain, ass well as commoner tableware, contains borax. Door knobs and hats and calico dresses derive their polish from its use.

Most of the borax that is found in California comes fro mithe southeasterm part of that state, being mined in the region known as Death Valley. Death in reality is not a valley in any sense except that it is surrounded by mountains. It is in fact, a desert. Its confines include the most desert part of Uncle Sam's domains. The little vegetation there consists altogether of desert brush. Scarcely an animal lives there. It is even said that birds flying over the heated sands become exhausted and drop dead. Thousands of sheep have died in crossing the wastes of sand, and many lonely prospectors have here lain down to a sleep that became the sleep of death.

There is a curious story told of the
manner in which borax was discovered in this valley of death. A number of years ago some prospectors passing across the valley came across the figure of a woman lying on the sand. Upon a closer view of the object they found that the woman had died in this desert and, strange to say, her body had been preserved. Even the features of the face were recognizable, and she was identified as one of a party of emigrants who had come into the valley several years before. The sicientific men in the camp to which the prospectors belonged readily ascribed the preservation of the flesh to the action of the borax, and soon mines of the product were in operation. Borax in California appears in depressions, which are technically known as marshes. There are no outlews to those depressions and the sidess are barren mountains. The bottoms of the depressions are covered with deposits which resemble dirty snow, varying in depth and covered with thin crusts, underneath which is a mass of clay or slime.

Most geologists are of the opinion that these marshes are the bottoms of pre-historic lakes. In some of them a foot or more of water stands in the bottoms during the rainy season, but most of them are dry. One of these marshes, the one in San Bernardino county, California, still contains a dist tinct water line on the mountain sides w'nich bound' it at a height of about 600 feet from the present surface. The Amargosa and Death Valley marshes are peculiar in that they are supposed to have been formed from the craters of extinct volcanoes. Immense deposits of lava are found on the mountains surrounding them. Neither has an outlet, though each is the sink of a stream. Each is oval in shape like the crater of a volcano. They have no communication with the sea and evaporation is supposed to account for the deposits of saline compounds and borates.

Borax is a compound of boracic acid and sodium, the latter forming but a small percentage of the product. The

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[^5]formed. The combination of boracic acid and sodium forms borate of soda. In Death Valley borate of lime commonly appears in lumps. Some are as large as pumpkins, and others are as small as pin heads. When these are broken they show a beautiful white crystaline interior. When exposed to the air they become dull gray and very hard. Occasionally almost pure crystals are found in Death Valley, but most of the borax in this form comes from the lakes of Leh and Ladah in Thibet. The form of borax which is best suited to the manufacture of commerce is borate of lime. This material is hauled in the crude state to the mill and emptied into a crushing machine, where it is reduced to powder.
This flour like substance is then mixed with sal-soda or carbonate of soda in a large boiler. Huge paddles mix the two ingredients and a chemical action takes place. The borax of commerce is held in solution and the wortheless parts are precipitated. The solution is then run into tanks and the borax is allowed to crystalize. The operation of boiling is resorted to as

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many times as is desired to reach a certain standard of purity. Strong wires are suspended in the tanks and it is on these wires that the crystals form. Huge chains of crystals, clinging to the wires are then taken to the market. In the wholesale houses of Los Angeles, the principal borax market of the West, these strings may be seen. It is there that the large Eastern meat packers isecure their supply of borax, which is worth about $\$ 160$ per ton. Of the 23,000 tons annually produced in the world, California and Nevada produce about 12,000 tons.

## SULPHURIC ACID WORKS.

The extraction of sulphur from the gold and silver ores of Colorado is an interesting process. It is done at the big chemical plant at Denver which has been greatly enlarged and improved. The process consists of roasting the ores in enormous furnaces and then condensing the sulphurous vapours which are emitted during the roasting. The furnaces are of boilerplate lined, 23 feet high, and about 30 feet in circumference. Strange to say these furnaces, where the most intense heat is generated, do not require any fuel to maintain their high temperature. After the first fire is started the - beat is maintained steadily by the sulphur itself, which the furnaces are designed to extract from the ores fed in them.

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> One man easily manages three furnaces or one set. He feeds the oretailings to the furnaces, removes the residual ore after its passage through the furnace, transports it to the elevator whence it is dumped into cars at the proper time for tramsportation to the smelters.

The ore-tailings are purchased on assay value, and after passing through the chemical furnaces of the chemical works, are again sold to the smelters on assay value which has scarcely been disiturbed by its chemical treatment.
Thes ore-tailings are received at the furnaces in fine crushed powder; this

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Canadian Printers will dowell before ordering the usual supplies to send for our terms and discounts under the New Tariff and effect a saving of not less chan $21 / 2$ per cent.

