

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTUBER 4, 1901.
M.S.FOLEY, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Editor and Proprietor }\end{array}\right.$

MCINTYEE SON \& Co,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
LINENS, SMAALL WARES, TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES, ROUILLON KID GLOVES.

```
13 VIOTORIA SQUARE.
```

McArthur, Corneille \& Co.
310 to 316 St. Paul Street AND
147 to 151 O ommissioners St.,

## MONTREAL.

Manufacturers and Importers of White Lead, Colors,

Glass, Varnishes, Glues, dec. Oits, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, dec. Agentrs for. BERLIN ANILINE CO., Berlin, Germany. Manufacturers of Aniline, Colors and other Coal Tar Products.

## JAMES CORISTINE \& COM,

(LTD.)

Manufacturers and Importers of

## Hats

Caps

and Furs

## Abenakis Mineral Water

TAKEN FOR PLEASURE GIVES HEALTH:

TAKEN FOR HEALTH GIVES pLEASURE.

Health and Pleasure bottled together, A recognized specific for sil Kidneys, Blood \& Nerves. A snappy, sparkling NATURAL Mineral Water of unexceled isar. there is no need of medicine to sid digestion. Bottled at the Famous Abenakis Springs, the
For eale by grocers and drugglets.
R. G. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.
Special Agent: F. LOHMANN,
346 St. James St., MONTREAL.
$\bar{x}$ The following Brands
Manufactured by . .
THE American Tobacco Co. OF CANADA, LImited,
Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale OUT TOBAOOOS.
Old Chum,
Seal of North Carolina, Old Gold.
cicarettes -
Richmond Straight Cut, Sweet Caporal,
Athlete, Derby.
x
MARK FISHER SONS AND COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors and Woollen Buyers
will find our Stook replete with all the Latest Novelties seleoted in the Home and Forelgn Markets.
We have never shown a more extensive line of .
Staple Woollens
than we are doing at present.
Our Tallors' Trimming Dep't is also more than usually complete.
Mark Fisher, Sons \& Co., vIOTORIA SQ., - MONTREAL

## ROOFING AND ASPHALTING

## OF EVEERY DESCRIPTION.

Metal Cornices,Skyllghts, \&cu, Cement and Tlle Floors, Cement Washtubs \&c. Camadiar Agempts:
Boston Hot Blast Heating, and Pneamatic Systom of conveying Mill Stock.

GEO. W. REED \& CO., Montreal.

Destructors and Boile Furnaces.

HORSFALL DESTRUOTOR OO., Ltd, ,
LEEEDS, England.
Canadians can purchase these furnaces under the new Canadian Tariff, $331 / 3$ p. c. cheaper than any other Country.

## 



FILE WORKS.


HIGHEST AWARDS at TWELVE International Expositions. SPECIAL PRIZE,
GOLD MEDAL, at atlanta, 1895.
G. \& H. BARNETT COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Chartered Banks.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

## Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

 Capital (all paid up) $\$ 12,000,000.00$ Reserved Fund. - 7.000.000.00 Undivided Profits. - 510,08404 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:Rt. Hon. Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq Ed. B. Greenshields, Fsq. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq.
A. F. Gault.Esq. R. G. Reid. Esq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. F. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. Branch Returns. James Aird, Sec. ONRANCHES IN CANADA: , H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch.
Seigneurs St. Bran Point St. Charles Branch Almonte, Ont. Perth. Charles Branch. $\begin{gathered}\text { Port. fla - Bav. N } 8\end{gathered}$ Belleville, "\% Peterboro, "\% Halifax, N.S. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bratford, "t Picton, } & \text { " Sydney, N.S. } \\ \text { Brackville, } \\ \text { O Sarnia, } & \text { Calgary Alta. }\end{array}$

 Ft. William, "/ "Yonge st. bri. Greenwoon, B.C. Foderich, "Wallaceburg. " Nelson, B. C. Guelph, ": Montreal, Que. New Denver, B.C.
Hamilton, "O Quebec, ${ }^{\text {On }}$ " New Westmins
Kingston, "t Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C.
Lindsay,
Fredericton, N.B.Rossland, B.O.
fondon, "/ Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B.
Ottawa. " St. John, N.B. Vernon, amherst, N.S. Victoria.
IN NEWFOUNDEAND
St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal
in great britain:
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man
TN THE UNTTED STATES:
New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-The Bank of England.
The Londo ". The National Provincian Bank of England. I. iverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Litd.
Scotland-The British Linen
Company and

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-The National Gity Bank. National Bank of Commerce in N. Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco- The First National Bank. Montrenl, 17th November, 1000.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

## INCORPORATED 1855.

head office: TORONTO, CANADA.
Paid-vp Capital
$\$ 2,340000$
Reserve Fund
2,34), 00

## DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.
WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., Geo. J. Cook, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq. William George Gooderham, Esq.
DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson,

Inspector.
BRANOHES:

| onto | Brockville, | Peterboro', |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| King St.w. B | Cobourg, | Petrolia, |
| Pt, St. Charles | Collin | Port Hop |
| Barrie, | Gananoque, | rnis |
|  | London, | Stayn |
|  | London East. | St. Catharines. Wallaceburg. |

London, Eng.-The Londun City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York-National Bank of Commerce.
Chicago-First National Bank.
Caretal atte itlon given to the collection of Com
mercisi Paper and Secaritles.

## The Ohartared Banke.

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## Establiahed in 1886.

Incorporated by Royal Oharter in 1840. Paid-up Capital,
London Office - $5^{\circ}$ Gracechurch 350,000 stg COURT OF DIRECTORS
J. H. Bredle, Cater, H. J. B

John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer, Frederic Lubboek,
Rlchar. H. Glyn, George D. Whatman,
Richar. H. Glyn, George D. Wh
Henry R. Farrer,
Secretary A. G. Wallis.
Head Office in Canada, 8t. James sureet,
H. STIKRMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector.

London, Ont., Quebec, IN Brandon Hamiltor, Halifax, N.S., Asheroft, B. C. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Haminton, } & \text { Sydney, C.B.. Atlin, } \\ \text { Toronto, }\end{array} \quad$ St. John, N. B Kingston, Fredericton, Victoria, Ottawa, Dawson City, Rossland, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man. Kaslo. BE OR
DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OR TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. Agent in the United States.
New York ( 52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C. Wan Francisco ( 127 Gansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
London Bankers-The Bank of England and
Messrs. Glyn \& Co-Scotland-National Bank of Scotland. Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland,
Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India Thina and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marmard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. ers Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available
in all parts of the world.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. Paid-up Capital,
Reserve Fund, Reserve Fund,
$2,050,000$
Wm . Molson Macpherson, PIRECTORS: President W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn H. JAMES FLLIOT, General Manager A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent H. Tock Branches: W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. T.ock ${ }^{\circ}$ ood W. W I, Chinman, A eet. In=1 entrore. Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Aylmer. 4. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Montreai, "Martet and Harbour" Brockville, " Morrishurg, Ont. Toronto. Sq. Brockville, " Morrishurg, Ont. Toronto. Calgary, Alberta, Norwich,
Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, Tronto Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "O Trenton,
Clinton, Exeter, "Port Arthur, "Victoria, B B. C Fraserville, Que. Quebec, P.Q., Victoriaville, Q. Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Waterloo, Ont. "Station, B.C. Winnipeg, Man Kingsville, " Ridgetown, Ont. Woodstock, Ont nowlton, Que, Simco,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { London, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont. } \\
& \text { AGENTS: }
\end{aligned}
$$

British Columbia-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of Canada.
New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick.
Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.
Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.
Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.
Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank
Yukon Teritory.
Yukon Territory, Dawson City-Canadian Bank of Commerce. IN CUROPE:
T.ondon-Parr's Bank, Ltd.: Messrs. Chaplin: Tiverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited
Treland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd.
France-Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais.
Germany-Deutsche Bank
Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers.
Banking and Japan - Hong Kong and Shanghai
New IN UNITED STATES
New York-Mechanies' National Bank: National City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The Morton Trust Co. Boston-State National Bank; Kidder. Peahody \& Co. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Me.-Casco National Bank Chicago-Portiand. Me.-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First Na-
tional Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-State Savings Bank. BuffaloThir ${ }^{\text {i National Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Ns- }}$ tional Bank of Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Toledo-Second National Rank, Butte, Montana-First National Bank. San Fran-
cisco-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 at lowest rates of and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Tetters of Oredit and Travellers' Circular letters issued available in all parts at all banking polats in the Domisios payable

## The Chartared Ianke

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

## Capital Paid-

Thos. E. Kenny, Esq.
President.

## Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-President.

Willey Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen.
HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S E. L. Pease, General Manager (Offle of the Ceneral Manager, Montreal); W. B, Torrance, Sec. and

Bridgewater, iv.S
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Dorchester, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.
Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S. Kingston, N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Louisburg, C.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Maitland, N.S. Moncton, N.B. Montreal, West End Nanaimo, B.C. Pictou, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Rossland, B.C. Sackville, N.B.
St. John, N.B Shubenacadie, N.S. St. John's, Nfld. Summerside,
Sydney, C.B.
Truro, N.S. Truro, N.S.
Vancouver, B.O Vancouver, B.O.
Vancouver, East End, B C. Wictoria, B. $\mathbf{~ W}$ Westmount, P.Q
Woodstock, N.B. Nelson, B.C. Woodstock, N.B.
Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N. Y.; and
Republic, Washington. Republic, Washington.
CORRESPONDENTS:

Great Britain, Bank of Scotland. France, Credit Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche Bank. Spain \& Shanghai Banking Corporation Nap, Hong Kong National Bank. Boston, National Shawmut Bank Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. San Francisco, First National Bank. Portland, Ore. First National Bank. Seattle, Washington Na
tional Bank. Spokane, Exchange National Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfer made and drafts issued at current rates.

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

St. Stephen, N.B.
Capital,
$\$ 200,000$ Reserve,

President.
Cashier.
F. H. TODD

London-Messrs, AGENTS:
urrie \& Co. Nem London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie \& Co. New
York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St, John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal.
Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

## WESTERN BANK OP CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 38.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent, has been declared npon the Paid-up Capital Scock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of Seven per cent, per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after TUESSDAY, 1st day of OCTOBER, 1901, at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September proxo.

By order of the Board,
T. H. McMILLAN,

Oshąwa, August 24th, 1901.
THE ONTARIO BANK.

| Capital subscribed |
| :--- |
| Capital Paid-up |$\quad . \quad 1,500, r 00,00$ Rest Paid-up . . . . $\quad \mathbf{1 , 3 9 0 , 0 3 0 . 0 0}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Profft and Loss Account } & \mathbf{1 0 , 0 9 8}, 04\end{array}$ HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq.,

Bonald Mackay, Esq., - Vice-President. Hon. J. C. Aikins, R. D. Perry, Raq.,
A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon R. Harcourt CHARLES McGILL, Ron Rarcourt, R Grase


London, Fing.-Parr's Bank, Limited:
France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais.
Agents Bank of Montreal. Borton-RIlot National Bank.

## The Chartered Banks

## THE OANADIAN <br> BANK OF COMMERCE

 Beat.
How, GRO, A, COX PIRETOR: President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Ksqo' B. Hamilton, Keq John Hoskin, Ksq.. K.C., LL. D., Matthew
Leggat, Esq., J. W. Fisvelle, Ksq. W. E. H. Leggat, Faq., J, W. Fis Kingman, Eisq. J. H. R. WLUMMERR, Ase't General Manager. A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Supt. of Branches. BRANEHES OF THE BANK IN SImcoe Ayr Darrie Dundse Ottswa Stratford
Btrathroy
 Berlin Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Blenhelm } & \text { Galt } & \text { Peterboro } \\ \text { Brantford } & \text { Goderich } & \text { Port Perry } \\ \text { Walkerton }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Brantford } & \text { Goderich } & \text { Port Perry } \\ \text { Caygag } & \text { Guelph } & \text { St.Cath'rin's Wakerville } \\ \text { Wsterloo }\end{array}$ CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste. M'rie Windsor Dresden Orangeville Sesforth W oodstock QUEBEG. MANITOBA. Dawson, White Horse.
Montreal, Winnipeg BRTTI8H COLUMBIA. Sandon,
Atlin Greenwood. Nelsnn,
Gemtminster, Vancouver Tranbrook, Kamloops, Rewsland, Victoria,
Fernie, Nansimo, Rossin $\quad I N G R N$ :
London, 60 Lombard St., K.C., S. C. Alezsnder, Mgr New IN THE DNITKD STATES: New York, San Franclsco, Cal.;
Seattle, Wash, Skagway, Alaska,
The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Limited ; Mesers. Smith Pryne \& Smiths. London. nais, Paris ; Messrs Lazard Frares \& Cle.. Parls. Germany - Dentsche Bank. Holland - Disconto Mastschappij, Rotterdem. Belgium-J. Matthieu E Fils, Brussels. Mexico-Banco Ne Lond, King-
Mexico. West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotis, King ston, Jamsica Colonisl Bank and Branches, Bermuda-Bank of B muds, Hamiliton, South America-British Bank of South America, London Chartered Bank of India, Anstrslis \& Chins. South Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia o Nev' Zea-
land-Union Bank. of Anstraila, Limited: Bank lan Honclulu-First National Bank of Hawail, Blehop \& Co.

## Traders Bank of Canada

(incorporated by Act of Parlisment 1885). 420 Capital Paid Up,
Reserve Fand,
$\begin{array}{r}1,344,420 \\ \hline 250,000\end{array}$ Reserve Fand, ${ }^{\text {Board }}$ of Directors:
C. D. Warren, 品sq. Vice-President
f. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloepfigr. Figq. M.P. Toronto $\frac{\text { W. }}{\text { W. J. }}$ J. Sheprard, W anbanshede.
Head Otice,
Goneral Manager H. S. BTRATHY,
branohsis


\section*{BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. <br> | Capital Subscribed, | $\quad 1,500,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Capital Paid-up, | $-1,500,000$ | <br> Capital Paid-u,

Reserve Fund, <br> | F. X, ST. Chables, | R. BickRrdike. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Preeident. | M.P.P. Vice-Pres. | Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vatliancourt, Eeq., Hon. J. and Alphonse Turcotte, Eqq.. <br> M. J. A. Pren

C. A. Groux, <br> Assistant Msnager <br> Head OJce, Montreal. Hill, Ont. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Three Rivers, P.Q. Winnipeg, Man. } \\ \text { Joliette, P Q. } & \text { St. Henri, near Montreal }\end{array}$ Joliette, P Q
Sorel, P.Q. Valleyfald. $P . Q$. Lonisville, P.Q. Sherbrooke, $\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{Q}$.
CORRESPONDENTS-Nat Correspondents-Natl'al Part Bank, Nat'l City Bank, Importers \& Traders Nationsl Bank, Mchts
Nationsl Bank. MM. Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co Nations Bank. MM. Hadelbsch, Ickelheimer \&'Co., MM. Konntze Brothere, New York. Third Nationsl Bank, Inter national Trust Co., National Bank of Redemption, National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston Nations Live Chicago. The Clydeadale Bank (Lim ings Bank, Chysgo. Credit Lyonnais de Psris, Credit Industriel \& Commercisl, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnsis, SocieteGénérale, Crédit Industriel \& Commercial, Comptoir Nationsl d'Kiscompte de Paris, Paris, France.
Crédit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belginm. Deutsche Crédit Lyonnsis, Brussels, Belginm, Deatache Bank, Berlin, Germany Antrichlens Vienns, Austris. Priv, des Rotterdam. Rotterdam, Holland Letters of Credit issued available in all, parts of the W
Intereat on doposits allowed In Savings Department.}

The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF HAMILTON.
 RESERFE FUMD........ HAMí亡TON, JOHN ETUART, President
Precident A. G. RAMSAY
$\qquad$ Vice-Presiden John Proctor, Geo Roach, W/m, Glbson,
Hon. A. Tood. A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. TURNBULL, Cashier. YEN, Assistant Cashier H. S. STEVEN, 4.
$A G E N C T E S:$ AGiLton,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Beamsille, Palmerston, } \\ & \text { Berlin, }\end{aligned} \quad$ Bamiton St. Plum Coulee, M Berlin, $\quad$ Barton
Blyth.
Hamiota, Man. Port Elgin. Brandon, Man. Jarvis, $\quad$ Port Rowan, Carman, Man. Carman, Man.
Chesley, Chesley,
Delhi, Dundelk, Dundas, Georgetown Gorrie, Grimsby,
Hamilton, E. Eind Brition, End Owen Sound, Winnipeg, Man. British Correspondents:-Nstional Provincial Bank of England [Ltd. $]$ London. New York-Fourth
American Correspondents :-New National Bk. and Hanover Nationsl Bk. Bos-ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine Bank. Chicago- Union Nationsal Bank. DetroitDetroit National Bank. Kansas City-Nationsi
Bank of Commerce. St. Loule-National Bank of Bank of Com
Commerce.

## Eastern Townships Bank.

 Capital paid up Reserve Fund.

1,050,000 Reserve Fund........... Dirsoros....
R. W. Henek Rr, Prestdent.

Hon. M. H. Cocrrans, Vice-President. Thomas,
N. W. Th. Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, H. B. Brown, K.C.,
G. Stevens, C. H. Kathan HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKF, Que. Branches Farwili, General Mentresl, WaBranches: Province Pock Island, Costicook, Richm, Cowsinvive. Rock ingion. Bedford. Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Ormatown. Province of B.C-Grand Forks, Phœenix. Aqents in London, Eng., Nationsl Bank of Scotland,
Agents in 3oston, National Exchange Bank. Aollections made at all secessible points and remitted.

## The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of $2 \sqrt{2}$ per cent. upon the Capital stock ofrent quarter tion has heen declared for cent. per annum, and that the eame will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on ard after
Friday, the first day of November next. The transfer books wit be clase inclusive. to the 31st October next, both dsys inclusive.
By order of the Board. Toronto, September 25th, 1901.

## The Standard Bank of Canada <br> Capital Paid-up $\quad \$ 1.000,000$ <br> HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. <br> W. F. COW AN, Preetdent. BURNS, Vice-President, W, F. Allan, Fcott. Fred. W. J. Somervlle T. R. Wood, Jas. Scel Allsa Craig Cannington, Kingston, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bowmanville, } \quad \text { Chatham, } & \text { Markham, } \\ \text { Brantford, } & \text { Colborne, } \\ \text { Parkdale, Toronto }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Brantiord, } & \text { Durham, } \\ \text { Bradicton, } \\ \text { Firest, } & \text { Richmond Hill, }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Brighton. } & \text { Forest, } & \text { Richmond Hill } \\ \text { Brassels. } & \text { Harriston, } & \text { Stoufiville. }\end{array}$ Campbellford. BANERR8 New York-Importers and Traders National Bank

 New York-mmporters of Commerce.Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce. Scotiand
All bsiking business promptly attended to. Cor $\underset{\text { respondence solicited. }}{\& \mathrm{EEO}} \mathrm{P}$ REID. Ganaral Manager.

## The BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa, Canada, Capital (anthorized)
$\$ 2,000,000$
$1,665,000$ Rest,

DIRECTORS
CHARLES MAGEE - Vice-President GRORGE HAY, Dice-President Hon. Geo, Brybon, Alex, Fr8ser, Davld MacLaren, D, Murphy.
Gro. Burn, Gen. Mgr.- D. M. Finnie, Ottaws Mgr. Branches: Ontario-Alexancria, Arnprior, AvHawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lansrk, Mattaws, Ottaws, W ellington etreet, Bank etre et. Ridean St., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. RatPortage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill. Winchester. Quebec. Frils. ManitobsDatephin, Portage la Prairle, Winnipeg.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA <br> Capital Paid-up: - \$2.000,000

HEAD OFFICE
QUEBEC
Board of Directors.
Andrew Thoirson. Esq,
HoN. John Sharples, President. Vice-Presiden D.C. Thomson, Rsq. R. J. Hsle, Ksq

Ra. Giroux, Esq. Wm, Shaw.
E. R. Webb,
J. G. Billett
F. W. S. Crispo, Branches: Asct. Inspector Branches:
Alezsndris, Ont. Indian HA,N.w.T.Pincher Creek,
N.W.T Boissevain, Man. Killsrney, Man. Quebec, Que Calgary, N.w.T. Lethbridge,N.W.T Quebec, Que. Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.w... Regina, N.w.T. CarletonPlace, Man, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont. Crystal City, M. Melita, Man Smith's Falle, 0 Delorsine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Sourls, Man, Edmonton.N w.T.Montresi, Que. Toronto, Man.
 Gretna, M8n. Man. Morden, Man. Wiarton, Ont. Hamiota, Man. Noepawa, Man. Winchester, Ont Hartney, Man. Nopwod, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Hostings, Ont. Nan.
Holland, Man. Hollend, Man. Forelen Agents:

## London,

Liverpool,
Parr's Bank, Limited
New York, National Park Bank,
Minnespolis, : Natlonal Bank of Commerce St. Paul, . National Sank National Bank. St. Panl,
Great Fal Mont. First Nationsl Bank. Chicago, Ill, Commerclal Nationsl Bank. Buifalo, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
The City Nationsl Bank.
First Nationsl Bank

## THE QUEBEC BANK.

## HEAD OFEICE

 Incorporated 1822 Founded 1818 Incorporated 10000,000 i PAID-UP . 2,500,000REST DIRECTORS :
JOHN BREAKEY,
JOHN T ROBS,
700,000
President. JOHN T ROBS, - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Waspard Lemolne, A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, }\end{aligned}$ Gaspard F . Billingeley. Edson Fitch,
THOMAS MCDOUGALL,
Gen. Manager. St. Branche
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Queber, St, Peter St. Uper Town. Thorold, Ont. } \\ \text { do Une, } \\ \text { do St Roch. } & \text { Three Rivers, Que. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Montreal, St. James St. } & \text { Toronto, Ont. } \\ \text { Shawenegan Falls, Q. } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { St.Catherine St. E. } & \text { St.George, Beance, } Q\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ottaws, Ont. } & \text { St. Henry, Que. } \\ \text { Victoriaville, Que. }\end{array}$ Thetford Mines, Que. Agents. Bank of Scotland Fondon, Eing.s Bank of Scotland,
Coston,


## HALIFAX BANKING <br> C0

Capital Paid-Up
Reserve Fund, ... ...
HEAD OFFICN, DTRENORS:
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H. N, WALLAOE, .. Inspector

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 business men should bear in mind that the ＂Journal of Commerce＂will not accept ad－ vertisements through any agents not specially in its employ．Its circulation－extending to all parts of the Dominion－renders it the best advertising medium in Canada－equal to all others combined，while its rates do not include heavy commissions．－The authorities of Queen＇s Uni－ versity，Kingston，are arranging meet－ ings throughout Frontenac County with reference to the by－law granting $\$ 20,000$ to build a convocation hall．
－The Valleyfield，Que．，Board of Trade has entered into negotiations with the American Steel and Wire Co．， a nart of the big steel corporation， looking to the location of a Canadian mill of the company in that town．
－The Canadian section of the Im－ nerial Tnstitute．in London，is prepar－ ing to open offices in the business nart of the city，where Canadian pro－ duce will be better placed before the eyes of London merchants than at pre－ sent．
－An order will，it is stated，be short－ Iv given the Kingston Locomotive Works for twenty engines for the Tn－ tercolonial Railway，and similar orders from Sault Ste．Marie，and from the Dominion Steel Company，about sixty in all．
－Roland Millar，Montreal：Victor Vivian Rogers．Victor Harold Livon．

Flis Clendenan and James Facer Warne of Ottawa will apply for a char－ ter of incornoration．under the title of the Canadian Power Companv．The innital stock is said to he $\$ 25,000$ ．
－During the week ending Septem－ b r 14th there were inspected at Win－ nipeg 1,045 cars of wheat，of which 466 graded No． 1 hard， 890 No． 1 northern． 161 No． 2 northern， 5 No． 3 northern． 10 rejected， 2 no grade， 5 condemned． The large proportion of wheat grad－ ing No． 1 hard and No． 1 northern makes it evident that the bulk is bringing top prices．

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The "TEON" BELT is guaranteed to work effectually in Heat, Steam, Damp, Water and Out-of-doors in all weathers.

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The customs returns at the port of Toronto for September were heavy, the receipts being $\$ 478,060$, an increase of $\$ 65,845$ over those of September, 1900.
-The Oddfellows' block, Kingston, Ont., burned about three years ago, has been sold to L. L. Henderson and Jas. Henderson, who will construct stores on the site. The ruins brought $\$ 4,500$.
-Berlin advices state that an important meeting of 140 representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held recently to consider the Government's tariff proposal. The adoption of a minimum tariff on cereals and other commodities was almost unanimously opposed.
-As pointed out to us, a word of explanation is necessary regarding an item in our issue of the 27 th ult re the declared dividend of the Dominion Tron and Steel Company. The reference to a $31 / 2$ per cent. dividend should have specified as being on the preference stock.
-The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is making surveys from Greenway to Holdner in Manitoba for a branch road. The projected line, about 100 miles in length, starts at Carmen and runs southwesterly toward Killarney, crossing the valley between Rock and Pelican Lake.

The Winnipeg Street Railway Company and the Ogilvie Milling Company have, we are informed, combined with a view to bringing in electric power from the nearest point on the Winnipeg river, sixty miles distant, the rights of which have been secured for some time. It is announced that developments will be proceeded with immediately.

Col. Anderson. chief engineer of the Department of Marine, who is superintending the installation of a new light and syren at Belle Tsle, will make an inspection of the lights and signals at Cape Race and Cape Ray, with a view of having everything done to make the route as safe as possible for navigation.

Berlin advices state that the Minister of Commerce, Herr Moeller, speaking at a banquet recently in connection with the sitting of the German commercial diet, declared the Government was in a difficult position. It must admit that commercial treaties for long periods were necessary and that higher protection for agriculture was a political necessity

- Copenhagen advices state that it is officially announced that the Minister of Finance will this week recommend the Rigsdag to authorize a Government loan of thirty midlion crowns. Americans are interested in the loan, as they were in the recent loan of $\$ 10,000,000$. floated bv the City of Copenhagen, which was furnished by New York capitalists.
-September land sales by the Canada and Northwest Land Company were verv heavr. This comnany sold 11.000 acres for the sum of $\$ 60.000$. For September. 1900, the sales were 2,400 acres, for the sum of $\$ 12.800$. The sales by the Canada and Northwest Land Company for the year are 8,000 acres in excess of those up to September 30 last year.
-Toronto advices of the 27th ult., state that during the week five hundred thousand bushels of Canadian oats have
been purchased for shipment to South Africa. These consignments added to the purchases amounting to about 700,000 bushels bought earlier in the month, have lessened the Canadian supply of the cereal by over a million bushels. The filling of the orders has stiffened prices quite materially.
-The Canadian Pacific Railway land sales for the month of September were much heavier than usual, aggre-

Alfred SyKeis,

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,

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Note-Buy British Dynamos, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, $331 / 3$ in favour of English Goods.


Speclal reduction to Canadians under the new tariff made with England,

gating, when the returns are completed, in the neighborhood of 63,000 acres for $\$ 219,000$. In September, 1900, the total sales amounted to 21,807 for $\$ 69,012.54$. The land sold this year exceeds sales up to the same period of last year, by about 40,000 acres.
-A handsome building,it is stated, will be erected for the Canadian Pacific Railway on Trafalgar Square, London. The company has acquired four large stores, which will be demolished and work commenced immediately on the new building, which is to be completed within a year. The plans, which have been drawn up by Mr. Bruce Price, of New York, now await the approval of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.
-Victoria, B.C., advices state that the steamer Hating arrived from the North on the 1st instant, with three hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold dust on board. One hundred thousand was consigned to the local Bank of British North America. The Vancouver assay office has already received two-thirds of the shipment for assay treatment. One hundred and sixty passengers came down on the steamer.
-Advices received from British Columbia state that the product of the salmon fishing in that province during the past year has surpassed anything previous. On the Fraser river alone there have been 920,000 cases of salmon tins prepared for shipment. The total output all over will he about $1,250,000$ cases. The largest shipment in any former year was 860,000 cases. There are 48 tins in a case. which makes a total of sixty million tins of salmon for consumption.
-Negotiations are stated to be in progress with Toronto shipbuilders for a first-class ferry steamer to run between Indiatown and Gagetown, or Washademoak, on the St. John river, N.B. The vessel is to be a side-wheeler 140 feet long, 25 feet broad, with a dranght of 5 ft ., fitted with feathering paddle-wheels of the latest type, and driven by triple expansion engines of 1,000 horse-power and capable of giving a speed of 18 miles an hour. She will cost about $\$ 45,000$.

We learn from Philadelphia that the British steamship Ormesby was chartered last week to take the first full
eargo of Pennsylvania anthracite coal that has ever been shipped to Europe from the United States. The cargo will consist of 3,600 tons and will be shipped to Stettin, Germany, but will finally go to Berlin. The coal will be laid down in Berlin, at 31s 6 d per ton, which is 2s cheaper than Welsh cannel, which is generally used on the Continent. The coal is for use in American stoves, which have been shipped to Europe lately in large numbers.
-The Department of Fisheries is active in the distribution, in the principal waters of the Dominion, of such fish as may be found adapted therebo. From Ottawa we learn that a car specially fitted for the purpose left Ottawa by the Imperial Iimited this week carrying 50 large casks containing black bass, intended for planting in some half dozen lakes in the Territories and British Columbia. The bass are of three sizes, viz.. full grown fish, fish a year old, and small fry about three months old. The problem which has perplexed the authorities in the shipping of fish such a long distance is that of charging the water with a sufficient quantity of oxygen to maintain the life of the fish for the five or six days of the journey. A novel device has been determined upon, operated on the principle of a fanning mill, and is intended to charge the water in which the fish swim with the necessary oxygen as often as is required. The car is in charge of two expert officers, and the first planting will take place in Crane Lake, on the western prairies. At Calgary another lot will be left to be deposited in the lakes near Lacombe, in the district of Edmonton. At Banff, a fine collection will be unloaded and placed in Devil's Lake and other fine sheets of water in the National Rocky Mountain Park. Golden, B.C., will get a consignment, part of which will go to the northeast waters of the Kootenay and part to Revelstoke. A very important selection of bass will be shipped to the Boundary district to be deposited by officers at Cascade City, in Christina, and other lakes. The fish then remaining in the car will be taken to Vancouver and planted in three or four lakes there. These lakes are admirably adapted for black bass and are frequently visited by military and naval officers at Victoria and Esquimalt. The Fisheries Department has been very successful in securing a good supply of black bass on a somewhat less extensive scale for planting in Lake Massawippi and some other lakes near Sherbrooke and Three Lakes near Montreal. This will be the first experiment in planting bass tried in Quebec.

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tative for Australasia: H. S. CHIPMAN, 54 tative for Australasia: Hargaret'St., Sydney, Australia. Representative for Mexico: W. B. ARRINGTON, Guadalajara. Mex. Representative for Yucatan: W. M JAMES, Merida, Yucatan, Mex.

The man who has to buy heavy woollen underwear for his family's winter needs is naturally in favor of securing these goods at the lowest possible price regardless of where they were made or in what measure the tariff assisted or hindered their presence in his locality. The man who is manufacturing these goods in Canada desires a protective tariff high enough to keep the home market clear for home manufacture, while the English and Scotch makers are in line with the former, because, with special machinery for each kind of weave they can manufacture at a lower price than the Canadians, whose mills are not so well adapted. From these points a good argument is raised on both sides. We learn from Toronto that the executive of the woollen section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association decided recently to hold the annual meeting of the section at Montreal during the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. C. J. Alexander, ex-president of the South of Scot land Chambers of Commence, delivered a short address, in

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which he dwelt upon the absurdity of the policy of the Dominion Government in not encouraging the woollen business. Mr. Alexander instituted comparisons between Canada and the United States, showing that while this country imported $\$ 10,000,000$ worth of woollen goods last year, the imports of the United States only amounted to $\$ 14,000,000$. This was due to the fact that the United States grants a much larger measure of protection to the woollen manufacturers than Canada. Mr. Alexander was of the opinion that the tariff on woollens should be materially increased in this country until such a time as the industry becomes firmly established. He stated that while he was a free trader so far as Great Britain was concerned, he believed that what Canada required was a true national policy. Mr. Alexander was for a number of years engaged in the woollen business in Scotland, and had also made himself thoroughly conversant with the conditions of trade in Canada and the United States.
-Fire Insurance Decisions.-Where a husband conveys property to his wife for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and she subsequently has the same insured for her own benefit, and a loss covered by the policy occurs, the insurance company, if in any event liable to the husband for such loss, certainly is not if it issued its policy in ignorance of the fraudulent transaction between him and his wife, and hence cannot in such a case be by garnishment made liable to his creditors St. Paul Fire \& Marine Tns. Co. et al vs. Brunswick Grocery Co., 39 S. E. Rep (Ga.), 483.-Where policies are taken by a warehouseman to secure property held by him in trust for others, they are floating policies, and are broad enough to cover property belonging to other persons, and taken into storage subsequently to their issuance. Smith et al vs. Carmack et al., 64 S. W. Rep. (Tenn. Ch. App.) 372.- Where a warehouseman procures insurance on property held in trust fort others, and, by his representations that the property was insured, prevents the owner from taking insurance on his own account, he is estopped, after loss by fire, from claiming that the policies were only for indemnity on his personal loss. Smith et al, vs. Carmack et al, 64 S. W. Rep. (Tenn. Ch. App.) 372.-Where an owner of property which was destroyed by fire had taken out a number of insurance policies on the same, each of which contained a "mortgage clause," making the insurance payable to a

Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty.
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mortgagee of the property and the full value of the property destroyed was paid to such mortgagee by some of the insurance companies, such owner thereafter had no right of action against another insurance company, even if before such settlement of the loss it may have been liable to him upon its policy. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Soc. vs. Wellhouse, 39 S. E. Rep. (Ga.) 397.
-Shipments of Canadian hay are reported going forward to South Africa at the rate of 10,000 tons a month. Exclusive of the shipments on board the Selasian, which is about ready to leave St. John, N.B., for the Cape, says an Ottawa dispatch, ten additional steamers have been

## SASH WEIGHTS Viviv <br> Manufactured for the Canadian Market under the New Tariff, by <br> LEEDS, ENGLAND.

chartered up to the end of November. No official intimation has been received as to whether the War Office will require more Canadian hay after that time. The Sellasian will take to South Africa the last of the stock of old hay. Future shipments will consist of the new crop, and contracts between the Government and shippers are being made on the following basis: The hay to be good timothy, specially selected, not mixed with more than 20 per cent. clover; the bales to weigh approximately one hundred pounds each, and in no case less than ninety-five pounds or more than one hundred and five pounds each; the hay to be compressed to stow in not more than 70 cubic feet per ton. Hay occupying more may be accepted at the option of the department, but only at a reduction of $\$ 1.50$ per ton from the contract price for every ten feet, or any part thereof, stowage space required per ton in excess of the standard herein specified. The departmnt is paying the farmers $\$ 14$ a ton for this hay, and the demand for export cannot fail to keep up the price all over Canada. Prof. Robertson has been at St. John, N.B., making arrangements for the erection of a storage shed so that loading may proceed during inclement weather.
-Valuable discoveries have, it is reported, been made recently on a large deposit of iron ore 24 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The mine was originally discovered many years ago, but was not developed, as the prospect of spending a large sum on building a railroad to the Soo, did not look favourable. Now, however, it is reached by

Special Rates to Canadians under the Now Preferential Tariff

the Algoma Central Railway, and work is being pushed by the Beitung Iron Company. A vein of specular iron ore, 300 feet wide and 60 per cent. pure on the surface, is reported to have been found, while the whole deposit is in the nature of a mountain, suggesting comparisons with the Helen mine at Michipicoten. A complete plant of mining machinery is now on the way to the mine and will soon be installed. The company expects to ship ore to the Canadian Soo this fall. The Alice A., which has been regarded as one of the promising gold mines in the Seine River district, has been leased by a newly-formed English company known as the British Ontario Gold Company, Limited, for a term of 99 years, as the result of the efforts of Col. J. S. Hillyer, formerly of Duluth and now of London, England. The new company includes in its directorate Col. Engledue, who headed a syndicate which did considerable exploratory work in western Ontario several years ago. The agreement calls for development work at the rate of 200 tons of ore a day for 300 days in the year. The capital of the company is $£ 300,000$, and the property leased covers 1,152 acres.
-The continuous rains in Manitoba and the Northern country are interfering seriously with construction work as well as threshing operations. Speaking of the work on the Canadian Northern line to Port Arthur an official of that road stated that if the present conditions continue it will be difficult to get very much done this season, and it is quite impossible to say how far work will be on before the winter sets in. Even considering the scarcity of men the work would most likely have been through to Port Arthur by October 31st. Regarding the unthreshed wheat in Manitoba this official said: "If there is not a change soon the damage cannot fail to be considerable. I do not see why the farmers of Manitoba do not stack their grain as soon as it is cut. I am sure there was time
enough this year for the whole crop to be put into stack. Yet very little of it is, and the consequences will be great damage in many ways to the crop. If it was well stacked it would be safe until next spring. The farmers have had repeated lessons on this point, but they do not seem to profit by them." The different elevator companies who have headquarters in Winnipeg have decided to stop buying wheat for the present. This has been decided upon

Telegrams :-" Install,"Middleshrungh


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in the interest of the producer, as a large quantity of "no grade". wheat put on the foreign market at present would have a bad effect on the balance of the crop to be marketed. Deliveries of grain at C.P.R. points were reported light, owing to wet weather, threshing throughout the country has practically ceased. Grain men say the country wants a month of dry weather to get its crop threshed. A later report published on another page shows conditions to be greatly improved.
-Eastern Tównships, Que., Notes.-At a special meeting of the Richmond Town Council, held recently, the by-law authorizing the town to take $\$ 10,000$ stock in the Bridge Company was passed. The by-law will be submitted to the people October 8.-Potatoes are reported to be turning out badly in the Townships. Rot, due to wet weather in September, has done much damage.-The bronchos from the Northwest sold to Eastern Townships farmers this summer are turning out badly. A large percentage have died.-The directors of the Molsons Bank have decided to close their Valleyfield branch. Its collections, etc., will be taken over by the Hochelaga Bank.-The buildings of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, are to be of mammoth proportions, and three stories high. Two hundred men are now employed, and the work is going forward rapidly. The dam is finished and the company has purchased 1,400 acres of land along the St. Francis, which has been surveyed into lots and streets for a village. About fifteen acres of this is cleared up ready for building. A large hotel will be erected. The company expects to turn out two hundred tons of pulp per day.
-Advices received from Manitoba state the weather has cleared up and threshing operations are now in full blast. The outlook for continuous fine weather for some weeks is good. Threshing will not be completed for about six weeks. In previous years with ordinary crops it has been about finished at this date. The amount of wheat in store at country points at Canadian Pacific Railway stations at the close of the week ending September 28 , shows that the wet weather has not had so bad an effect on the deliveries as was anticipated. On Saturday the amount in store aggregated $1,661,000$ bushels. Shipments through Winnipeg, according to the daily report of Inspector Horn, will equal that of the previous week. Not including Saturday, the shipments for the week were 1,144 cars, against the entire shipment for the previous week of 1,471 cars. For the previous week, ending Saturday, September 21, there were $1,455,865$ bushels of wheat in store, which would
indicate that the deliveries for the last week at elevators in Manitoba were something over a million and a half bushels of wheat.
-The following company notices appear in the current issue of the Ontario Gazette: The Longford Quarry Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a share capital of $\$ 50,000-\mathrm{McFarland}$, Gray and Southgate, Limited, have been incorporated with a share capital of $\$ 200,000$, to carry on the dry goods business in Toronto now conducted under the firm name of McFarland, Gray and Southgate. The Canada Grip-Quinine Company, Limited, have been incorporated with a share capital of $\$ 500,000$. Head office, Brockville. The provisional directors are: Hon. Chas. W. Merriman, U. S. Consul; Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Thomas Tompkins, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cole, and W. F. Jackson, all of Broskville.-The Dominion Laundry Soap Co., Limited, has been incorporated with a share capital of $\$ 20,000$. Head office, Toronto.-The Black Eagle Gold Mining Company, Limited, the Canada Hammock Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Paris, Ont., the Hull Electric Company, and the Dominion Portland Cement Company have also been licensed to carry on business in Ontario.
-The tariff rates adopted by the Government telegraph service for the recently completed Yukon telegraph line have been issued by the Government. The local rates at present in force on the line beyond Atlin are to be continued. The rate for any office on the line, above or below Atlin, to or from Ashcroft, is to be on the basis of 50 cents for the first 100 miles, and 25 cents for each additional 100 miles, which would figure out from Dawson to Asheroft $\$ 4.50$ for 10 words and Atlin to Asheroft $\$ 3$ for 10 words, the usual proportionate rate for additional words being 30 and 20 cents respectively. For through business the proposed rate contemplates 30 cents for additional words where the 10 words each is over $\$ 4$; 20 cents for aditional words $\$ 3 \mathrm{up}$ to $\$ 4 ; 15$ cents for additional words $\$ 2$ up to $\$ 3$, and 10 cents for additional words $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 2$. The cable rate will be 35 cents per word with a minimum of $\$ 4$ from any point on the line. The press rate will be 5 cents a word, with a minimum of $\$ 3$ to all points from Asheroft.
-Later and more reliable estimates of the Manitoba wheat crop, it is pleasing to note, do not lessen former predicted figures. Mr. G. V. Hastings, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, in Montreal this week, estimates the crop of wheat for Manitoba and the Territories at $46,000,000$ bushels, out of which there would

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be a surplus for sale of something like $42,000,000$ bushels. The great bulk of the present crop grades No. 1 hard, although the late rains have bleached a portion, and some of it will lose in consequence. Fortunately, the major part of the crop was threshed before the rains, and is either in store at receiving elevators or in farmers' granaries. Last year, nearly all the wheat was low grade, so that the farmers did not benefit by the comparatively high prices. This year the price is lower, but the grade is higher, and there is abundance. The above company has taken in more wheat in some elevators during the few days that have expired since threshing began than it did for the whole of the season last year.
-Strike matters are reported to have reached an acute stage at Rossland, B.C., R. J. Frecheville, the newly appointed London Le Roi director, who has been sent out by the shareholders to investigate the mine management and the labor situation, arrived and will commence his investigation at once. The Dominion Government agent who was sent to investigate the alleged open violations of the alien labor act, has forwarded his report to Ottawa, and is waiting instructions before deporting the Missouri miners brought in. The Police Magistrate in two recent test cases fined a contractor $\$ 550$ for importing alien miners, against the provisions of the Act, and the evidence and judgment were sent to the Minister of Justice, with the request that the men brought there should be deported under the Act. It is stated that unless the law is enforced there is likely to be more or less trouble, particularly between the newcomers from Missouri and the local miners, who for the most part have their homes in Rossland.