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## Widnes Foundry

 Company.

# Morecambe Pier (East VieW). ERECTED, 1898, BY <br> THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO. WIDNES, <br> Lancashire, = = England. 

having been loaded into barrows, is elevated to the top of the furnace, where it is fed into the fiery vortex and being ratated by machinery three times around the circumference of the furnace, emerges at the bottom clean of all sulphur, but still retaining its gold and silver values, and only slightly changed in appearance. Each furnace is equipped with peep-holes, through which the attendant can watch the process and regulate the work.

From these furnaces the fumes of the sulphur are let into the "hot tower" and from this by means of a large pipe they are led descending into the lead chambers in the adjoining building. These chambersi are constructed of solid sheets of lead firmly joined together. Each chamber is 100 feet long
by 25 feet high. There are three of these chambers in a set, and the sulphur fumes are caused to pass from one to the other throughout the entire set of chambers. During the transition the chemical action of steam, nitrate of soda air and sulphur fumes precipitates the sulphuric acid to the bottom of the chambers. From here the fumes are carried to the "cold tower," that is, if any remain to be so carried.

Each lead chamber is equipped with a number of test tubesi into which lead pipes are continually but slowly dropping the precipitate acid. These tubes indicate the rapidity of formation and' the strength of the acid, which should be ordinarily from 54 to 55 degrees.
Another testing device is placed higher up on the chambers, which al-
lows fumes to escape by being opened. The expert tells by the color of these fumes the status of the processs. There are also "peep-windows" directly opposite to each other in each lead chamber, by means of which the attendant may watch the process of precipitation, for it is a very delicate one and needs careful attention.
From these chambers the sulphuric acid is now conveyed into pans where from its original 54 degrees in the chamber it is brought up to 60 degrees, then it is passed into the concentrator, where it is brought up to 66 degrees, itis final limit. Hence it is conveyed by pipes to the elevatied tanks on the railway tracks ready to be dropped into the metal cars that are placed to receive it. These cars are somewhat similar to oil cars, only they must be

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stronger and heavier, in order to hold the acid which is much heavier than oil. Sulphuric acid is the base of over 100 chemical compoundis, and is found in many changed forms and appearances. From the residue of the furnaces a by-product of sulphate of soda is resulted. This is accomplished by roasting the residue in two small furnaces that look not unlike baker's ovens.
The products of this factory comprise blue and green vitriol, ammonia, sulphate of soda, marble dust, besides sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and muriatic acid, which are produced in the two qualities, commercially and chemically pure. These acids must be chemically pure for all assaying and chemical work. The works use 800 tons of ore per month.

SULPHUR COLOURS ON HOSIERY.
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fully and properly applied to the cotton fibre. In the early stages of their introduction, says the Textile Mercury, there was much diversity of opinion as to the permanence of the black and the strength of the dyed material, but recent results, based upon tests covering several years, demonstrate conclusively that the sulphur blacks yield results that meet every technical and commercial requirement, and it is only a question of time as to when all hosiery dyeing works will be equipped for this new process. By the term "new process," we mean the several processes peculiar to the different types of sulphur colours; while each separate type of colour is peculiar to itself, yet the broad principle underlying all is exactly the same.
The sulphur blacks have marked affinity for cotton in any form, and when applied to the fibre in a boiling bath in the presence of the suitable accessory chemicals or salts, the results are remarkable. The colour is fast to all influences. When properly washed after dyeing, it does not crock, rub, or smut, and when properly dyed with suitable quantities of ingredients in the bath the colour will not fade under any influence, and will resist continued washing to the limit of endurance of the stocking itself. As to the bleeding of the black into adjacent white material, like any other similar colour, this is only likely to occur when the washing is not thorough enough.

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Hunslet Engine Company, IHBDS, Hing.


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Some sulphur blacks are dyed in one operation, and all completed when lifted from the dyebath, washed, and dried. Others require to be fixed-that is in order to fix the colour on the fibres, it is necessary to subject the dyed materials to the action of certain metallic salts of an oxidising tendency, the most important being copper sulphate and bichromatie of potash. Other salts answering the same purpose have been used in a few instances, but the cheapest and best results are secured with the two above mentioned. Some sulphur colours require special precautions for dyeing, such as guarding against the action of the atmosphere by keeping the lhosiery totally immersed during the dyeing. Some blacks require the addition of sodium sulphide to the bath; others do not. Again, a few cannot be dyed without the presence of caustic soda. These are mere details and have a chemical