[^1]58,193 . The population of Ottawa as given by the Dominion census taken in April was 59,902 . The increase in the population as per the 1901 municipal assessment over that of 1900 was 1,191 , so it will be seen that the augmentation of population has doubled this year as compared with last. The total revenue of the city to be collected by general taxes this year amounts to $\$ 592,000$. City Collector Seguin stated that during the month of Septeaber when the discount was available a total of about $\$ 305,000$ was collected and the showing thus made is consequently very satisfactory. In the corresponding period of last year $\$ 248000$ was taken in. Monday, the last day of the discount period was a particularly heavy day, nearly $\$ 90$,000 having been collected.
-To know that elsewhere higher prices are being paid is sometimes consoling to the man who sees a liberal growth in his butcher's bill. The New York Herald publishes the following as the prices retail butchers pay for meats at the present time compared with prices of a year ago: Wholesale Price. 1901. 1900. Lb. Lb. Pork, loins ............ . ..... ........... 14c $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Pork, hams... ... ... ... .. ... ... .... .. 13c 10e California hams (shoulders).. .. .. .. .. 10 c 6c Beef dressed in carcass... .............. $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ 8c
 Veal ................................................ 12c 9 c Chickens
$131 / 2 \mathrm{c} \quad 91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$
Wholesalers and retailers in that city agree that the price of pork was never higher than at present, and that it will go still higher.
-A dispatch from Antwerp states that the Northwestern sailed on the 25 th ult. for Montreal and Chicago with a

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## SHIPエ世Y, ENGLAND.


#### Abstract

-The Department of Fisheries learns that the experimental planting of the lakes of eastern Nova Scotia with Rocky Mountain trout, which was carried out two years ago, has proved a complete success. A fine specimen of the justly esteemed "Rainbow" trout, which is regarded on the Pacific Coast as one of the finest game fish, and of superior qualities for the table, has been received here for examination by Prof. Prince. It is a fine specimen, weighing about $11 / 2$ pounds, and is shapely and well fed. Prof. Prince thinks that the rainbow trout is admirably adapted for introduction into the waters of Ontario, as well as of the Maritime Provinces. It is a brilliant, silvery fish, abundantly speckled with black and marked by a rose-tinted band along each section of the body. Abont 20,000 young rainbow trout were shipped to Lord Strathcona's Lakes at Glencoe, Scotland, where they have proved a marked success.


-A serious state of affairs caused by extraordinarily low water in the southwest and northwest branches of the Mirimachi River, N.B., and its tributaries has been reported to the Department of Fisheries. These waters which stretch for a distance of nearly 200 miles are almost dry on account of the lack of rain, none having fallen for the past three months, and there is not enough water above the tidal limits to enable the salmon to move up. Consequently the river and its tributaries are alive with fine salmon, waiting for the water to rise. This state of things has not occurred for over twenty years, and the fisheries officers find it extremely difficult to prevent the wholesale destruction of fish. Since 1893, when there a phenomenal abundance of salmon, the present season has not been approached for the immensity of the runs of salmon.

[^2]committee of the Western Dairymen's Association, sent over at different times during June, July, and August 140 boxes of cheese, which were scored by expert judges, The exhibits were the products of fifty-seven cheese factories of Ontario, situated in both east and west, and included a fine lot from the Ontario Agricultural College. According to the rules of the exposition, any exhibit scoring 94 points or over would receive a diploma, and of the Ontario August cheese, which was last scored, only one package failed to reach this standard, while some of the packages scored as high as $991 / 2$ per cent.
-Chicago advices report that the lead producers of the country, stirred by the reported projection of a great $\$ 20,000,000$ trust under the Whitney-Ryan-Guggenheim Smelter Syndicate, are planning a close combination of the producing interests Their object, it is stated, is to get into a position where they will not be at the merey of the smelting combine. The plan, as set forth, is to form a corporation of moderate capital which shall become the selling agency of the producers. The producers plan, also, to store their product when the conditions of the market make such action advisable, or to curtail production. It is not proposed to combine the ownership of the mining properties. Several conferences of influential producers of lead are reported to have been held in Chicago recently and it is stated that the movement has taken definite form.
-Bananas are likely to find a better market shortly through a new form of use for which they are being secured. The United States Consul at Coburg, Germany, has informed the Department of State at Washington that dried banana meal finds a ready sale in Europe, owing to its great nutritive power. So far as the consul is informed, Jamaica merchants are the only exporters of this article to Europe. He suggests that the Southern States should pay some attention to the industry, which promises before long to be a large and paying one. As an addition to milk, soups, meat stews, etc., banana meal is very palatable, imparting a delicate, pleasant flavor. Great

# Telegraphic Address : <br> "CRAIG TAYLOR, STOCKTON." <br> Oll \& Passenger Shlps Twin Screws, \&c. <br> Craig, Taylor \& Co., 



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Thornaby Shipbailding Yard,

GRAVING DOCK
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Stockion-on-Tees, England.

Special estimates to Canadians underthe New Tarifta
care should be taken in drying the ripe fruit to prevent any decayed parts from getting into the meal.
-Assurance is given of the success of the experimental sugar beet crops now maturing throughout Ontario, which must give a considerable impetus to the industry. Prof. Shuttleworth of the Agricultural College, who has charge of the experiments, informed Hon. Mr. Dryden in a recent interview that the quality of the beets now appears to be considerably above the standard. There is yet two weeks before harvesting, in which the beets may accumulate sugar. The department arranged in the spring for the planting of beets by about two score farmers at each of fourteen centres, so that when the reports are finally in a fair idea of Ontario's capability in this direction may be gained. Already a number of companies have been formed for the purpose of establishing factories.
-Low water and the sawdust nuisance threaten to shorten the navigation season at Otfawa. The ireighters of the Ottawa Forwarding Company's line are reported to have been running under difficulty. Some days ago the freight steamer Hall was unable to secure entrance at the foot of the locks owing to the presence both within and without the gates of large quantities of sawdust. The situation was made worse by the low water. The steamers Welshman and Harry Bate were in the same predicament early in the week and had to be lightened. The absence of docking facilities at the foot of the locks rendered the work of unloading the steamers a difficult one,

## The "SHAW"

..Patent Improved Valve..


FOR STEAM OR WATER
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## JOSEPH SHAW,

ALBERT WORKS. HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

Tugs had to go to the assistance of the Hall a few days ago to enable her to mum $n=\ldots$ ay into the locks.
-Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of
rnings and expenses: earnings and expenses:

July 1st to Aug. Aug.,1901.

31, 1901. Gross earnings .................33,118,551.32 \$5,970,006.63 Working expenses
$\qquad$ 1,812,919.23

3,568,507.60
Net profits . . $\$ 1,305,632.09 \quad \$ 2,401,499.03$ In August, 1900, the net profits were $\$ 1,054,475.60$; and from July 1st to August 31, 1900, there was a net profit of $\$ 1,938,849.50$. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for August $\$ 251,156.49$; and from July 1st to August 31, $\$ 462,649.53$.
-The latest experiments with improved cold storage facilities on ocean vessels have proved very successful. An Ottawa letter states that when the Minister of Agriculture and Professor Robertson were in England in the summer, arrangements were made to have a number of steamers fitted up with an improved system of cooling and circulating cooled air through the parts of the ships where cheese and apples are carried. So far as experiments and experience have gone this season, these have been a great success. Most satisfactory reports have been received of the cheese ex steamship Hurona of the Thomson line, from Montreal to London, the first ship to sail from Canada fitted with the improved system of refrigeration and circulation of cooled air.

TYNE IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED Steel and Iron Shipbuilders and Repairers.



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MOTORS, HAULING FANS, RESISTANCES, MACHINERY, SWITCH BOARDS, STARTING SWITCHES.

And All Kinds_ of Mining Machinery,
principal subject discussed at a meeting of the cabinet on the 1st instant, was that of a cable to Hawaii, Gnam and the Philippines. It is understood that propositions have been made to lay a commercial cable from San Francisco to connect these islands, and the question under discussion was whether under the peace treaty with Spain the U.S. could authorize or in any way encourage the laying of such cable by private parties. The Attorney-General will prepare a statement for the President, covering all of the questions involved.
-The Dominion customs revenue during the month ended October 1st, amounted to $\$ 2,755,541$, as compared with $\$ 2,472,731$ in September of last year, an increase of $\$ 282,-$ 810. For the first three months of the present fiscal year there is an increase of $\$ 488,924$ in the customs revenue, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:-

-Some interesting facts appear from the late census of Germany. According to a Berlin dispatch, -there are now 442 German cities with populations ranging between ten thousand and one hundred thousand. In 1816 Germany had $24,833,000$ inhabitants; in $1885,36,114,000$, and now by the last census, the inhabitants number $56,345,000$. Prussia's population nearly tripled in the same time. In 1816 it was $13,700,000$, and in $190034,463,000$. The great increase in the population of German cities is attributed to a retrograde movement in agriculture, which has driven

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 Highland שuhisky Distillers, Blenders and Bottlers to Wholesale Trade only. PROPRIETORS OF GLENCADAM DISTILLERY, Brechin, Forfarshire, where the Best Sootch Barley only is used.Standard Blends of Fine Scotch Whiskies, of all ages from new to 20 years old. Buyers' own Brands or Labels alone used when desired.
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|  | Wholesale Whiaky 24 to 31 Dock St., and Merchants Dis- TILLERB \& BLENDERs. $\mathbf{2 6}$ to $\mathbf{3 9}$ North Lindsay st. <br> All communications should be addressed to Head Office, Dock St. |  | A Safer Drink has never yet been brewed than . . <br> Watson's <br> Undoubtedly the Finest Imported. <br> Chard \& Co . <br> Agents for Oansda, <br> 28 <br> HOSPITAL ST, <br> MONTREAL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

the population from the country towns to the big munipalities.

We learn from Coaticook, Que., that owing to the Penman Manufacturing Company not having fulfilled the conditions under which their bonus and exemption from taxation was due, the council has decided that the bonus has been forefited, and have taxed the property. The proprietors have requested the council to reconsider their decision. The request has been granted.-Councillor Shurtleff has secured a contract to erect an $\$ 18,000$ building at Asbestos. This building is being erected by the New York Asbestic Company, for the purpose of treating the rock from which the fibre has been removed.

London advices report that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes has bought another London railroad, or, rather, he has contracted for 999 years with the Great Northwestern to take over its suburban business and the franchise for the projected underground road to extend from Holborn to Finsbury Park. Parliament will be asked to grant a franchise for a link, less than a mile long, to connect this line with Mr. Yerkes's Brompton and Piccadilly line. Both lines connect with the district (underground) railway, giving te Mr . Yerkes control, altogether, of forty-six miles of road.

New York advices state that a trek of Mexico is coutemplated by the Boers. Part of the land is the Flore-

## ESTABLISERED 182\% <br> H. HENOERSON \& SONS, <br> <br> Tanners and Curriers.

 <br> <br> Tanners and Curriers.}Makers of Leather Belting and Fire Hose. LADYBANK LEATHER WORKS, AND OUNDEE Scolland,
DUDHOPE \& PLEASAICE TAYYARDS, $\longrightarrow$ SPECIALTIES
Oak Bark Tanned Strap Butts.
Oak Bark Tanned Harness Leather.
Best Curried Black and Stained Harness and Trace Backs, and
all Leathers for Saddlers' Purposes. all Leathers for Saddlers' Purposes. Leather Belting-Single and Double.
Mechanical Leathers of Every Description, for Foundries, Shipbuilding Yards, Jute, Cotton. Flax and Woollen Mills.
Pump Leathers and Hydraulic Rings, etc., etc.
Walrus Leather in sides from $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ to $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick. Medal \& Htghest Award, Centennisl Exhibition, Mzubourars, 1888,
shales estate, a concession from the Government of Mexico to certain financiers, one of whom is a member of the House of Commons. The purchase price has been set down at $\$ 2,500,000$, which will buy $20,000,000$ acres, this being the aggregate of two concessions now in the hands of syndicates. The smaller of the two estates comprises $5,000,000$ acres. This land has a seaboard of 200 miles and will thus offer shipping facilities, which were denied to the Boers in South Africa and which they so much desired.
-The Post Office Department gives notice that the summer arrangements for the despatch of mails to Dawson and other places in the Yukon district are liable to be brought to a close at any moment, and that when this takes place, it will be necessary, as in previous winter seasons, to restrict the mails to letters and a limited quantity of newspapers, preference being given to single papers addressed to private individuals. The department cannot guarantee the transmission to the Yukon of any matter other than letters after Oct. 1st.
-Preliminary steps were taken at a recent meeting of the stockholders of three leather manufacturing companies of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for the formation of a leather combination. At first, it is stated, the new company, which will be known as the Standard Leather Company, now having a nominal capital of $\$ 1,000$, will be capitalized at $\$ 400,000$. Later efforts are to be made to combine with large patent leather interests in other parts of the United States, with a capitalization of between $\$ 80,000,000$ and $\$ 100,000,000$.

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High Grade Cycle Fittings, Motors
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## "PERFECT" SCOTCH WHISKY.

This Whisky hasebeen well known for nearly a centary. During that period it has not varied in character. There is nothing finer in the market. Made solely from home-grown barley, and sold perfectly matured when seven and ten years old.

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[^3]
## A. Kinghorn \& Co.,

Phœnix Ironworks, Millwood, TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.


Single Action Power Squaring Shears.

Canadians have $331 / 3$ per cent. in their favor by purchasing these Machines, under the New Canadian Tariff.

It it said that the scheme will be carried out this winter. Vesselmen say many benefits would be derived from such an unification as this. Rates would be established on a uniform basis, and held thus, enabling lumber merchants to dispose of their products on an equal market footing.
-Some high-priced Toronto real estate has been changing hands lately. The property bounded by the southeast corner of King and Jordan streets and the northeast corner of Melinda and Jordan was sold last week at the price of nearly $\$ 200,000$. The King and Jordan corner was bought for about $\$ 150,000$, or nearly $\$ 3,000$ a foot, and the lot to the south was bought for $\$ 44,000$. The whole block has a frontage on King and Melinda streets of 47 feet 3 inches, and on Jordan street of 168 feet.
-The Canadian Niagara Power Company has awarded the contract for the large tunnel and portal to Mr. A. C. Douglas. The price is over half a million dollars, and the work is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1903. The tunnel will be 2,200 feet in length and 19 by 21 feet in diameter. It will be bricked throughout the same as the tumel on the American side. The contractor has the shaft sunk to the required depth, and will immediately commence the work of drilling.
-The British steamer Monmouthshire, trading between Pacific Coast ports and China, and Japan, has been sold to the Quebec Steamship Company, and will be used on the Windward Island route by her new owners. The Mon-

## THOMAS C. KEAY,

Engineer and Machine Merchant, Mill Furnisher, Shuttle, Bobbin and Picker Maker.

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ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FLAX, JUTE, HEMP AND TOW MACHINERY.

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As Sapplied to His Mifosty's Government.

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> Special Quotation under New Tariff.

> $J O H N H O L I M E S$Export Bottlers and Cordial Makers, UNIVRRSITY ATENUE Belfast. Ireland. Thergram: MRescroantiv, Butrast.


Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.
$\rightarrow \rightarrow$ PURE $K$ SILENT MallT WHISY (Distilled exclusively from the Highest Quality of Scotch Malt.) ROSEBANK DISTILLERY, Ld., FALKIRK, SGOTLAND.
mouthshire is a steel screw steamer, built at Glasgow, Scotland, 1886, for the Jenkin Shire line of London. Her dimensions are: Length, 344 feet; breadth, 40 feet 4 inches; depth, 26 feet, 5 inches; gross tonnage, 2,874 tons.
-The Leyland Line Steamship Company has, it is reported, arranged with the Great Northern Railway Company to keep its steamers running to Liverpool from Quebec until January, with the object of showing that the Lower St. Lawrence can be navigated six weeks longer than has been the practice, if not throughout the winter. There is said to be plenty of cargo to keep the vessels fully employed.
-An extensive sale of timber limits is reported to have been negotiated, by which Klock Bros.' limits on the Kippewa, have become the property of Mr. Robert Hurdman of Ottawa. The purchase price is in the vicinity of $\$ 380$,000 . These limits are located around Ross Lake and embrace some hundred square miles. They are among the largest limits in the Kippewa district.
-Winnipeg advices state that men have commenced laying the rails on the Forrest extension of the C.P.R. The new line extends for thirty miles west through Daly and Woodworth. The entire line will extend 42 miles to the Assinboine River.-Plans are published for the construction of a mammoth apartment block for Winnipeg, to be erected by a Chicago syndicate. The estimated cost is $\$ 250,000$.
-The Crown Attorney of the Parry Sound Ont.,district, at Toronto recently stated that although little was heard outside nowadays of copper mining at the Sound, development work was being carried on to some extent, and he hoped to see a prosperous industry yet established there. At the McGown mine a shaft had been sunk 250 feet, which showed a continuous vein of copper ore of 3 to 4 per cent. purity.
-It appears that the feasibility of navigating the St. Lawrence River in the winter season is to be given a practical test. The ice crusher Algoma, used last year in Green Bay, Mich., is reported sold to a Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., prospector, and will be used this winter in endeavoring to keep a channel open between Montreal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
-The Grand Trunk Railway Company has awarded the contract for the erection of a new elevator at Port Edward to replace one recently burned. The new elevator will be considerably larger than the one destroyed, having a capacity of $1,500,000$ bushels and will be completed and in operation within twelve months.

Telegraphic〔Address: "SPINDLES, BOLTON."

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Manufactarers of all kiads of
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#### Abstract

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FLEXIBLE $\begin{gathered}\text { and othor } \\ \text { kfnador } \\ \text { RING } \\ \text { SPINDLES. }\end{gathered}$

# A. \& RTHWITITES \& CO. 


-From Moncton, N.B., it is learned that dykes were broken at several points on the Petitcodiac river by the tide on the 30th ult., which is said to have been the highest since the Saxby gale. Two wash-outs occurred on the Intercolonial, sixty feet being carried away near Dorchester, and thirty.feet near Sackville. The trains were delayed for several hours.
-The crop outlook in India is assuring. A dispatch from simla says the apprehension that the early withdrawal of the monsoon might seriously affect the crops and the sowings for the spring harvest has been relieved by rainfall everywhere, except in a few provinces. The prospects are now good.
-The Dominion revenue derived from customs for the three months ending 30th September amounts to $\$ 8,035$,094. This is an increase of $\$ 488,924$ or nearly half a million dollars over the corresponding period of last year. The increase for the month over September, 1900, was \$282,810.
-Four companies are said to be considering the proposition of shipbuilding at Halifax, two being Scotch and two English. The companies expect bonuses of $\$ 200,000$ and $\$ 300,000$ from Halifax and Dartmouth respectively, which are presumably payable by the local Government.
-The Customs report for the port of Montreal shows an increase of $\$ 57,644.93$, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Following are the collections for the months of September, 1900-1901: Sept., 1900, \$738,024.21; Sept., 1901, \$795,689.14.
"Every Factory in Canada should "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand.

## The J. C. McLaren Belting Co,

 meroarMONTREAL, TORONTO. VANOOUVER.
-The stockholders of the Rutland Railroad in special session at Rutland recently, ratified the proposition for the consolidation of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway Company with the Rutland Railroad Company.
-A dispatch from Vienna says in effect that AustriaHungary has intimated to Germany that the dual kingdom will not conclude a commercial treaty with her on the basis of the proposed German tariff.
-Belleville, Ont., advices state that a hitch has arisen in connection with the sale of the electric street railway, recently reported. In consequence the transfer has not yet been made, and is the subject of negotiation.

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Invertments in Oanada,
[Worid Wid Pouriss, ]
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## Journal of $\mathbb{C o m m e r t e}$.

THE CANADIAN

Montreal, Friday, October 4th, 1901.

THE GREAT U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.
Under this caption we continue the republication of the paper prepared by Messrs. Hobson and Macrosty for the Contemporary Review, the early portion of which appeared in our issue of 6th September. A few interpolations and alterations are deemed necessary in this portion of the series also:

Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the operations of the Steel Trust so far as regards the growth and final triumph of the free trade idea, the immediate practical fact is that both. Great Britain and Germany may at any moment expect keen competition in all departments of

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE A As Surfance COMPANY.

## Established 18\%4. OAPITAL, - $\$ 10,000,000$

Head Office,
Cansalian Branch Head Office. TOPONO Hesd OHICE, HAS. BOOMER, Manager. R. P. Templaton, Assistant-Manager.
C. R. G. JOHNSON, Resident Agent, MONTREAL. 1723 Notre Dame St.

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2. RESERVES.-The Imperial Life holds relatively the strongest re. serves of any Cansdian Life Insurance Company. SSETS.-For every $\$ 100$ of liabilities to Policy-h
perial Life holds $\$ 18 u$ of securely invested assets.
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the world's steel trade. At the present moment it is true that the American home demand is keeping the steel mills of America fully employed, and for some months British and German steel manufacturers will

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

## THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

 Shows that the 1900 Business BroughtAn Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus ..AND..<br>An increase in Insurance in Force.

Net Surplus, $\quad$ - $\$ 1,187,617.68$.
Total Leath Claims Paid since Organization, over FURTY-SIX MILLION DULLARS.

EXCELLENT PUSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in ev $\rightarrow$, ,
 find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VORK FOR. Further information enpplied by any of the Managers. CAN WORK FOR. Further information suppied by any or or Europe.
Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building,
NEW YORK CIT
Montreal Office, - La Presse Building.
t. W. P. PATTERSON, Gem. Man

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(Imgtituted in the beien of Queen anne, A. D. 1714.)

## Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - - $\$ 16,000,006$

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.
Canada branct
Oor. St. Jamen and MeGill Streets, - MONIKRAL.
T. L. MORRISEY, Manager
scarcely feel the full force of American competition. Even three years ago Mr. Carnegie could declare that Europe had become a "dumping-ground" for American surplus; and now it needs only the slightest relaxation of effective demand in the United States to compel the Steel Trust to ship its products to foreign markets. There cannot be the slightest doubt on this point. Already the metal markets in Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and London are being affected by the weekly reports as to the parity between production and demand in the United States. Is there a temporary lull in the American market, then the British manufacturer may expect to hear of prompt quotations from the agents of the American Trust in is country. Prices immediately slacken, sometimes even without substantial reason. The American Steel Trust is a standing threat to a "panicky" British market. If this be so to-day, when American steel manufacturers are busy with home buyers, what will be the state of the British markat when there is a large surplus of American steel over and beyond American needs? This is not precisely a new state of things, for there has been successful American competition in wire products, in structural steel, and in rails prior to the formation of the Steel Trust.
It has been pointed out that the Steel Trust is, after all, only a combination of combinations. If, therefore, under the smaller combinations, and mainly as the outcome of the American faculty of working co-operatively, American competition has proved itself to be an important factor, this will be much more the case when the combinations themselves have combined and practically eliminated the more wasteful elements of competition. Some of the smaller constituent companies of the Trust, as President Schwab has pointed out, have not been favourably
situated in the past for foreign business, since their surplus was too small to justify the establishment of extensive and expensive foreign agencies. With the consolidation of foreign agencies that disadvantage disappears. It has been also shown how the constituent sections of the Trust have ceased to compete with each other, save in the direction of intense emulation to excel. in the direction of reducing the cost of production. Through their President, they have avowed their intention of cutting prices to any extent to secure foreign trade in order to keep their mills running full, even if there should be a loss in so doing.* Nothing can be conceived more dangerous than for English manufacturers to ignore the significance of this latest development of industry.

Hitherto the chief difficulty which American manufacturers have had to face has been the maintenance of regular and uninterrupted trade relations with foreign consumers. Americans have lost enormously in the past by capriciousness. One day they would be in the market selling at unheard-of prices, and then, for months nothing more would be heard from them. The result of this has been a disposition on the part of consumers to use the Americans only as a convenience; to buy from them only when all else has failed. A successful business connection cannot be built up in this way. Prompt at ention to the requests of all possible customers in small as in big things is essential. The leaders of the Steel Trust are alive to this weakness in their armour and for the future their agents in Europe and elsewhere will be able to rely upon selling a fixed quantity of steel, whether market prices serve or not. A certain proportion of the output of the Trust will be allocated to foreign markets to be sold even at a loss, if needs must [although this is latterly looked upon as unnecessary owing to the cheapness with which iron ore is procured and transported], for the express purpose of keeping in organic touch with the consumer and of luring him away from the home products to which he naturally turns. This means the thin end of the wedge; it means that for the future American competition will be a permanent factor. And, of course, immediately the demand in America slackens this wedge will be driven in farther and farther.
"There seems no doubt," say the writers, "that Great Britain can produce pig-iron as cheaply as the United States, but it is beyond cavil that under present conditions British manufacturers are behind their American colleagues in the manufacture of tin-plate, soft steel billets, plates and strips, and, indeed, of Bessemer steel generally. [The Steel Corporation claim they can outrival the world in the cheapness of their ore.] The British manufacturer is not blameable for this. One reason alone largely exonerates him from any blame as to slackness. It is this: the conditions which obtain in British industry are far more complex than they are in America. For example, a British steel maker may to-day be called upon to roll steel carbonized to a certain proportion; to-morrow, for other purposes, the proportion may have to be altered. The strong position of the American manufacturer lies in the fact that with his specialised plants he is able continuously to roll enormous quantities with the constituent parts in fixed proportions. This disadvan-

[^4]tage under which British makers of necessity labour is inherent in the British commercial system. As long as the present system continues, that is to say, as long as habits of isolation characterise British practice, the difficulty will continue. The United States Steel Corporationby adapting to manufacture the principle of association, have at one spring left their British competitors behind in this respect. Those who desire to follow up the technical side of the problem in greater detail would do well to study the proceedings of the May meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute. At that meeting a paper was read by Mr. William Garrett, of Cleveland, Ohio, in which a very thorough comparison was made between American and British rolling mill practice. Mr. Garrett's paper is not one which Englishmen will read with any sense of pleasure, any more than Frenchmen may be expected to peruse the details of the Battle of Waterloo with delight: But the statements made by a practical man like Mr. Garrett must be faced, and without delay. In the discussion which followed his paper, the ironmasters present betrayed, more or less consciously, the weakness of their own position. For example, Sir Lowthian Bell discussed the question of capital outlay on works. He remarked that we were in a totally different position from that of the American ironmaster, who was about to erect an entirely new works at an expense, say, of $£ 25,000$. He might choose to go to the expense of $£ 25,000$ in order to make steel or iron as cheaply as it could be made, so far as mechanical means were concerned. But the English ironmaster was differently circumstanced, because if he spent $£ 25,000$ in order to effect that saving, he would have to sacrifice the $£ 25,000$ he had laid out already- and consequently the American manufacturer had the advantage. Mr. Walter Dixon, in the same discussion, hit upon two points of real importance. Commenting upon the readiness with which Americans will exchange old works for new, he said he had been told by a well-known American manufacturer, a few years before, that they could not make tin-plates at their old works. The American's statement was colossal in its simplicity. "There are the old "works; there are six hundred thousand dollars gone "there, and if the concern is of any use to you, you can "have it; it is no use to us." Mr. Dixon went on to recognise frankly that Americans did, bona fide, make money in the manufacture of iron and steel, and that there was really nothing in the charge that they made their money by combinations and Stock Exchange manipulation. The second point made by the speaker was that when visiting works in America he gained the general impression that men under 35 years of age controlled the policy of the iron and steel trade. At the end of the discussion, Mr . Garrett genially remarked that he had come to England to "put a little ginger to the "Englishman." It is much to be hoped that the ginger so enthusiastically applied will result in healthy stimulation.
In dealing then with the U.S. Steel Corporation as a competitive factor in the world's market these facts cannot be ignored. It is already seen that the officials of the trust are agreed upon the importance of cultivating a foreign trade. They admit that their foreign trade in itself is not sufficiently profitable to keep their works going, but they are fully aware that low export prices must be quoted not only in order to secure-a foreign trade as a second line of defence in maintaining the home trade, but for the purpose also of systematically
tempting foreigners to extend their preference to America rather than to Great Britain or Germany. "We do not think," say the writers, "we are overstating the truth when we say that, given a continuance of the present conditions in America and the present conditions in Great Britain, the supremacy in the foreign steel trade will rest with America. Aoreign trade obviously depends upon the possession (1) of raw materials, (2) of a mercantile marine, and (3) of strong commercial organisation. Applying these tests to the Steel Trustn there cannot, we think, be any doubt that the advantage lies with our trans-Atlantic kinsmen. They have certainly got the trade organisation, and despite the recent large discoveries of ore in Norway, they have an enormous advantage in the quantity and situation of their raw materials." In the Lake Superior region the supply of hillside iron ore is illimitable, and requires only the steam shovel to load it on trains which convey it to vessels for Conneaut or Cleveland in Ohio. Their recent purchases of steamship lines show that they are determined to establish a mercantile marine which will be much accelerated when a system of shipping bounties is introduced, an event likely to occur at a time not far distant. More than all this, they have the will to secure the world's trade and are setting about it with characteristic energy. The new shopkeeper in a district will, in the nature of things, cut prices to attract to himself the trade he desires. The analogy holds good in the larger concerns of commercial life.

## VI.

"In view, then, of the developments described, what is the future of the British steel industry? We believe there is reality in Mr. Schwab's threat to cut prices as soon as it suits his purpose. This threat will, we imagine, become a living fact immediately after a further augmentation of the American mercantile marine. Whether the Steel Trust will in the course of time absorb the Dominion Steel Company of Canada or not, the facts as they are are sufficiently serious. The Dominion Steel Company may for some time to come, for its own purposes, be a thorn in the side of the large merger. Its supply of raw material is large and even cheaper than the American supplies;-(this is questioned) - its political privileges are many and valuable. But its capital and the energy which directs it come entirely from the States side of the border; its general manager, formerly erved in one of the constituent companies of the 'Trust. Considerable fear is even now expressed by Canadians lest Mr. Morgan should swallow up their new infant industry, and it looks as if there may be a curious contest between national feeling and business influence. On the whole it seems inevitable that, unless the Canadian Government should boldly nationalise the Dominion Steel Company* sooner or later there will be either an agreement as to fixed prices, or an actual organic connection between the two concerns. In any case the Dominion Steel Company is as much a menace to the British ironmaster as to the American Trust."

If, therefore, the British steel manufacturer is to hold his own in the future, he has got to solve two or three urgent problems. He must, first of all, make his peace with the trade unions. How is this to be done? Chiefly, by dealing sympathetically with the progressive elements in the unions. The trade unions connected with the iron trades have, like everybody else, their special difficul-
ties of domestic politics. Take, for example, the most powerful union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. A study of the inner politics of this great body of operative engineers will throw a flood of light upon the situation. It is sometimes said, and perhaps truly, that the trade unionist is so conservative that he has failed to recognize the true economic bearings of the growth of automatic machinery. But the most intelligent men in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers are all for a frank acceptance of automatic machinery, subject to the proper safeguarding of the wages of their members. As things are now, the unionist does not regard with kindly eye the introduction of automatic machinery, because he is an all-round mechanic. Hitherto, his great aim has been to maintain or even to raise, the value of his own hand labour. The introduction of the automatic ma-chine-tool has meant to him the elevation of the nonunionist and the non-skilled workman into a specialist of low wages and with a relatively small stock of mechanical skill. The machine worker in nine cases out of ten, is. under the rules and practice of the union, precluded from joining it. And so the union, as such, has seen the area of activity of the non-unionist extending and apparently its own area of activity contracting.
Up to now the conservative element has controlled the trade, and has, it is thought, failed to gauge the real significance of recent mechanical developments. But the progressive element, ably voiced in this instance by Mr. George N. Barnes, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, is now not only all for a recognition of the new condition of affairs, but is anxious so to change the constitution of the union as to include within its scope and membership the machine man, who otherwise would be, in trade-union parlance, "unskilled." The difficulty of wages, however, has to be cireumvented. The master engineer says naturally that he ought not to be compelled to pay 36 s . or 38 s . (about $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$ ) a week for work which, as he contends, can be equally well done at 27 s. The conservative element says. "You must pay " 36 s . or we strike your workshop"; but the progressive element says, "Let us have a system of graded wages, and " let every operative in the trade, machine-minder or "skilled mechanic, come into the union, and by that " means strengthen the labour element." If this is done, it is contended, the skilled mechanic's prospects are not prejudiced and the machine-minder (in the restricted sense, the specialist) can, by means of organisation, secure better wage conditions than would be otherwise possible under unorganised conditions of labour. There is no necessity that the anticipated drop in wages should be realised, for the operator of a complicated machinetool is anything but an unskilled labourer. The statistics compiled by the United States Department of labour on the returns from thirteen trusts show that the wholesale introduction of automatic machinery has not lowered the level of wages. Comparing the condition of things before and after the formation of the combinations, we find that the number of skilled labourers getting up to ten dollars a week has fallen from 9,915 to 9,349 ; the number getting from ten to fifteen dollars has remained almost stationary, rising only from 14,122 to 14,344 ; while the number earning over fifteen dollars has risen sharply from 9,600 to 16,544 . The "unskilled labourers" show a similar tendency at work, for while the number earning up to eight dollars a week fell from 25,592 to 19,93\%, the number earning over eight dollars rose from $18,0 \% 7$ to $34,2 \% \%$.
"Careful inquiries," say the writers, "lead to the conclusion that if only British manufacturers will eliminate prejudice and bias from the problem there is no reason why they should not make the trade-unions thoroughly useful co-operators in the work that lies before them. First and last, whether on the mechanical side or the human side, the end to be attained is efficiency. The most efficient men are in the unions; nay, more, it is the most efficient men who look upon the unions as a veritable palladium of industrial liberty. We would therefore urge upon all those concerned to adopt a friendly attitude towards the unions. This we regard as one of the essentials to success. To make good this assertion, we renture to quote from an article by Mr. George N. Barnes in the Engineering Magazine of January this year." Mr. Barnes says:

The new unionism seeks to prevent labour organisations being pitted against each other. Its leaders have actively opposed the fomenting of squabbles between rival trades. If at any time it has backed up the old unionism against an incursion of unskilled labour into a trade, it has not done so for the purpose of seeking privileges for one section at the expense of other sections of labour, but because convinced that such an incursion would lead to over-specialisation, with attendant evils. It accepts specialisation as inevitable, but desires to regulate the application of the newer methods arising therefrom, so as to make them harmonise with wider interests than those arising from mere considerations of production.

In.reply to the demand made by so many manufacturers that under a system of piece-work greater production is secured, Mr. Barnes says:

There are two ways only by which piece-work can be wrought smoothly, and with permanent advantage to employers and employed. Where standard price-lists are possible, such may be arranged or agreed to by the employer and the union, and each man or group of men then be left to his own or their own resources. The alternative method-applicable where work is not sufficiently standardised to admit of price-lists-is that the employer should himself price the work (individual bargaining really amounts to that), but guarantee a certain minimum wage, which should, I think, be a certain percentage over and above the day-work rate. The former method safeguards collective bargaining as applied to standardised work. The latter safeguards the interests of both sides in the fixing of prices of other work, as it protects employers against workmen by the stimulus given to the latter to earn more than the guaranteed wage if the price will admit of it, and it protects the employed against employers, inasmuch as, if employers reduce prices to that point which will just yield the day-work rate, workmen will drop into day-work speed and effort. Employers object to this guaranteed wage, because, they say, workmen have been content with such wage, and have not exerted themselves to earn more when such wage was guaranteed. But surely such an argument from employers carries its own refutation and moral. It is a proof of the soundness of the workman's position, since it proves that employers had cut down prices to a point at which it was not possible to earn anything for extra effort. It is inconceivable that workmen would refuse to increase their earnings if they had a chance of doing so. The Fmployers' Federation refuse to recognise or concede either of these two methods of payment of piece-workers, and. as a result, workmen object to piece-work altogether, although it is but fair to say that the practice of many employers has been a good deal better than the precept of the organisation of which they are members.

It is not within the scope of the present purpose to treat in detail all the technical points raised in the discussion upon the relations of labour to the most recent economic developments, But by way of indicating on
what lines future efficiency of labour may in part be gained, the authors quote from one of the most influential of engineering employers, Sir Benjamin C. Browne, who, in an article in the Engineering Magazine for February, deals with "The Application of Piece-work "and the Premium Plan." Sir Benjamin Browne wants to reward workmen according to their skill or attention, but also wants to protect the workmen against the effects of bad management on the part of employers. He then adumbrates a scheme which has much in it to recommend it both to progressive masters and workmen. He says:

The employees are paid never less than their time wages. Should they, however, do their work in less than a given time, they receive, as a premium, payment for some proportion of the difference between the time in which they did the work and the time given them for the work. Thus, suppose a man, working 54 hours a week, performs an operation, for which the time given is nine hours, in six hours, he would, at the end of the week, receive payment for 54 hours' work, plus a certain proportion of 27 hours, he having saved three hours a piece on nine articles. The merit of this system, from the employees' point of view, is that if they are given a time to perform an operation which they consider too small, they can work at an ordinary time rate without loss to themselves. Looked at from the employers' side. if is seen that if work is done under the given time they receive, not only the profit from the increased output of the machines, but also pay a smaller price for each piece.
A variation of the above method is the following: Suppose an engine is to be built to fill an order. An estimate is made of the total number of working hours required to complete it. When the engine is finished, the actual number of hours worked is subtracted from the estimated time, and some proportion of the difference-if the actual time is less than the estimated time is divided amongst the men who worked on the engine, in proportion to the length of time they worked, and they receive pay for this time according to their rating. The advantage claimed for this system is that every man will try to make the other work as hard as, if not harder than himself, it being greatly to each man's interest to prevent any slackness on the part of the others.

It is not for us to ban or bless these proposals; thev are quoted as indicating the spirit in which masters and men should discuss these problems. It may, perhaps, be added that the recent judgment in the House of Lords, in the case of the Taff Vale Railway Company versus the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, although seemingly a set-back to the energies of trade unionists, may in the long run have precisely the effect to be desired. The recognition of registered trade unions as legal entities which may be sued, carries with it implications of far-reaching character. Thus it may be that before long we shall have collective bargaining between emplovers and the unions, backed by legal instruments, and with the sanction of law, as in New Zealand and Victoria. It may prove that employers would prefer, under the new conditions, to bargain with the trade unions, now that they know the legal position. And in the same connection we may note that, carrying such heavy legal responsibilities, the trade unions will, in the future, be very chary ahout entering unon the dubious arbitrament of a strike. In any event, it seems desirable to emphasise the fact that the constant tendency to save profits by reducing wages is a svmptom of incompetence indicating serious organic ill-health.