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bearing upon the process only while the resultis may be exactly the same. The one essential point for all sulphur blacks irrespective of details of making up the baths is the absolute necessity of boiling during the dyeing operation. Unless this is done the resulting black will not possess the good qualities hoped for.
Hosiery manufacturers, especially those who do not have dyeing plants, should look carefully into the possiibility of dyeing their own output with the sulphur blacks, as they will thereby be enabled to materially economise and incidentally reduce the yield of seconds. Hosiery dyed with any of the commercial marks of sulphur blacks, each of which has its own per culiar' shade of black, however, will be found to have many excellent qualities, and will be in good condition to be finished in any way desired.
The wearing qualities of sulphur black dyed hosiery compare favourably with hosiery dyed by the aniline black process, in that heels and toes do not wear out as easily. There is no doubt that the sulphur blacks are the blacks for the future. The cost of installing a dyeing plant is much lesss than for any other process, while the dyeing estimates for equal lots or outputs for a definite time will show a much lower figure not including known savings on

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seconds. For hosiery yarns the same points hold good, and as yarn-dyed hosiery is usually of a much higher grade than web-dyed material, the saving will be at once apparent. Yarns dyed with the sulphur colours are, as a rule, much stronger than those dyed with aniline black, and consequently the delays are less numerous at the knitters. This effects a material saving in the general expense account of the mill.

ARSENIC, ALUMINUM AND BAUXITE INDUSTRIES.

Among the new industries that have been recently developed in the United States is the manufacture of arsenious ovide, says Dr. Josep'n Struthers, in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, now in press, United Stattes Geollogical Survey, David T. Day, Chief of Division. This manu-


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facture was taken up during 1901 by the Puget Sound Reduction Company, at Seattle, Washingtion, and an output of 300 short tons was placed on the market. Previous to 1901 the world's supply of arsenic and arsenious compounds was derived chiefly from the mines in Cornwall and Devon, England, and at Freiberg, Germany. In 1899 the world's production of the forms of arsenic amounted to 14,936,165 pounds, valued at $\$ 581,911$. The imports of arsenic into the United States during the last five years seems to show that the exploitation and manufacture of arsenic and its compounds in this country could be profitably developed.

The production of aluminum in the United States during 1901 amounted to $7,150,000$ pounds. The Pittsburg Reduction Company, operating the Hall paterts, remains still we sole proaucer of aluminum in this country. The price of aluminum per pound re-

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mained practically stationary throughout the year, although the demand for the metal increased. The total imports of all forms of aluminum in 1901 were valued at $\$ 109,748$, as compared with $\$ 50,444$ in 1900 .
Georgia produced the bulk of the domestic bauxite in 1901, the remainder being supplied by Alabama and Arkansas. The total production was 18,905 long tons valued at $\$ 79,914$, as compared with 23,184 tonss, valued at $\$ 89,676$ in 1900 . Bauxite is used mainly for the manufacture of aluminum, although a considerable quantity is used for the manufacture of aluminum sulphate and crystallized alum. The Pitssourg Reduction Company is installing a large plant at Bauxite, Saline County, Arkansas, which promises to increase largely the output from Arkansas in 1903. The imports of bauxite into the United States during 1901 amounted to $\$ 67,117$; the exports were valued at $\$ 300,000$; and the consumption seems to have been 39,658 long tons valued at $\$ 151,262$. The im-

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ports in 1901 were 18,313 long tons as compared with 8,656 tons for the preceding year, an increase due mainly to the low ocean freight rates from for eign ports. The low freight rates caused bauxite to be delivered, duty included, from the south of France at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at a lower rate per ton than it cost to ship it from Georgia or Alabama to rhiladelphia. The principal commercial salts of aluminum are aluminum sulphate and crystallized alum, for the man tactre of which bauxite and Greenland cryolite are used. The Pennsyivania Salt Company possesses the e: cusive privilege of importing cryolite into North and South Ameriea In 1.01 the production of aluminum sulphate was 74,721 short tons, and that of crestallized alum was 7,755 tons.

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up and allowed to stand for 24 hours. If a sample is now taken and added to about 100 times its volume of water it should dissolve quite clear, after the addition of a few drops of ammonia to the mixture; should the oil not dissolve quite clear it will be necessary to add a little more sulphuric acid to the mixture in the pail; not more than $1 / 2$ lb . of concentrated acid should be added however, and if the operations mentioned' above have carefully been performed even this should not be necessary. The mixture is again allowed to stand for 24 hours, when it is again tested. When the oil is found to be soluble it is washed by adding an equal volume of water, thoroughly mixing by stirring, allowing to stand until the oil separates, when the water is syphoned off, and a third quantity of water added, which is syphoned off as before. The ail should now be quite free from acid. Two ounces of ammonia is now added and the mixture well stirred, when it is ready for use.