Branching into another side of the question. it is impossible not to ohserve that the young men in American workshops, who either control or overlook workshop
practice, are not there merely because they are young, but because of the scientific and technical equipment which American colleges can give them. The young American, with three years' training in a technical college, makes acquaintance with the essential elements of his trade. We know of one case of a large American electric company who maintain at the technical colleges, at their own cost, a large number of promising students, who, before long, will enter the service of the company. At the present moment the electrical engineering trade in England is feeling the influence of this educational policy, to the detriment of our own young men and to the material advantage of our American competitors. Technical and scientific training, no matter how much it may be derided by the "practical man," must oe sicured, not only for the sons of British manufacturers. but for all the most promising mechanics.

The recent amalgamation of the firm of Bryant \& May with the Diamond Match Company of Liverpool will-it is to be hoped-long remain the classical instance of the results of neglecting the scientific equipment of business. Until the meeting at which union was agreed upon, everyone believed that if one firm was secure from competition it was Bryant \& May, but the brutal truths bluntly told by Mr. Barber, President of the American Diamond Match Company, which is the parent of the Liverpool concern, effectually dispelled that illusion. He said:

The machinery now keing used in Bryant \& May's factory was the invention of men who had been in the employ of the Diamond Company since its inception, but that machinery was discarded by the company 15 or 16 years ago, and they had gradually been improving upon it. He did not think there had been a year when the Diamond Company of America had not expended at least $\$ 50,000$ in experiments in improving their machinery. They had good inventive talent, and they had quite a large number of people working continuously with the sole object of improving their machinery. In fact, in this direction they had spent altogether fully $\$ 1,000,000$, with the result that they had machinery for the manufacture of matches that could not be competed with by any machinery in the world. Then, again, they had representatives always travelling in different parts of the world for the purpose of acquiring any new invention which would be of assistance to the business, and in the purchase of patents they had spent in the last year over $\$ 250,000$, and in the last twenty years. $\$ 1,000,000$.

This example may be paralleled by recalling the fact that if the Whitworth-Armstrong Company maintain their great position it is in a large degree due to their policy of spending $£ 100,000$ a year on experiments. But of how many British ironmasters can it not be said that they are using methods and machinery discarded in America fifteen years ago? The departure of some of the best of them across the Atlantic to study newer ways, affords some notion of what the answer might be.
Important though the foregoing points are, and necessary as they undoubtedly are, still more important is the intelligent organisation of trade. Look at America. The metal trades are organised into associations from the manufacturer down to the retailer. The retail hardwaremen of America have their organisations, and are themselves slowly feeling their way towards collective bargaining with the factors and manufacturers with successful economical results. Each section of the trade co-operates in the most remarkable way with other sections, and it is very seldom indeed that anything in the nature of a deadlock occurs. The truth is, British busi-
ness men do not take kindly to association as a working commercial principle. Mazzini's dictum that association is the basis of civil society seems to the average Englishman to be either a counsel of perfection or an emanation from a brain as mad as William Blake's. Yet it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the idea of association, co-operation call it what we may, has been to a large extent the yeast in the dough of American commercial life. It carries us much farther than seems possible at the first glance. Not only is each section of the trade well organised within itself, and in touch with the other sections, but habits of frankness are engendered, a disposition to impart trade knowledge freely and without reserve, which, to the British mind, seems foolish, if not impossible. It is not that the Americans are inspired by any altruistic sentiments in this regard; they are frankly selfish in their objects. Yet it is not improbable that a hundred years hence, when some economist seeks to study the business outcome of the co-operative idea as it showed itself to-day, he will find more real light and guidance in the general habits of American business men than in any consciously co-operative organisation which reverences Robert Owen and the Rochdale Pioneers. It will be found that as the outcome of association of business untold waste has been saved, whilst efficiency has been gained at all points.
How can the British manufacturer successfully compete with the American trust? Only by forming a good working combination, not necessarily upon the American model, but one that shall be racy of the British soil. The influence of the Joint Stock Acts tends in this direction, but the commercial organiser which America has developed is not yet there. True, Great Britain has her great commercial magnates in the iron and steel trades even more prominently than elsewhere, but few of them appear to possess the special factl ulties required to carry through a combination of British manufacturers to a successful issue. To some ex-c tent there is a tendency towards combination existing in various sections of the iron and steel trades... There is a very distinct trend in the direction of the formation of large companies organizing for themselves departments of industry in which all operations from the supply of the raw material to the turning out of the finished article remain in the same hands. The process is not complete in all cases, but there are a number of cases showing various aspects of the movement. Since the union of the Whitworth and Armstrong companius the joint concern has acquired a large interest in the engineering and ship-building company of Robert Stephenson and Co . in order to have a graving dock at its disposal. Vickers, Son and Maxim, Litd.e beginning as armour-plate manufacturers, absorbed the Naval Construction and Armament Company and the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Company, and can now boast that they are able to turn out a battleship completely equipped in every respect. The purchase of the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company by the old Sheffield firm of John Brown and Company affords another case in which everything from the coal and iron ore to the ship ready for launching can be provided by the same company. Guest, Keen and Company - in which are united the Patent Nut and Bolt Company, the Dowlais Iron Company, and Guest and Company--belong to the same class, and we may add that their directors are among the datest who have pone to learn in the school of the United States Steel Corporation. James Dunlop and Company, ironmasters and
colliery owners, have followed in the same path by purchasing the Calderbank Steel Company, and Robert Napier and Co., shipbuilders, have similarly united with Broadmore and Co., steel and armour-plate makers. A new line has been struck out by the Thames Iron Works which, after widening their scope by the absorption of the engineering works of John Penn and Sons, have lately formed a combination with Messrs. Siemens, Messrs. Mather and Platt, and the Brush Electrical Engineering Company for the purpose of undertaking electrical equipment in competition on equal terms with the great German and.American combinations.

Of amalgamations on the model of the American Trust there are but few. Still, the Scottish rivet, nut and bolt trade is organised into one company with a capital of $£ 550.000$, and the Scottish tube manufacture is mainly in the hands of two combinations. The Fairbairn Lawson Combe Balfour Company is an amalgamation of the three largest firms making machinery for the preparation and spinning of flax, hemp and jute. The South Durham Steel and Iron Company was formed by the fusion of three firms having more than half the output of iron and steel plates on the north-east coast. Richardsons, Westgarth and Co. is a combination of the well-known engineering firms of Thomas Richardson and Sons, Sir Christopher Furness, Westgarth and Co., and W. Allan and Co., and is closely connected with some of the shipbuilding industries. The Textile Machinery Association is an amalgamation of the seven chief makers of wool combing and washing machinery in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

On a lower grade of organisation may be reckoned the numerous local selling associations which regulate the prices of rail, ship-plate, boiler-plate, boiler-tube, bariron, and many other finished or semi-manufactured articles, and the bar-iron associations have recently formed a national union under the title of the Consultative Council of the Iron Trade of Great Britain. In the Birmingham staple trades the "alliances" between the associations of masters and workmen for securing a fixed rate of profit and a sliding-scale of wages have been for some years familiar to all, but the breakdown of the Bedstead Alliance, the parent organisation, shows that those unions by preserving the principle of competition have retained within them the seeds of decay. Belief in association has even begun to reach the retail trade; ' and the Ironmongers' Federated Association, a young but energetic body, has succeeded in fixing standard prices for lawn-mowers and other articles. A less evident bat not less real form of co-operation consists in the existence of independent companies related by having common directors. How this works may be exemplified by the following passage from the prospectus of Pease and Partners:

Several of the directors of the vendor company are directors of, or shareholders in, other important companies or firms on the east and west coasts, in which they hold a considerable, and in some cases a preponderating, interest, and trade contracts have for many years been entered into and are now subsisting with such other companies and firms, to the mutual advantage of the parties to such contracts.

The yeast of association is thus at work in many ravs in various departments of the steel and iron trades, and one might almost say that the whole industry was. waiting for some heaven-sent organiser to carry on the proscess a step or two farther. One method which is ready
for adoption was described in an interesing interview with Mr. B. H. Thwaites, C.E., on April 27th of this year. That gentleman said:

What I suggest for our country is the formation of a great joint-stock corporation, which shall select the most promising iron and steel concerns, and provide all the necessary up-to-date machinery, this machinery to be the property of the corporation. Out of the profits obtained on the completion of the new installations a determined rate of interest and depreciation is to be first secured for the benefit of the corporation, and then an amount shall be set on one side to compensate the iron company for the plant made obsolete, the balance of the profits to be divided between the iron company and the corporation, according to an agreed ratio. The depreciation factor for the corporation plant to be fixed on a ten years' useful service; the corporation to have a voice in the administra ${ }^{2}$ tion of the company's business. The corporation, having ample capital would, with a mere fraction of the capital of the great steel trust, be able to secure an annual output from English works, which would be little short of the output capacity of the Trust. Such a corporation would be powerful enough to influence the railway companies to adopt a lower rate policy By its introduction of scientific processes and the most suitable machinery, it would reduce the labour proportion influence to the same degree as exists in the United States, and, along with the reduction of the railway rates, and the aduption of a preferential fiscal policy with our Colonies, could not fail to revivify our once greatest of all British trades and industries.

Whatever may be the demerits of this scheru, it at least provides a solution for Sir Lowthian Bell: two great difficulties, the need of fresh capital and the heavy loss of throwing aside old but still useful equipment, and it affords a means for that specialisation of plant on which American success so largely depends. To the outsider it may seem entirely fantastic, but in several ways it has been put into operation on a smaller scale. For example, in the spring of 1900 it was announced that the Weardale Steel Company, the South Durham Steel Company, and Furness, Westgarth and Company were jointly interested in the establishment of a new armourplate plant on the Tees, and were sending a commission of experts to the States to study American methods. Even more to the point is the syndicate of thirty-four British capitalists which was formed about three years ago to investigate Mr. Edison's inventions for the utilisation of low-grade iron ore, to develop his patents, and to acquire the ore-beds which his genius rendered valuable. A third method, a development of the last quoted, is the formation of joint-stock companies for the exploitation of new processes and patents by way of license. Examples are the Talbot Continuous Steel Process Company, the Bischoff White Lead Corporation and the Mond Nickel Company, all of which have this in common: before being introduced to the public they were developed by groups of associated capitalists. "Again," say the writers, "we must repeat, in concluding this sketch of the present organisation of the iron industries, that everything points towards the further development of combination but that there is no sign that the task will be undertaken by our private capitalists before the United States Steel Corporation has got a firm hold of our trade."
(To be Continued.)
-The city assessor has fixed the population of Woodstock, Ont., at 9,257 . This is 424 in advance of the Dominion census.

## AN IMPORTER ON RECIPROCITY.

In our last issue there was published an interesting letter with which we were favoured by "An Importer," who gives his views therein on "Reciprocity" and some germane matters. He regards the returns of our exports as proving that Canada is able to compete on equal terms with the world in the products of the forest, the farm and mines. Were the fiscal fences on both sides of the line removed, "Importer" thinks the Canadians could more easily sell to their neighbours in the States "his horses, pigs, chickens, turkeys, eggs, and small fruits," as well as his "barley, oats, hay, logs, pulp, and minerals." "But," he remarks, "we are not so ready with our manufactures." This, in brief, is an assertion that reciprocity with the States would only enlarge the market for Canada's natural products, for we should be unable to sell any large quantities of manufactured goods in the States, even were "the fences down" on both sides the line.
Whether it would be any advantage to Canada to have an open market in the States for such natural products as now are sent to England depends entirely upon whether better prices could be obtained across the line than across the ocean. Enlarging the outside market does not necessarily involve enlarging the home production. All the "horses, pigs, chickens, eggs, \&c., and small fruits" raised in Canada are now sold. Reciprocity, therefore, unless it gave a better market for these products, a market, that is, where higher prices could be secured, would be of no advantage. We should sell to Uncle Sam, if more convenient, instead of to John Bull; but the pecuniary result would be the same. As matters now stand the British market is enormously greater than can be utilized by Canada. Our supplies of all farm products are a mere fraction of the total sold in British markets. Why should Canada expect advantage from the mere largeness of the American market, if opened, when already her sales in the British market are so small compared with the opportunities offered in that very large market?

The States are now exporting the farm products above enumerated in competition with ours. This trade fixes the prices of these goods in both countries. Is it reasonable, then, to regard it possible for such Canadian products to fetch a higher price in the States than they now do when exported to England? Is it the course of trade for a competitor to buy the goods of his rival? Such considerations cause us to regard reciprocity in "horses, pigs, poultry, eggs and small fruits" as having no promise of any material advantage to Canada.
"Importer" puts "barley, oats and hay" in a separate class. It would be a benefit to us were Canadian barley entered free into the States, but not so much so as in past years, because our farmers have learnt to do without the American market, while the Americans have learnt to do without our barley-using other materials in its stead, as our own distillers substitute American corn (maize) in making rye whiskey. Whether, then, this trade would revive is doubtful. As to oats and hay we should be glad to sell them in the States. Of oats we export on an average of about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million dollars' worth yearly, of which 80 per cent. goes to Great Britain, and about 1 per cent. to the States. Oats are exporrc. 1 to the same market by the States; therefore, they no not need any of nur grain, and would not give us better prices than we get in England. As to hay, we do better in the States than with oats, poultry, \&c., as the following shows:


| Hay Exports- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | To Gt. Britain. $\text { .. } \quad \$ 378,946$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To U. .S. } \\ & \$ 715,946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total. } \\ & \$ 1,414,119 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1899 | .. 258,604 | 118,274 | 411,631 |
| 1898 | 299,462 | 25,729 | 358,614 |
| 1897 .. | 193,172 | 773,079 | 999,238 |
| 1896 .. .. .. . | . 305,616 | 1,641,789 | 1,976,749 |
| Oat Exports |  |  |  |
| 1900 .. .. .. .. | . $2,060,047$ | 62,923 | 2,489,048 |
| 1899 | - 3,026,535 | 40,219 | 3,536,937 |
| 1898 | 2,696,378 | 32,144 | 3,320,718 |
| 1897 | 1,498,313 | 9,762 | 1,835,721 |
| 1896 | 112,704 | 12,736 | 285418 |
| Horse E |  |  |  |
| 1900 | 2,060,047 | 62,923 | 2,489,048 |
| 1899 | 602,027 | 452,610 | 1,077,907 |
| 1898 | 1,232,717 | 578,319 | 1,840,989 |
| 1897 | 1,359,472 | 547,055 | 1,952,071 |
| 1896 | 1,735,108 | 650,761 | 2,441,118 |
| Barley Exports- |  |  |  |
| 1900 .. .. .. . | 937,721 | 77,754 | 1,200,852 |
| 1899 | 120,143 | 59,158 | 179,519 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1900 . . . | .. 1,447,030 | 2,661 | 1,457,942 |
| 1899 | .. 1,254,392 | 6,666 | 1,267,063 |
| Butter Exports- |  |  |  |
| 1900. | . $5,239,814$ | 19,637 | 5,429,563 |
| 1899 | .. 3,844,051 | 10,472 | 4,025,405 |
| Ch ese Expor |  |  |  |
| 1900 .. . . . | .. . $20,437,936$ | 7,108 40,038 | $17,401,436$ |
| 1899 .. .. .. | .. .. 17,320,790 | 40,038 | 17,401,436 |

The above tables do not encourage hopes that the farm products included in the above returns, which are produced in Canada, are likely to find a large market in the States. Enough is raised there for home consumption and for export.

We pass on to the mineral, pulp, and lumber exports, in which "Importer" says, "we are ready for recipro-city":-


Total. $\$ 15,502,598$ 5,902,983

688,691
895,769


So far as minerals are concerned, reciprocity would have no effect; the market is now open. In regard to pulp and wood for pulp Canada is fast developing her capacity to manufacture all her pulp-wood at home, and the sooner exports of mere raw material are stopped the better it will be for the country. We shall need all we possess some day and probably have to regret shipping so much to the States. Great Britain is a better customer for lumber than America so far as quantity goes; but whether it would be an advantage for Canada to have an open market in the States in exchange for our throwing the Canadian market open is a much controverted question.
So far we have dealt only with "Importer's" views on natural products. His remarks on the deficiencies of Canada in regard to manual training are timely and well stated. Such ideas as he enunciates should be heard in the Houses of Parliament where their discussion would be of far greater service to the country than the great bulk of ordinary debates. We endorse heartily and adopt the words of "Importer": "Let our Government wake up. Establish schools of art and manufactures to teach young men how to learn mechanics scientifically." Under present conditions were the fiscal fence of Canada thrown down, the day of this country as a manufacturer would soon be ended. For such a result reciprocity in farm, forest, and mineral products would be no recompense worth a moment's consideration.

## THE POSITION OF COPPER.

The recent drop in copper shares, when Amalgamated Copper stock fell to $\$ 37$ per share under the price ruling in June last has emphasized the opinion expressser in the metal trade that the price of copper is far too high today in spite of the increase in consumption caused by

# Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford. ARSIIIM, PPIEEB \& FYNW, <br>  <br> LIMITED. <br> TRAFALGAR WORKI. <br> Bradford, <br> Yorkshire, England. 

the remarkable developments in electrical supplies and machinery. In the belief of many users of this metal the normal price in New York should be nearer 10 cents than 17 cents per pound. Nevertheless, for nearly three years now, copper has been firmly held at from $16 \frac{1}{2}$ to $18 \frac{1}{2}$ cents; and while at the outset legitimate conditions of supply and demand no doubt suppported the rapid advance from the price of 10 to 12 cents which prevailed well on into the year 1898 there is every reason to believe that the 17 -cent copper of recent months has depended more upon the stays of trust manipulation than upon natural supports. For it is known that production has continued large, and that foreign consumption of American copper has fallen off, and it is thus reasonable to suppose that domestic consumption in relation to production may have also shrunk materially. The exports of copper ingots and bars for the seven months ending with July amounted to $120,477,997$ pounds, compared with $216,650,814$ pounds sent abroad in the same time last year. Thus an impression is current in the trade that the copper combination is carrying a large stock of unsold copper in the effort so prevent a fall in the price of the metal to a more normal level.
This naturally involves a heavy expense. And in view of the prices paid for the shares of the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston by the Amalgamatedwho secured these shares at the very culmination of the copper boom and at valuations based tupon prices ruling at that inflated epoch-a drop in the price of the metal just now would be a serious thing. The Amalgamated stock is largely in the hands of investors, who have necessarily bought it "blind" on the assurance of "tips" from the "inside," since the Amalgamated maintains a close secrecy as to its affairs. The amount of stock thus held is said to be something enormotis. And were any demoralization to set in, it is difficult to see where it would end. The experience of the Secretan French copper syndicate of 1889 is always in the foreground as a warning to investors in copper stock who base their hopes of dividends on a manipulated situation in the copper industry. The calculations of that syndicate were, on paper, regarded as perfect and incapable of being upset. And in respect to production of new copper a wonderful control was established. But with old cop-
per and consumption-the case was different. The number of old copper kettles and boilers and pots in the world, which suddenly came forth, was beyond the wildest fears, and the way in which consumption turned from copper to zinc, and even iron, as a substitute, was no less amazing; so that the syndicate was not long in going down with a crash. And yet it had put the price of copper up to only 16 cents.

One result of these frequent revelations of weakness in the affairs of trusts and combinations must and should be a stronger demand than ever for such public regulations as shall at least compel full publicity in their operations and reports, and full adequacy of statement in setting forth their financial condition. Investors should insist upon it for their own sakes, as the general public should insist upon it as a measure of restraint. As things are at present, the investor who buys into a trust or combination buys into a blind pool about whose affairs he knows nothing except what those who sell him the stock consider it advisable to let him know. His investment is wholly at the mercy of a management operating in the dark. And, if the interests of this management are not identical with his own-and there are times when they are not-he may chance to suffer severely for his confidence.

## HARBOUR AND RIVER MATTERS:

Montreal, like some otner seaports in various parts of the world, has its envious detractors who magnify every accident, however trivial its character, into what is represented as a dangerous feature in the navigation of the St . Lawrence generally and if the misadventure happens between Montreal and Quebec the "candid friends" of the former port at once repeat the old stale cry that is to ensure its end and unfitness to be pre-eminently the seaport of the Dominion as it has hitherto presumptuously pretended to be-and actually is.
The slightest accident in that reach of the St. Lawrence route is sufficient to bring out columns of jeremiads lamenting the futile spending of money on what they eall the mud channel leading up to Montreal, and the insurance companies and their agents at once re-echo

# ..Clay-working Machinery.. <br> $1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$ 

# Manufactured <br> by . . . . . <br> C. WHITTMEEA \& CD., LTO. 

Dowuy siteed lipon Wiorks

## ...ACCRINGTON,

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

(Cut will appear next week.)
the cry, and give it effect by using it as an argument for the discriminating rates of insurance that are now injuring, most unfairly, the whole St. Lawrence route.
It is true that some accidents have occurred this year to vessels between Montreal and Quebec, but probably not one of them can be attributed to the dangers of the channel itself. If we take the two last reported instances, which are yet to be investigated and on which, therefore, we give no opinion as to who is to blame, it is clear that H.M.S. Indefatigable was actually within the limits of the harbour of Quebec when she grounded on a well known shoal on the edge of a channel over a quarter of a mile wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep at low tide.
A still more recent case is the Montfort, the accident to which vessel is magnified into one of the dangers incident to the Montreal end of the ocean route. This seems to be a choice morsel for our "candid friends" to discuss and they lament over the consequences to this port because there is not sufficient water in the river, which is gradually drying up, they say. The particular cause of that accident and the previous circumstances attending have not yet been brought out, but it is safe to say that it was not owing to an extreme low stage of the water. The Montfort struck the rocks at Can Charles, some forty miles above Quebec, at which point the tides rise on the average about seven feet. That part of the river from its rocky character and the strong current on the ebb tide, is always considered the most critieal part of the navigation, and prudent masters and pilots of vessels generally try to pass over it when the tides best suit. If a vessel like the Montfort could have
plenty of water to reach Cap Charles, there would undoubtedly be plenty of water to pass safely over that point if the vessel was kept in the channel, which we may say is as perfectly marked and buoyed as it is possible to have it. It is as utterly childish as it is absurd to use such accidents as these to depreciate the channel as is done by our "candid friends" and some others.
Accídents will happen; if they did not there would be no need for marine insurance companies. It is safe to say that in proportion to the trade the losses inside of the Gulf of St. Lawrence have, this year, been smaller than those in the seas that surround Great Britain and Ireland. Yet when any accident occurs over there-be it great or small-we do not hear the cry raised-off with somebody's head-raise insurance rates or abandon the route. That is something reserved only for the use of Montreal's "candid friends"-but all the same the port of Montreal will continue to prosper until the public spirit of its past generations of men has passed away and become degenerate.
It is very true and much to be deplored that the harbour authorities are in these days passing through much tribulation and appear to be in a continuous series of worries. Let them take heart, however; in some way the troubles will be righted, and it may reasonably be hoped that as time passes and brings along the hours for reflection, the differences of opinion and much talking will give place to decided action that will hasten forward, more rapidly, the works that are to ensure the long-promised facilities for handling the trade of the future.

Most of those worries that are now bothering the Har-

bour Board are the consequences of their own unwise and injudicious actions, in some cases owing to inaction. The Minister of Public Works has several times had occasion to give them a lead or ask for information as to their intentions. As is well known, the Hon. Minister is always in active motion and not easily caught napping. His last call, as reported, is for information as to the financial position of the Board-if it will have money enough left out of the grants in aid to complete the works for which the Government's advances were promised.
This call was timely and when information is prepared the public will doubtless have the benefit of it. The report of the Board for the last year has not ret been published, although this year is drawing to a close. This delay is totally inexcusable. In August last we had occasion for some information that should appear in that report, and when we applied for a copy we were told it was not ready, but it would be out in a few days. It is now well into October and the report has not yet appeared. This is passing strange, to say the least about it.
The last worry troubling the Board is the implication that $\$ 20,000$ might possibly be floating about in connection with the contract for the proposed elevator. All but one member of the Board have asked the Minister of Public Works if he intends to find out what there is in it. The one member who did not sign is probably among the last any one would connect with anything intentionally crooked; those who did sign all repudiate the soft impeachment.
The strange story, which seems an unlikely one, appears to have originated at a meeting with closed doors and must have leaked out in a mysterious way. The moral to be drawn is to have all meetings open, and the truthful reporters will tell us all about things.

## HINTS TO EXPORTERS.

The commercial papers of Rio de Janeiro, have been recently discussing the methods that promote or hinder international trade, with especial reference to the success of German exporters in the markets of Brazil. Their remarks have a close bearing upon the trade conditions of Canada.
The Rio papers attribute the success of -German exporters to their making every possible effort to come into direct contact with Brazilian consumers, whose tastes
and requirements are closely studied and catered for, and such shipping and financial arrangements made as are in accord with the local customs of the country. The form, weight, design, colour, texture, finish, and packing of goods sent out by German exporters are in conformity with the ideas of merchants and consumers. All their agents, whether settled in a city or town, or employed in travelling for orders, speak Spanish or Portuguese; they are familiar with all local habits and needs. In a word, every device that shrewd business instincts, experience and local knowledge can suggest is adopted to nationalize the trade done by Germans in Brazil, and bring vendors of their goods and individual purchasers into such close touch as removes any prejudice or aversion that might arise from the people knowing that they were dealing with a foreign firm in Europe.

This wise policy was adopted some years ago by a Sheffield manufacturer when seeking to create a demand for his goods in Spain. He secured samples of the articles he could make that were popular in Spain, as some of our English advertisers are doing in respect to Canada; also of the boxes in which they were packed, of the paper wrapping, of even the twine used in packing, and by adhering closely to these samples, and following local customs in prices and discounts, and terms, and brands, he built up a very large trade in Spain and Portugal. It is known to us that another manufacturer sent out to that market what he thought to be an improved matchet, or heavy knife, but the venture was a dead failure.

Buyers everywhere will purchase what they want, not what a merchant or maker thinks they ought to buy. The closer then the producer conforms to the ideas of the consumer; the more intimately they are brought into touch the more freely is business transacted between them, and, as a rule, trade facilities tend to trade development.

One grave mistake made by many British firms is the neglect of such conditions as are necessary to place their wares in sight, as it were, of buyers outside Great Britain. Another great mistake is to suppose that advertising in journals that are only seen by those in their own trade is sufficient. It is true a retailer may see some article so advertised in his English trade paper, but unless there is a demand for the article why should be import it? It may be remarked here that dealers in Canada and the United States are extending their lines of goods gradually to include kindred sorts. For example, the sewing

## Telegraphic Address: "GLOBE," Burnley. <br> Butterworth \& Dickinson,

 MachinistsMakers of all kinds of Looms and Preparing Machinery, for Cotton, Worsted and Linen Goods, Cop, Ring-Bobbin and Hank Winding Frames, Single and Double Drum Winding Frames, Firn Winding Machines, Self-Stopping Warping Machines, Sectional Warping Machines, \&c., Winding on Machines (Heavy and Light), Ball Warp Beaming Maohines, Warp Balling Machines, Size Mixing Apparatus and Boiling Pans, Cylinder and Cool Air Slasher Sizing Maohines, Twisting and Drawing-in Frames, Galico Looms, No. 3 or 4 Framing, strong Calico Looms, No. 5 Framing, Looms with Inside Treading, for Twills, Sateens, \&c., Looms with Outside Treading (either with rods or Plate Tappets), for Twills, Sateens, serges, \&c., Looms with Wooderoft Section Tappets for Velvets or Light Fustians, Drop-Box Looms (Ecoles' Patent) for Checks, Oxfords, \&c., Circular or Revolving Box Looms, Strong Sheeting Looms, up to 160 " Reed Space, Heavy Fustian Looms, Turkish Towel Looms, Silk Looms, Patent Double-Lift Dobbies Either Double or Single Barrel, Plaiting Machines, Hydraulic Presses, Beaming and Warping Machines for Linen Yarn, Warp Dressing Machines for Linen, Light Looms for Cambrics, \&c., Strocg Looms for Plain and Twill Linens, Light and Heavy Looms for Damasks, Heavy Looms for Linen Sheetings, Malleable Iron Flanges for Warpers and Loom Beams, Malleable Iron Castings of all kinds, Accessories and Fittings of every description for Preparing Machinery and Loums.
machine is kept in samples or in stock in many country stores of late years. To secure trade outside the country the goods desired to be sold must be brought to the notice of consumers, that is, of the general public. This creates a demand and it is then easy for a retailer directly, or through his supply house, to secure the goods asked for and open up opportunities for putting other goods of the same maker in the market.

Manufacturers should ever bear in mind that they have not only to make goods but, as far as possible, to make demand for them by advertising in journals that circulate amongst probable handlers. The day is past when the maker of an article could sit in his factory and wait for customers. Trade to-day must be solicited, and the manufacturer in the old land and his agent on this side, or his merchant-customer, must work together to stimulate business by bringing the goods they have on sale persistently to the notice of our consumers. An expensively got up catalogue is useful in its way, but it implies an existing trade; it is of limited service in creating a demand amongst consumers. Nor is there in Canada an instinctive craving for British goods. What will sell here must be sent here, not what sells in England; and what wlll seil here must be learnt by observing the market and the people.

The colonies have each their specialties in the style and quality of certain goods in popular demand. Those who are anxious for our custom must cater to our tastes, they must adapt their terms to our needs, and to bring their goods into notice throughout Canada they must, as we say, "Hang out their shingle" where it will be read by a large class of possible buyers dealers and users. $0^{4} 29$

## TWO DEFAULTS.

The fact that two industrial enterprises, the Halifax Heat and Light and the Sissiboo Paper and Pulp Co. have been forced to default upon their interest payments forms a poor commentary upon the prevailing prosperous condition of trade. In the case of the Sissiboo, the default is said to be due to managerial friction. But in the case of the Halifax Heat and Tight, the company seems to have beeen a failure from the start. Yet
it had apparently bright opportunities. It had acquired the existing gas company in Halifax and removed the works from the city to a site on the North-West arm, where it was proposed to go into the business of not only supplying gas, but of developing the by-products on a large scale as well as manufacturing coke. The Cape Breton coal of the Dominion Coal Company was to be used in that connection, and it was said that the capitalists interested in the larger concern had interested themselves in the Halifax concern. So bright did the outlook seem some years ago, that the bonds sold here readily at from 90 down to 75 . In fact most of the $\$ 700,000$ of commion stock, $\$ 700,000$ of first mortgage and $\$ 100,000$ of second mortgage, are held in this city.

But it soon became evident that the new company had paid more for the Gas Company's plant and franchise than it was worth. The removal of the works was also a costly enterprise. The manufacture of by-products does not seem to have passed the experimental stage, and the company soon began to run behind. The stock went steadily down until at last it was offered at 15 on the Stock Exchange without finding buyers, and its present default on interest does not come to any one in the light of a surprise. Readers of the "Journal of Commerce" will remember our comments at the time of the company's inception.

As in the case of the Sissiboo Company the bondholders of the Halifax Heat and Light are willing to defer action until it can be seen if the company can extricate itself from its present unpleasant position. In fact it is understood that a year's delay will be granted in order to give the board of directors a chance to inaugurate a new departure in the company's policy.

## THE HESSSTAN FLY

When one insect can be charged with doing damage to the Canadian farmer to the extent of $\$ 2,500,000$ in one brief season of six months, it becomes a factor of commercial importance. Yet this is the record of the Hessian fly, this season, in the Province of Ontario. The normal yield of that province is estimated at a value of $\$ 16,000,000$. And in about one-fifth of the wheat rais-

# James Walmsleg $\overline{\underline{\varepsilon}}$ Sons 

> Accrington, Eng.

# LEATHER CURRIERS, STRAPPING MANUFAOTURERS and MILL FURNISHERS. 


#### Abstract

SPEOIAMITIES: SINGLE \& DOUBLE BELTING. Any Width or Strength, made on our own Improved Principle, whereby Stretching is almost impossible. Roller Skins, Picking Bands, Green and Oak Tanned; Leather Pickers, Laces, Buffalo Skips, Buffalo Pickers, and all other kinds of Leather Goods used in the Spinning and Manufacturing of Cotton, Woollen, Silk or Jute. (Cut will be inserted next week.)


ing area at least two-thirds of the crop have been desfroyed by this insidious insect.
This is an absolute and tangible loss that appeals to the commercial interests as well as to the farmer. The Hessian fly bids fair to cost our agriculturists two and a half millions of dollars this year. And these are figures which are calculated to make bankers feel that it is time that some steps were taken to check the ravages of this insect pirate. Unfortunately no scheme of extermination has yet been thought out, as the attacks of the insect seem to come at most irregular intervals. It first arrived on this continent in 1778 and was noticed in New York. It was supposed to have been imported by Hessian soldiers who fought in the revolutionary war. The weight of opinion, however, is that the fly came over in the seed of the plants on which it feeds. In Canada the total failure of the wheat crop in 1856 was blamed principally on the Hessian fly. There was in 1878 another plague of it, which caused wheat-growing to be abandoned in Ontario for two or three years. The last outbreak began in 1899, and is at the present moment at its worst.

This is a serious problem. It is one that confronts the banker and the merchant just as much as the farmer. But how shall the evil be combatted? In some districts what are termed "trap-crops" are found to be very effective. These are fields sown earlier than the regular crops, which attract the flies before the latter mature. The trap crop is then plowed under the land so deep as to destroy the whole brood. But in this plan of attack co-operation among the farmers is essential, for if ne man in a locality fails to take preventive measures, his fields will breed enough flies to infect the whole neighborhood. And how is this co-operation to be secured? Can the Government be called upon to pay for the loss of these "trap" crops? And can we expect the farmers to plant "trap" crops for nothing? Clearly not. We are confronted with the two horns of the dilemma. Fither the Government must undertake the burden of destroying the Hessian fly, or we must witness the purchasing power of the Canadian farmer lowered by three million dollars annually, Which will it be?

## Comespondence.

## CANADIAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:
Sir,-In reference to the uneasiness and dissatisfaction which we read of as existing among manufacturers of woollen goods in Canada, owing, as they contend, to the preferential tariff, which they say is injuring their business by permitting English woollens to be sent here in such large quantities, how is it that the woollen exports of England have fallen off as well during the past year? Or is there not a something which the great law of supply and demand might explain? We cannot expect to have perpetual prosperity in all our lines. What is the matter with the Canadian wool market at present? Aside from the almost prohibitory duty which so largely prevents its shipment to the United States, don't you think there should be a sufficient home market for a wool which can be bought for $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb ., washed, to enable enterprising manufacturers to put it in shape to be sold by the yard or suit instead of having it remain the "drug" it is proving? Should like to hear both sides of this matter explained. I may be inclined too much to the one side, but, you see, I'm desirous of "pulling off the wool" so all can see, and have the discussion woven into material that will stand a fair test.

Yours,
TWEED.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1901.

Telegraphic Addresb: "Standard Wirb, Sowerby Bridge."

## The STAMOARD WIRE COMPANY, Limited,

## Manufacturers of

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

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

# GONEYOOA m EELYTTOR CO. 

LOWER BRIDGE WORKS,

# ACCRINGTON, Lancashire, Eng. 

Contractors to H. M. GOVERNMENT.

Telegrams: "CONVEYOR, ACCRINGTON."
Spiral Conveyors, Coal Conveyors.
Chain Conveyors, Band Conveyors
Grain Conveyors, Tray Conveyors,

Stokehold Conveyors.
COMPOUND FLOATING

## Grain Elevators, Coal Elevators,

Chain Elevators, Belt Elevators, Bale Elevators, Barge Elevators, Ship Elevators 9508

## GRAIN ELEVATORS.

## THE NEW YORK LIFE.

The New York Life Insurance Co. is to be congratulated on the remarkable progress in its Canadian business during the last five years, or since the direction of the agency in this country was assumed by Mr. R. Hope Atkinson in 1896. The figures for each of the ensuing years, for new business actually paid for during each period of twelve months, speak for themselves. They show as follows:

| 1896 | \$2,474,992 | 1898 . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3,202,700$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 2,861,050 | 1899 .. .. . . .. .. 4,588,100 |
| 1900 | 5,227,506 |  |

This means an increase of $\$ 2,752,514$ in actually paid for new business, or a growth of over 111 per cent., in four years. A better testimony to the energy and enterprise used in pushing the Company's business in this country could hardly be cited.
If we take the complete figures of the past two years we find that they compare as under:-

$$
\begin{array}{llc}
31 \text { Dec.,'99 } & 31 \text { Dec.,1900 } & \text { Inc. } \\
\$ 1,138,505 & \$ 1,288,011 & \$ 149,506
\end{array}
$$

Income in Canada .......

## New business actually paid

for within the year . . . within the year .. ....
$4,588,100$
5,227,506
639,406

Total paid business in
force $\ldots \ldots$.............
sets in Canada.
175,310
211,155
35,844

These show tem, but is tion it shows a surplus of $\$ 426,208$ over all Canadian bilities.

In fact, the business of the Canadian agency has now reached that point when, in accordance with the custom of the Company, it will bear the expense of sub-division into a numben of smaller agencies. And thus a number of branches will replace the single agency, whose progress bears such ample tesimony to the administrative talents of Mr. R. Hope Atkinson. That gentleman will be transferred to an important position in New York at a largely increased salary. But whatever his successes may be in the future on American soil, he can always look back with satisfaction to the showing he has made in this country, when he more than doubled the business of his company in the comparatively short period of four years.
-The Toronto City Council on the 30th ult., passed unanimously the third reading of the by-law to prohibit the giving and selling of trading stamps. It will go into effect on January 2nd, 1902.

ASK FOR MORE TIME
The announcement that the Sissiboo Pulp Mills Co. had defaulted in the interest payment on their bonds did not cause much surprise in this city as it is known that there was internal friction that would result in things coming to a climax. Hence the bondholders believe that when everything is running smoothly, their interest will be forthcoming and that the present default is merely a case of deferred payment. Let us hope this view is correct, for a large quantity of bonds are held in this city, since in September, 1899, the company offered, through Montreal financial agents, $\$ 250,0006$ per cent. 30-year gold bonds at par, and $\$ 250,000$ common stock at 25 cents for public subscription. The capitalisation of the company was given as $\$ 550,000$ in 5,500 shares of $\$ 100$ each, with a bond issue of $\$ 250,000$, and the National Trust was appointed trustees for the bonds. The interest fell due last Tuesday. But it was soon learned on the "Street" that their bankers had no funds wherewith to cash the coupons.
-The ironclad Wasa, a new Swedish war vessel, was recently launched at Stockholm, in the presence of King Oscar and the members of the diplomatic corps.

MESABLISHED $188 \%$.
Telegrams:-"PNEUMATIC, Leeds."
Abolutely the finest Motor Cycle made. Simplest to Manipulate. Fi-s:est to Requlate. A perfectly balanced machine, ensuring easy steering


manufactured by the
LEEDS MOTOR EXPERTS, WALKER BROS., "pRIMO". Meanwood Road, LEEDS, Eng.

# JOHN HAELIDAY \& SON, 

## Wholesale and Export Manufacturers

pas etirie Of Strong and Medium



Men's, Women's and Children's

BOOTS

In Sewn, Screwed, Wood-Pegged, or Rivetted.

# WARRANTED <br> ALL 

LEATHER.

BRAMLEY, LEEDS,
ENGLAND.

PAWNBROKERS IN ONTARIO.
The law of Ontario as to pawnbrokers is hardly up to date or in accord with justice in Britain, when a pawnbroker cannot be compelled to answer a charge of fraud alleged against him by an ex-convict who had undergone his sentence. It was so decided at the London, Ont., police court (on the 30th ult.), according to the London Free Press, which says: "As the result of a crime committed almost ten years ago, and of which Michael Costello was convicted, the latter was unable to prosecute Isaac T. Fox on a charge of breach of the pawn brokers' act at the police court this morning. At that time Costello was found guilty of stealing a gold cross, and sent down for thrce months. On regaining liberty, Costello engaged with Isaac Fox, with whom he has been employed for over nine years. Some time ago he pawned a watch to Fox, in disposing of which the latter was alleged to have broken the pawn brokers' act. Costello laid information against his employer, but at the court Mr. R. K. Cowan, who appeared for Fox, pointed out that any one convicted of felony cannot prosecute pawn brokers. On these grounds the case was dismissed without costs.'

## MOVEMENTS OF ENGLISH CAPITAL.

[^5]rowed $£ 12,770,000$ during the quarter last year, and none at all in the same three months this year. British railways have also issued $£ 5,236,000$ less. There has been no market for them.