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| Britioh Columbla, 1877 8 p.c. ........... |  | 106 | 110 |
| 1837, 41/n psr cent... <br> 1891-d, sp. p.c.......... <br> arade, 1 per cent. loan, 1860 ............. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dddot{92} \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | 94 108 |
|  | 8 por cent. loan, 1898 | 108 | 105 |
| 21 D.c. loan, 1897 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ 89 \\ 107 \end{array}$ | 103 <br> 91 <br> 109 |
|  | Railway and other Stook | June 12 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | Quebec Province, $\qquad$ <br>  1880, $4 \%$ p. 1883 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 104 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | (105 $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 105 \\ & 110\end{aligned}$ |
|  | antic $\&$ Nth. Western 5 p.c. Gus㩆 | 21 |  |
|  | Butralo \& Lake Huron $\$ 10$ shr...... do $51 / 6$ p.c. bonds. Can. Central 6 p.c. MCBäg. Int. guar. D7 Gov | 2131/2 | 141 |
|  | Cansdian Paclac si00....... . .o. . . . . . | 114 | 116 |
|  | Grand Trunk, Georglan Bay, dec.... 1st M | 99 | 101 |
| 100 Grand Trunk of Oanada Ord, stock. 2nd equip. mtg. bde. 6 p.c. 18t pref. , tock. $\qquad$ and pret. etock. 3 ara prer. etock. $\qquad$ b. вtock...... <br> 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock..... |  | 131/8 |  |
|  |  | 127 |  |
|  |  | 1053/ | 1061/4 |
|  |  | 393/4 | 40 |
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| $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | Great Weatern shares, 5 p.c......... Hamiliton \& N. W., $^{6}$ p.c............. H. of Canada Stg. 1 sit Mort. 5 p.C. Montreal \& Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bas. | 135 | 188 |
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DAVID BURKE, A.I.A, F.S.S.,
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[^0]:    331/3 per cent. in favor of Canadian Buyers under the New Tarift.

[^1]:    S. RAMSEY \& Co

    Manufacturers of BIRD CAGES of every description.
    Aviaries, Parrot Lates, Fireguards, Hursery Fenders,

[^2]:    The Montreal offices of the London Assurance Corporation, a company long known and better known "at home" than in Canada-have been favoured with a protracted visit from theadquarters by the Foreign Superintendent, Mr. David Lawrie, wh o, on due examination, felt himself warranted in requesting the long-time local manager for Canada, Mr. E. A. Lilly, to tender his resignation, which the accordingly consented to do. The mails for Mr. Lawrie have meantime been fuller than usual owing to applications, and recommendations for the vacant position, but these are now narrowed down (as before his departure) to two or three names. The example has probably not come too early, and it is to be hoped it may prove a salutary one. It is, however, witnin the bounds of possibility that one or two like changes in other positions may be heard' of before long, for "though the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." Faults of omission in fire insurance practice have their penalties also-second

[^3]:    -We learn from Toronto that the movement for the earlier closing of banks in that city on Saturdays took definite form when the matter was discussed at a meeting on the 2nd inst., of the Bankers' Section of the Board of Trade, held in the board room of the Dominion Bank. Mr. T. E. Brough, manager of the bank and chairman of the section, presided, and the members present expressed themselves as being agreeable to the proposition that the banking day should end at 12 o'clock noon instead of 1 o'clock on Saturdays. The

[^4]:    88 \& 89 High Holborn, London, W.C., England. Spectal prices to Cansilians under the New Preferential Tarif. F.O,B. London, Eng.

[^5]:    acid is formed annually in volcanic re- of mineral substances, forms comgions, much as sulphurous gases are pounds with them. When it comes in formed. The acid, rising through miles
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[^6]:    

[^7]:    Special rates under the new Canadian Tariff. Enquiries invited. ह

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    This Machine has many advantages over the ordinary steam press of which the following are the chief, viz: 1.- Every brick is one exact thickness when it leaves the box, the only variation being in the depth of the panel. 2.-The stretcher parts are absolutely free from Arris. 3.- Fqual pressure and 2 nips are brought to bear on each side of the brick, which prevents twisting and the pressure can increased or reduced as desired, 4. The repairs are reduced by about $50 \%$. 5.-Capacity from Eight to Ten Thousand per day of $93 / 2$ hours. 6-Hands required to work the machine, four boys.