## LEAMINGTON NOTES.

Our correspondent at Leamington, Ont., writes: This town still continues to improve both in appearance and business. The building boom has continued and to a much greater extent than in any previous year. The Government wharf, jutting into Lake Erie, for which the contract price was $\$ 30,000$, is nearing completion, and it is understood that Mr. John Flook, the contractor, has given every satisfaction; the dock itself presents a very strong and enduring appearance.-The six-storey tobacco factory of H. C. Ward is having its roof put on, and will be completed in time for this season's crop of tobacco. As reported to you before, this is an industry commenced by H. C. Ward, of Pontiac, Mich. The business consists of preparing and curing tobacco, the Canadian leaf, for cigars, and they expect to prepare and cure in the neighborhood of $2,500,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. this year, and will employ from one to two hundred hands. In addition to this, he has also made preparations to start a mammoth cigar factory and has already accommodation for about 125 hands and expects to increase this number very materially so soon as business is on a working basis.-The Consumers' Tobacco Co. are doing a large and increasing business, and are talking of enlarging their factory and increasing the number of hands; as it is, they are working with a night shift until near midnight and intend to put on an allnight force in order to keep up with their orders.-The Dominion Steel Whiffle-tree Co. are now in working order and have turned out some four or five hundred whif-fle-trees, but are now handicapped through the inability to have their orders for sheet-steel filled, owing to the

# Single Plated Built Rudder 

FINISHED COMPLETE READY FOR SHIPPING

## Manufactured in 8 Days

....By....


THE

# Fownes Forge and Engineering Company, <br> LITNITED. 

ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK,

## South Shields, Eng.

strike in the United States. They have sold their output and could fill many more orders had they the raw material. -The South Essex Veneer \& Basket Co. have had to turn away many orders on account of being unable to fill them,their business having been an extensive one this season; they purpose moving from their present site and and building a large addition to their factory, and next season will double the number of hands, or a total of about eighty or ninety.

Many new and fine dwellings have been and are being built in the town this season and it is impossible to procure carpenters or other builders at the present time...The tobacco crop promises to be a large one as is also the price to be paid therefor, as, owing to the great namber of contracts made by Ward, the price will advance about 15 per cent.; the corn crop also promises to be an excellent one, but potatoes and apples, like at other localities. will be poor here, although several farmers at the inarsh have from two to three thousand bushels each, and as the price still remains at $\$ 1$ per bushel, those fortunate ones will reap a good harvest this year.-The census was a disappointment to the citizens here, as it was to many other places in this province; with our population at 1,210 in 1891, and the great boom we have had for the past five years, we should have had at least 3,300 or 3,500 people, as fully 250 or 300 new houses have been built in the past four years that, in addition to those which were built in replace old ones torn down, and allowing the usual average of five to a house, we should have had an increase of from 1,200 to 1,500 , while the census gives only an increase of 500. The returns made by assessors for the past few years have shown a steady increase to 3,100 , and we cannot understand the discrepancy between assessors and censustakers, but are inclined to believe the census is wrong.The mercantile business in this town is still booming, and the dry goods men especially are doing a good business. The grocery business is overdone, as there are some thir teen or fourteen groceries to do the business which could be done by six or eight, but still they all seem to be making a living and possibly something more.

## UNFAVORABLE REPORTS

It cannot have escaped attention from persons other than the investors directly interested that several annual reports of large corporations recently published have been disappointing. Nor can it have been a surprise to persons whose vision takes in something of the past and attempts some forecast of the future. The continent has had three years of exoeptional prosperity. This began with the farmers who were blessed with good harvests at a moment
when conditions abroad afforded exceptional markets for American surplus. It spread rapidly through the banking, manufacturing, transporting and mercantile worlds. Profits have been great, and they have sought fields of investment with an earnestness that has raised to high figures the values of all securities in which the element of risk is practically a negligible quantity, and that has made it possible to market very great quantities of securities of which the same cannot be said.
No one could have expected that such a condition could be permanent. We do not mean that disaster must follow prosperity. The great accumulations of wealth and the increased wisdom as well as resources of the banking world have materially reduced the dangers of panic and of commercial crisis. It can hardly be said that they have abolished them; but they have reduced their liability to occur. The country has passed with little jar through events that would at an earlier period have given all its business a severe shock and possibly something more than that.

## THE MOVEMENT OF PIG IRON.

Reports in the press that the United States Steel Corporation is buying all the Bessemer iron it can lay its hands on, and has already bought 50,000 to 60,000 tons, are untrue. When the strike was declared and President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association called out the men in the Bessemer steel mills of the National Steel Company at Neweastle, Pa., Bellaire, and Mingo Junction, Ohio, the officials of the United States Steel Corporation at once banked down five of their largest blast furnaces, two of these at Newcastle, two at dingo Junction, and one at Bellaire. This action cut off from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of iron per day and prevented any accumulation of metal during the strike. Since the strike was declared the three steel mills referred to above have all been started, while four of the blast furnaces that were banked during the strike have also started up again.

The United States Steel Corporation finds itself in the same position to-day as it was before the strike was declared, that is, the company is short of Bessemer and basic iron at three or four of its steel plants and is buyenough iron to make up these shortages. It is probable that ten thousand tons will cover the entire purchases of the Steel Corporation, all of this iron being for quiek shipment. The present arrangement existing between the United States Steel Corporation and the Pig Iron Furnace Association is a very advantageous one for both parties. It will be remembered that about six months ago an effort was made by Joshua Rhodes \& Co. of New York, acting

# FIETCHER \& SHAW government , \& RAILWAY CONTRAĆTORS, 

Ryburn Leather Works, SOWHRBY BRIDGB, \#NGIAND.

Trgrams-"Mletcher \& Shaw, Sowerhy Bridge. Manufacturers of every description of<br>Leather Belting, Laces, Picking Bands, Combing Leathers, \&c. Telephone No.-0950, Halifax.



# Cotton, Hair 

 and Link Belting, \&c- Specisl prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tarif.
for some Eastern and Pittsburg capitalists, to consoli date the blast furnaces in the two valleys into one company, with a capital of $\$ 15,000,000$, but the project was not consumanated. Had the deal gone through it was the intention of the new combine to build a Bessemer steel works in order to find an outlet for the pig iron made by their furnaces and which must be sold in the open market. The Steel Corporation does not desire to have any more steel works built and for this reason it buys enough basic and pig iron each month to relieve the market of the surplus output of the valley furnaces. By doing this it holds up the prices of pig iron and keeps the furnacemen satisfied. It is a fact that the Steel Corporation, through its constituent companies, sells hundred of thousands of tons of material every year, prices of which are based on the price of Bessemer pig iron. If the price of Bessemer iron is moderately high the Steel Corporation is able to get just so much higher prices for their products. On the other hand, if it did not take care of the surplus product of pig iron and keep prices reasonably high it would have to accept lower prices for material sold at so much above the price of Bessemer iron. Only recently a prominent trade journal told of a large contract for steel, running over a period of five years, made between the Steel Corporation and the consumer, the price of which is on a sliding scale, based on the price of pig iron.


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## BEESWAX.

It will surprise many people to learn that in almost every part of the United States there is something which merchants regard just as good as the cold cash. That something seems commonplace, for it is nothing more than beeswax. But it is only in one branch of trade that beeswax is current, and that is the one the average person would least suppose - the hardware line. The reason hardware stores handle beeswax was explained the other day by a prominent wholesale dealer. It appears that all through the South, as well as in other parts of the country, the tin peddlers swap their wares for beeswax, which
they get very cheap. They make a nice profit on their tin ware in the trade, and they also get a profit on the beeswax when they turn it over to the retailers in hardware. The beeswax passes from them to the wholesale hardware men in the cities, and they ship it in barrels to New York. Wholesale hardware dealers often receive notices from customers that they have shipped a certain number of barrels of beeswax to apply on account. Beeswax is always a staple article, and in the trade is just as good as the cash at all times. Like many other goods, it sometimes fluctuates in price, but there is always a steady demand for it at the market value. Before the patent hives and honeycombs came into use some years ago, the wholesale price of beeswax was 25 cents a pound. Where large numbers of bees were kept the patent comb was used, and the consequence was that the bees didn't have to manufacture any comb, and in the course of a year the production of wax decreased so much that the price went up to 70 cents a pound wholesale. It went even higher than that for a while, and then it fell again, but it has never got back to where it was before the patents were adopted. If it were not for the tens of thousands of small beekeepers who cling to the old style of handling bees the price of beeswax would be more than $\$ 1$ a pound.

## SUGAR BEETS.

Assuring reports have been given by the deputation from Galt, Ont., and vicinity which returned recently from a tour of inspection to the sugar beet raising sections of Michigan. The deputation report in part: "We visited the cities of Bay City and West Bay City, Mich., the centre of the industry in America. In the former there are two factories, which have been in operation for a couple of years in the latter, there is one factory, operated last year, and to a limited extent the preceding year, and an other now nearing completion. The sugar beet is very largely grown in this district, the soil being considered specially suitable for its cultivation. It is a very level tract of country, and for some distance around the cities


## G. F. FINISTER,

Crown Street. LEEDS, ENG.
Assembly Works, Manomeroverer BEDSTEADS and Coppere ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Diamond Spring Mattresses.

Wholegale only.
Special Terms to Factors and Shippers.

Telograms:
wOVEN, LEEDS."

1
WIRE MESHES FOR MATTRESS MAKERS.

## Angle Irons and Dovetails for Wood Bedsteads.

Apectal terma to Canadians under the Now Proterential Tarif.


Telegrams :-"Lumby, Halifax, Eng." Boilers

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
All Wronght WELDED withont rivets, and without seams for Hot Water or Steam.

# LUMBY, SON \& WOOD, Ltd., <br> HALIFAX. ENGLAND. <br> Finest Catalogue in the Trade Post Free. Prompt Deliveries. 

ゆSpecial terms to Canadian buyers under new Preferential Tarif.
named beets are grown on almost every farm. The far mers interviewed in regard to the sugar beet were absolutely unanimous in stating that they considered it the most profitable crop growa in the district. The yield varied considerably, according to the condition of the land and the attention given to the crop. The percentage of sugar also varied, but so far as we could ascertain averaged above rather than below the 12 per cent. which is the buying standard. The industry, so far as can be learned, has been an exceedingly profitable one for the shareholders. Each of the three factories in the Bay Cities are said to have been very successful, and a fourth is being completed by parties who are no doubt familiar with the records of the others. Too much cannot be said in favor of these factories from a general business stand point. The three referred to paid in eash for last year's crop, $\$ 63,000$. In addition to this their aggregate pay rolls during the several months of the season probably amount to nearly $\$ 1,000$ per day. The effect of the payment of these large sums of money has been of much benefit to business in ceneral, and farmers state has enhanced the value of land. The manufacturing plants are very large in each case, and entail great cost in erection and equipment. The results of our investigations may be summarzed as follows: (1) That the sugar beet crop is declared by every farmer interviewed to be the best paying crop on the districts visited, and the annually increasing acreage is evidence of their sincerity. (2) That the crop is not specially exhaustive of the soil, inasmuch as it has been grown, in some cases, two or three vears in succession on the same fields, with satisfactory results. (3) That the crop grown in a proper rotation would be beneficial in cleaning the land. (4) That we learned nothing that would lead us to doubt that this crop can be successfully grown in this district or on lands on a fairly deep soil where corn, turnips, etc., are successfully grown. (5) That the manufacturers have been able to pay $\$ 4.50$ per ton of twelve per cent. beets, and realize exceedingly good returns on their investments.

## DAIRY PRODUCE

A private Liondon circular, date 20th ult., treating of dairy produce says: Butter.-The weather since the issue of the last report has on the whole been favorable to the growth of the pastures and the cruciferous crops as well, though the time of year forbids any great increase in forage, but owing to the very light crops of hay, farmers welcome any addition to their scanty store of Winter fodder. The demand for Canadian butter this week shows a further improvement, and prices have advanced 2 s per cwt.., choicest brands now being 108s to 110 s , finest brands range from 104 s to 106 s . Many purchasers of butter are not aware of the very fine quality that some of the fancy and choicest brands of Canadian possess, some of the fancy being equal in quality to Trish creameries, which are bringing 4 s more. The first shipment of Australian but-
ter for the new season of 1901-02 left Australia this week and consisted of only 3,102 boxes. The vessel is due in London about 29th October. Last year on the same date the Orizaba arrived from Australia with 13,118 boxes, so that the deficiency of over 10,000 boxes shows how late the new season is in comparison with the last. The Danish Official Quotation remains unchanged at 103 kroner as the effect of the rise last week has weakened rather than stiffened the market. It is early in the year for such a high quotation to be fixed, and but for the exceptionally droughty summer much lower values would rule in September. Only twice since 1885, viz., in 1893 and 1899, has the quotation for the second week in September exceeded 100 kroner. The arrivals of Russian butter last week were $14,670 \mathrm{cwts}$., which is a considerable increase on the previous week. The prices of strictly choicest Russian are 96 s to 98 s per cwt. Inferior qualities are most difficult to move even at much lower figures. Cheese. -The demand for Canadian cheese shows improvement. Coloured cheese is worth about is more than white. Values here being 47 s to 49 s for strictly choicest goods, while c.i.f., quotations for September make, half white are 50 s . Last year same date choicest Canadian was quoted at 52 s to 54 s and finest at 49 s to 50 s .

## FIRE LOSSES

Sydney, N.S., Sept. 26.-Residence of Mr. H. M. Whitney destroyed. Supposed incendiary. Loss about $\$ 20,000$. Montreal, 27.-M. Longtin's hardware stock damaged.Montreal, 30.-Vinette \& Co.'s shoe factory, damage about $\$ 500$.-St. Jerome, Lake St. John, Que., 30.-For the last few days forest fires have beem raging all over the country, burning houses, barns and crops. The farmers are obliged to sell their cattle on account of having lost all their feed. Saturday the wind blew a gale, and the fire extended from Lac Bouchette to St. Jerome, a distance of thirty miles in length and many miles in width. At St. Andre Lepouvant, 12 miles from here, the presbytery, Metabetchouane Pulp Company's store and ten houses and dependencies were destroyed. Two lives were lost. Quebec, 28.-A despatch from Portneuf light, Saguenay, reports a terrible fire raging there. Unless the gale abates the entire village will be destroyed. The bush fire started about a month ago and the strong winds blowing for the last few days have fanned the flames. People are leaving their houses. Three houses have been completely destroyed, Two were the property of Louis Boucher, and the other belonged to Captain Albany, pilot.Belleville, Ont., 28.-The Grand Trunk carpenter shop, situated east of the city, and an adjoining building, together with a quantity of lumber, were destroyed. Loss, \$2,000. The company carry their own insurance.
-There is quite a scarcity of repairing watchmakers in Montreal.

IMPROVED NEW HEAVY DESIGN.


#### Abstract

Capacity 10,000 to 12,000 best facing bricks per day. Will press Bull Noses, Splays, and other Ornamental Bricks. Also Flooring Tiles, Paving Bricks, etc. Puts two slow nips on each Brick. Approx. weight, 3 tons. Only one horse,power required to drive. Small Engine combined with Press if required. Safety-Guards fitted round Press not shown in illustration.


This Brick and Tile Press is a strong and massive Machine, simple in construction, having few wearing parts, and costing very little for repairs. It is self contained, requiring merely two timbers to rest upon.

The great pressure applied to each brick or tile is obtained by a powerful arrangement of toggle levers, which gives two slow nips to each brick. The pressure remains on the bricks for a considerable time, thereby squeezing out all the air and making a good, sound brick.

The motions for feeding and delivering the bricks to and from the mould, and also for lifting them out of the mould, are all self-acting and simple. The bricks can be delivered either side, and the Press can be easily regulatad to press any thickness of bricks.

Toggle levers and other parts subject to great stress are made of best crucible cast steel, and all shafts run in gun-metal bearings of large wearing surfaces, and the whole is constructed of the best workmanship and material.

## 

## Patent Improved Brick, Tile, and Sanitary Pipe Machinery, Etc.

## THE LINEN MARKET.

The linen market shows, if anything, a firmer tone than that which existed a few weeks ago. The cut in prices made on goods which manufacturers on the other side had in stock was regarded by many in this market as an indication of a break in prices on new goods. The more conservative in the trade, however, feel that it is nothing more than a deire on the part of manufacturers to dispose of a portion of their stock goods. This seems to have proved the correct view of the matter, as the market at present, now that it is clear of these goods, has regained its former condition, and there is little immediate danger of a break for some time to come. The position of the local market is familiar to the majority of buyers, and is devoid of speculating, while transactions are made only when the demand requires them.
A fair business is being accomplished, especially in household linens of the better class. Most of the large concerns have placed their orders, although there is still quite an amount of business coming to hand which is keeping sales up in a very satisfactory manner. The call at present seems to be for small designs, the large patterns so much in evidence during former seasons having gone out to a large extent. In some cases the jobber is selling linens at cheaper prices than he can replace them, having had a supply left over from last season, which was purchased at a lower figure than present market prices. As long as these goods have remained he has been able to sell at lower prices, and buyers, well posted on the market, have been able to take advantage of this. Holes made in the stock have had to be filled at higher prices, and the supply of goods at old figures is rapidly diminishing.
Reports from Belfast are to the effect that buyers, who have depended on lower prices, owing to the new flax crop, are likely to be disappointed, as reports state that the new crop will not be over the average. Business in the
manufactüring end continues to show a gradual improvement. Some firms are reported as being well engaged, while others are not doing much. The call from the United tSates is largely for union goods, while housekeeping goods are also in fair request.

## AMERICAN HARDWARE PRICES. <br> (Continued From Our Last Issue.)

| Hemp fuse $\qquad$ <br> Cotton fuse $\qquad$ <br> Single taped fuse $\qquad$ <br> Double taped fuse ..... ... .... ... ... ........ ... .... 4.20 <br> Triple taped fuse . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... .... 5.00 <br> (Less 10and2 $1 / 2 \%$ ). <br> Gauges- <br> Marking, Mortise, \&c. .................55\&10@55\&10\&10\% Gimlets-Single Cut- <br> Nail, Metal, Assorted, gro. ... ... ........... $\$ 1.40 @ \$ 1.60$ <br> Spike, Metal, Assorted, gro. ... ..... .... ... $\$ 2.80 @ \$ 3.25$ <br> Nail, Wood Handled, Assorted, gro. . . . ....\$1.75@\$2.00 <br> Spike, Wood Handled, Assorted, gro. ..... ....\$3.25@\$3.50 <br> Glass, American Window, Jobbers' List, Jan. 21, 1901- <br> Less than Carloads ...................................... $20 \%$ <br>  <br>  <br> Glue-Liquid, Fish- <br> List A, Bottles or Cans, with Brush .. ....... .. $371 / 2 @ 50 \%$ <br> List B, Cans (1/2 pts., pts., qts)., ....... ....331-3@48\% <br> List C, Cans (1/2 gal., gal.) ..... ... ... ... ... .. $25 @ 45 \%$ <br> International Glue Co., (Martin's) ..... .......40\&10@50\% <br> Awl Hafts - <br> Gro. <br> Peg Patent, Leather Top ... ... ... ... ........ $\$ 4.90 @ \$ 5.25$ <br> Peg Patent, Plain Top ... ... ... ... ... ... 3.50@ 3.75 <br> Sewing, Brass Ferrule ... ... ... ... .... ... 1.50@ 1.60 <br> Saddlers', Brass Ferrule..... ... ... .... ... .... 1.35@ 1.45 |  |
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Peg, Common
Brad, Common

3 lb . and under, $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 45 \mathrm{c} ; 3$ to $5 \mathrm{lb} ., \mathrm{lb} ., 36 \mathrm{c}$; Over $5 \mathrm{lb} ., \mathrm{lb}$., 90c-80\&10@80\&10\&5\%
Wilkinson's Smiths'
Agricultural Tool Hardles-
Axe, Pick, \&c ..... ........
Hoe, Rake, Fork, \&c. D. Handle Mechanies' Tool Handles
Auger, Assorted, gro.
$1.25 @ 1.35$ $1.50 @ 1.75$

Brad Awl, gro. .....
Chisel Handles:
Apple Tanged Firmer, gro. assorted, \$2.25@\$2.35; large, \$2.50@\$2.60. Hickory Tanged Firmer, gro., assorted, $\$ 1.75 @ \$ 2.20$; large, $\$ 3.50 @ \$ 3.70$. Apple Socket Firmer, gro., assorted, \$1.70@\$1.85; large, \$2.00@\$2.25. Hickory Socket Firmer, gro., assorted, $\$ 1.60 @ \$ 1.75$; large, $\$ 1.75$ @\$2.00. Hickory Socket Framing, gro., assorted, \$2.50@\$2.75; large, \$2.65@\$2.85.
File, assorted,

| gro. $\$ 1.00 @ \$ 1.15$ |
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Hammer, Hatchet, Axe, \&c.
Hand Saw, Varnished, doz.
Do. Not Varnished
.70@75c

## Plane Handles:

Jack, do., 25c; Jack, Bolted, 55@60c; Fore, doz., 35c@38c; Fore, Bolted, 70@75c
Hangers-Barn Door, New Pat., Round Groove, Regular-
Doz. 3 in., $85 \mathrm{e} ; 4$ in., $\$ 1.20 ; 5$ in., $\$ 1.50 ; 6$ in., $\$ 1.90 ; 8$ in.,\$2.25.
Barn Door, New England Pattern, Check Back, Regular:
Doz., 3 in., $\$ 1.30$; 4 in., $\$ 1.75$; 5 in., $\$ 2.50$; 6 in., $\$ 3.00$
Gate Hinges-Clark's or Shepherd's-Doz. Sets:
Hinges, with Latches, No. 1, \$1.80; 2, \$1.90; 3, \$2.65
Hinges only
. $\$ 1.20, \$ 1.49, \$ 2.00$ Latches only
New England.
With Latch


Without Latch
$\qquad$
Reversible Self-Closing:
With Latch $60 \mathrm{c}, 60 \mathrm{c}, 65 \mathrm{c}$

Without Latch

> Western:

With Latch
Without Latch

## Spring Hinges

$\qquad$ doz....\$1.40@\$1.75
doz ....95@\$1.

Holdback, Cast Iron, gro $\qquad$
Non-Holdback, Cast Iron, gro. ...
Blind and Shatter Hinges. Surface Gravity L...\$6.50@\$6.75
Victor; National; 1868 O.P.; Niagara; Clark's O.P.; Clark's

## Tip; Buffalo).

Dozen pair, No. 1, 75c; 3, $\$ 1.45 ; 5, \$ 2.90$
Mortise Shutter: (L. \& P., O. S., Dixie, \&c.-)
Dozen pair, No. 1, 60c; 11/2, 55c; 2, 52c; 21/2, 45c
Mortise Reversible Shutter, (Buffalo, \&c.) -
Dozen pair. No. 1, 65c; 11/2, 60c; 2,550
(To be Continued.)
-The first cable for a telephone line between Brussels and London was reported laid some days ago. The distance is 250 miles, 56 of which will be under water. The cost of the construction of the line will be $£ 36,000$.

## LEGAL RECORD.

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

Bayfield-Lavina Spackman vs Isabella Johnston, $\$ 2,000$; Brantford Tp.-T. G. Ludlow vs H. T. Batson, $\$ 10,000$; Cornwall-L. Chevalier vs. Martha Ross, $\$ 500$; Norwich S. Tp.-E. Sackrider vs J. McNally, $\$ 2,000$; Richmond Hill -E. H. Sanderson vs J. M. Sanderson, exr., \$511; Tober-mory-Knox, Morgan \& Co. vs R. \& D. Gillies, \$509; To-ronto-M. Walsh vs Canada Cycle \& Motor Co., $\$ 1,500$; W. H. Jones vs J. J. Gibbons, $\$ 5,000$; Imperial Bank vs E. H. Greene, $\$ 3,161$; United Electric Improvement Co. vs W. A. Johnson, \$2,999; Toronto-Toronto Land and Inv. Co. vs F. J. Wesley, $\$ 2,335$; Toronto Junction-Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs J. Druery, $\$ 997$; ........-M. Watts vs E. Moore, \$1,000; Markham Tp.-Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs A. W. Lehman, $\$ 1,343$; Ottawa-Mary A. Tilley vs T. Askwith, $\$ 3,-$ 840; Mary Teskey vs W. A. Cole, assignee, $\$ 1,080$; Christina A. Johnson vs G. and Jessie Daglish et al, $\$ 2,566$; Peterborough-Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co. vs C. B. McAllister et al, $\$ 2,000$; Toronto-Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs J. Dowden, $\$ 2,318$; W. \& L. Armour vs G. Hellam et al, $\$ 2000$; Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs E. B. Myers et al, \$610; To-ronto-M. S. Mercer vs D. O'Leary, \$830; ...........-Margt. A. Seltzer vs Grand Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, $\$ 1,000$; Belleville-Canada Perm. Corpn. vs B. Truaisch, $\$ 7,043$; Breslau-G. A. Burrows vs A. M. Bechtel, $\$ 5,000$; Brockville-P. McLaren vs T. Tompkins, $\$ 984$; Huron Co.-Jane Lawrason vs J. J. Craig et al, \$520; London -S. C. Walsh vs H. Server, $\$ 1,843$; Toronto-Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs R. Allen et al, $\$ 4,880$; Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs W. Blackley, $\$ 1,876$; Farmers' L. \& S. Co. vs W. J. Hambly, $\$ 1,424$; R. MeDougall vs H. D. Sinclair, $\$ 3,428$; Toronto-J. K. McMichael vs C. E. B. Smithett, $\$ 1,636$; Vaughan Tp.C. Barton vs A. E. Larkin, $\$ 531$; Winona-T. D. J. Farmer vs E. H. and V. R. Ellis et al, $\$ 1,002$.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.
Manitou-R. Parker, $\$ 342$; Neepawa-A. McConaghy, $\$ 400$.
WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Windermere-Kimpton \& Pitts, \$1,474.

Telegraphic Address: "MUSGRAVE, BOLTON"
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Registered.
Musgrave \&
Globe Iron Works,
Sole Agents for India, SORABJEE SHAPURJEE \& Co., KHETWADY, BOMBAY. ENGLAND.
-Grand Trunk Railway System Earnings 22nd to 30th September,1901, $\$ 794,947$; 1900, $\$ 720,917$; increase, $\$ 74 .-$ 030,

Two assignments are reported, both small, E. S. Belasco, tobacconist, Montreal, and G. E. St. Cyr, furniture dealer, Ste. Cunegonde.
-The gross earnings of the Montreal Street aRilway Company for the year ending August 31st last are shown to be some $\$ 200,000$ over those of, the year previous.
-Quotations on printers' leads and slugs, received from the firm of Messrs. Taylor \& Watkinson, Leeds, Eng., prominent manufacturers of these and other supplies for printers' use, whose advertisement appears on another page, show a reduction of $21 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$ per 1b., laid down in Montreal, from the net price of either Canadian or American manufacture.
-At the annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd., held in this city on the 2nd instant, the annual report for the year was submitted to the shareholders, and was found to be satisfactory. A dividend of ten per cent. was declared on the paid up capital for the year ending August 31st, 1901. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Robert Meighen, W. A. Hastings, R. B. Angus, R. G. Reid, F. S. Meighen, of Montreal; John Mather, of Ottawa; and G. V. Hastings, of Winnipeg. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. Robt. Meighen was elected President and Managing Director, and Mr. W. A. Hastings, VicePresident, and General Manager.

FINANCIAL.
Montreal, Thursday Ev'g, 3rd Oct., 1901.

The annual report of the C.P.R., presented yesterday at the meeting in this city shows the company to be
contemplating large extensions of its services. Bonds for $\$ 2,400,000$, at 5 per cent., running 20 years, are to be issued to acquire more steamers, and debenture stock on a basis of $\$ 15,000$ per mile for branch lines, in which the interest will be 4 per cent. Land bonds for $\$ 428,500$ were cancelled last year, and the sales this year are 75 . per cent. in excess of same period in 1900. The company will place $\$ 250,000$ in a pension fund for employees, to which they will not contribute. The C.P.R. has had an invaluable advertisement in the trip over it of the Royal party, the services having been conducted most successfully. The amalgamations of the Phoenix and Atlas insurance companies, the transference of the life business of the latter to the Pelican, and the absorption of the old Quebec by the London and Lancashire Fire make a record week for such movements, involving as they do the transfer of assets amounting to about $\$ 22,000,000$. The annual report of the New York Clearing House states the total clearings for year as $\$ 77,020,672,493$, which exceeds 1900 by 25 billions. The total balances of the year were $\$ 3,515,037$,741 , of which $\$ 3,509,869,000$ was paid in gold, and balance of $\$ 5,168,741$ in notes. The scarcity of commercial bllls caused sterling exchange in New York to advance yesterday, sales of stock for London and the October settlement calling for remittances for which the supply was short. The show of profits by Steel Trust had no effect on the market, the public trust not being overdone. Consols, $935-16$,which seems probably to be their lowest notch. Catching Boers is expensive sport, and until all the game is bagged Consols will not advance then they will jump several points, though the price of money must keep them low for a length of time. German Consols with interest at $31 / 2$ per cent. are just at par and the 3 's, at $901 / 4$. A nasty scandal has arisen in New York over a deal connected with the Metals Selling Company, and another concern, out
of which a trial arose that exposed the "behind the scenes" tricks of trust company manipulators. The deal is styled a "hold up" of the shareholders by our N.Y. namesake, and this term means a swindle. The contract of the Royal Electric to supply the city with lights at $\$ 60$ per lamp for 5 years has been passed. This will save the city a large sum yearly, which, however, is likely to be distributed over the private consumers in the shape of higher rates, so the gain of the public will probably be ${ }^{\text {at }}$ the expense of the users of electricity for light or power.

The stock market here is lifeless, the yacht race seems to absorb the attention of operators and brokers alike. Canadian Pacific is offered at $1091 / 2$; small sales at $1093 / 4$ and 110 ; Montreal St., a few sales at 279 to 280; Montreal Power, $955 / 8$ to 96 ; Dominion Coal, common, $441 / 2$ to $443 / 4$; Twin City, $1001 / 4$ to $1001 / 2$; Dominion Steel, prefd, $751 / 2$ to 76 ; Bonds, 77 . Bank quotations, Montreal, 257; Toronto, sales, $2341 / 2$; Merchants, $1521 / 2$; Commerce, $1561 / 2$; Hochelaga, $1451 / 2$; Molsons, 201; Ontario, 122; Hamilton,

El Padre Needles 10 conts.
Varsity, 5 Cents.

The Best - CIGARS
that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce.
Fade and Quaranteed by S. Dhyis ${ }^{\circ}$ Sols. MONTFREAL, Que.

The "Airedale" Exhaust Steam Pron, ratome Pressure Feed Water Heater.

## WLITH SPIRAL DEFLECTORS.

 THE MOST EFFICIENT HEATER ON THE MARKET.WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN TWELVE MONTHS.
By means of the SPIRAL DEFLECTORS, as fitted to this Heater, the efficiency of the apparatus is doubled, as compared with a similar Heater without Deflectors. JOHN BARRETT, KEIGHLEY, England.

## WANTED AGENT

To represent in Canada a large Scottish Distillery. One of their brands is already well known in Montreal

Address: "MALT," Post Office Box 576 , Montreal.
sales, $2231 / 2$; Imperial, 232 . The sales were all trifling. Speculation is going on based on uncertainty as to whether the St. Railway will issue bonds oe stock for one million to pay for the Park and Island deal. Bonds seem most favoured. Paris, exchange on London, $25 f$. $71 / 2$ c. Berlin, 20m. 39pf. New York, eall loans, 3 to 4; good paper, $41 / 2$ to 5 . Local starting exchange, 60 s, 9 to $91 / 8$; demand, $91 / 8$ to $91 / 2$. Call money, $41 / 2$ to 5 per cent.; trade paper, no change.
The following is a comparative table of stocles for week ending Oct. 3rd, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

|  |  |  |  |  | Average <br> same <br> same |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| date |  |  |  |  |  |

## Miscellaneous.

Can. Pac. xd . . $1460 \quad 1101 / 2 \quad 1091 / 4 \quad 861 / 2$ Duluth, S.S. com $100 \quad 117 / 8 \quad 117 / 8 \quad 41 / 2$ Do. pfd. . . . . $75 \quad 75 \quad 201 / 4 \quad 20 \quad 12$ Montreal St. . . $4554282 \quad 276 \quad 270$

## EXTRACT of INOICO.

 REDOCED IIIIGO.J. W. EASTBURN,<br>Raglan Chemioal Works: HALIFAX, ENGLAND.<br>Special prices to Canadians under the new<br>Canadian Tarift

Do. New
Toronto st. Halifax St. . . . 30 991/2 $983 / 4$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Twin City } & \text {. . . } 928 & 902 & 1001 / 4 & 603 / 4\end{array}$ Montreal Rich. \& Ont. Nav. $760117 \quad 113$ 1071/s Montreal Tel. xd 15 1723/4 $1723 / 4163$ Bell Teleph'e xd $48 \quad 175 \quad 173 \quad 169$ Montreal Cotton. $302130 \quad 120 \quad 135$ Dom. Cotton . . 25086 Merchants Cot. . 50 1091/2 1091/2 125 Payne . . . . . 1000 16 $16 \quad 92$ Mont. \& Lond. . $3200 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 10$ Virtue.. . . . . $34500 \quad 25 \quad 18 \quad 50$ Dom. Coal, com $\begin{array}{lllll}4020 & 443 / 4 & 44 & 38\end{array}$
Do. pref. . . . $125 \quad 118 \quad 1171 / 4111$
Dom. I. \& S. com 25 201/4 201/4 $\quad$....
Do. pfd. . . . $205 \quad 76$ 721/2 ....
Nat. Salt. Com. $25 \quad 37 \quad 37$
City 4 p.c. bds. . 500 104 104
Can. Col. Cot. bd 200989899 Dom. I. \& S. bds $17000 \quad 77 \quad 77$.....
montreal clearing house.
Clearings. Balances. Total for week end-
ing Oct. 3, '01 . $\$ 17,457,209 \$ 2,306,363$ Corresponding
week, 1900 .. .. 14,510,953 2,111,797
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { week, } 1900 & \text {.. } & \text {.. } & 14,510,953 & 2,11,, 27 \\ \text { " } & 1899 & \text {.. } & \text {. } & 17,308,396 \\ 2,722,637\end{array}$
" 1898 .. .. $18,453,523 \quad 3,880,073$

## BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Oct. 1st, 1901.
Sept. 25 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..11 11-32d


## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, Oct. 3, 1901.
In a review of the week there are not many changes in values to record. The fall trade in seasonable commodities is showing a briskness fully up to the expectations which found their origin in good crops and fair prices,

The export dairy produce trade is slack, on a decline in both cheese and butter. In hardware a slight advance in cut nails is the only feature beyond an active trade. Dry goods payments on the 4th (to-morrow) are expected to be satisfactorý in consequence of generally favorable country conditions.

Butter. - There was considerable less doing in the market the past week and prices are showing an easier tendency all around. Finest creamery is offering at $1 / 2 \mathrm{c} l \mathrm{lb}$. under last quotations, $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 21 c being the highest that can be made; and then only very choicest qualities are being called for. Grades under finest are neglected, there being no demand to speak of. In dairy butter there continues to be a good business passing for choice grades, Townships command 19 c to 20 c ; Western, 17 c to 18 c. Held goods, off in flavor, are slow and quoted at 15 e to 16 c . Receipts are large, stocks are accumulating, and the market is closing weak with a lower range of prices looked for.

Cements.-With the end of the season approaching trade is narrowing donw accordiagly, transactions being confined to jobbing lots, which, however, are being sought freely. Quotations remain unchanged. Arrivals for week ending 1st inst., were 125,820 fire bricks and 1,050 barrels English cement.

Cheese.- The market is reported as decidedly heavy with offerings large and demand light. Export orders are coming in very sparingly and prices are quoted $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lower. Finest Western is worth $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, with Eastern being quoted at 9 c to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

DRY Goods.-To-morrow is the 4th of October and the trade are speculating as to how the paper maturing on that date will be met. Of late remittances have been poor, partly because retailers have been husbanding their resources and partly because the threshing has prevented farmers coming in to buy. The cooler weather has brightened trade in many pines and travellers out on the road

# Bray's Gas Burners. 

## BRAY'S "RAILWAY CARRIAGE" BURNERS.

BRAY'S "GEYSER" BURNERS.



These Burners are specially made for use in the Lighting of Railway Carriages.


These Burners are specially strong so as to take the grip of the pliers without injuring the tips. For use in "Gey. sers " and the like.

## BRAY'S ACETYLENE BURNERS.

UNION-JET.
UNION-JET "CEETEE."
RATSTAIL OR ONE HOLE.



#### Abstract

report very satisfactory orders. The rise in fine wools at the London sales has stiffened figures for imported dress goods but the question of price is not having much of an effect on buyers, notwithstanding reports of an upward tendency in the majority of lines. This state of affairs does not seem to be worrying buyers very much. and in many instances they are willing to take the risk of higher pices in the future. At present, however, substantially old prices are obtainable on the majority of lines, and notwithstanding reports to the contrars, jobbers continue to offer the same prices which prevailed at the beginning of the season.


Eggs.-Fine fresh boiling stock is in light supply and brings higher prices, 17 c to 18 c being offered free1y. Held lots are plentiful and in excess of requirements, with an easier tendency to prices. Quotations are 13 e to 15 c . No. 2 stock is also plentiful and offering at 10 c to 12 c . Beyond a select grade furnished privately to limited custom in Montreal at 50 e to 60 c per doz., retail stores quote two grades over the counter. Best, they sell at 22 c to 24 c doz; and inferior at 4 c to 15 c .

Flour and Feed.-The demand for all kinds of feed is exceptionally heavy, millers simply doing their utmost to fill orders and partially succeeding. Prices show no advance. The flour market has not changed from last week's conditions. Prices hold steady and there is a good demand from all quarters. We quote. Flour, winter wheat patents. $\$ 3.65 @$ $\$ 3.90$; Manitoba patents, $\$ 4.10 @ \$ 4.20$; straight roller, $\$ 3.40 @ \$ 3.50$; do. bags. $\$ 1.65 \times \$ 1.75$; strong bakers, $\$ 3.90$; rolled oats, $\$ 4.30 @ \$ 4.40$; Corn meal,
bag, $\$ 1.30$; bran, bulk, $\$ 15 @ \$ 16$; shorts, moullie, $\$ 22(r \$ 25$. The local hay market is firm owing to good demand for local and export trade. We quote: New crop, No. 1 hay, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$; No. $2, \$ 8$ to $\$ 8.50$; and No. 3, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ per ton, in car lots.

Green Fruits.-The recent heavy heavy wind storms did much damage to the winter apples in several sections, which has further tended to decrease the available supply. Otherwise the situation has not changed from previous report. Some dealers say they are securing plenty apples in this province at $\$ 2.50$ per barrel, but these must be beyond general t. owledg of buyers. Quotations are: Canadian apples, 25 c to 35 c per basket: do. barrels, $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.50$; Cal. late Val oranges, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$; Jamaica oranges. $\$ 575 \mathrm{brl}$; lemons, $360 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2.75$; do. $300, \$ 3.75$ to $\$ 4.50$; bananas, 8 -hands, $\$ 100$ to $\$ 1.35$ : No. $1, \$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.75$; extras, $\$ 2.00$; limes, per 100 , $\$ 1.50$; new figs, mats, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb .; do. boxes, \&e to 12 c per 1 lb .; new dates, 4c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 14c do.; do. large, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; walnuts, 12 e ; filberts, 12e; French chestnuts, 10e per bl.; cocoannts, $\$ 3.25$; California plums, $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.50$ per box; Canadian do., per basket, 35 c to 45 c ; Cal. peaches, $\$ 1$; Can. do., 90 e to $\$ 1.10$; do. pears, Partletts, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4.25$; baskets do., Can., 35 c ; onions, $\$ 3$ per crate; Egyptian onions, 2c lb.; Canadian brls., \$2.25; egg plant, 25c basket; Can. tomatoes, 20 c to 22 c per box; Canadian grapes. Champions, 15 c to 20 c per small basket; Tokay grapes, $\$ 3.25$ per box: pears, per brl., $\$ 3$; boxes Can. Bartletts, \$1.65; brls. sweet potatoes, $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 3.00$; watermelons, 15 c each: musk melons, 15 c to 25 c ; small crates. Spanish onions, 80c; Cape Cod cranberries, $\$ 7.50$ per brl.

Green Hides.-Beef hides are steady at $8 \mathrm{c}, 7 \mathrm{c}$ and 6 c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins have been advanced to 50c. The tone of the market is considerably better. The New York market showedi but light business, though tanners were free buyers whenever business could be closed at inside figures. The Chicago market was firmer. Native steers were held by one firm at $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. There was a good demand but the extreme prices at which supplies were held prevented many purchases.

## Groceries.-Sugars have declined.

 The continued lower quotations for raw sugar coupled with a shortage in consumption caused by the high price and scarcity of most kinds of summer fruit have shown this to be expected for some time; the only point against it being that refiners have been working on small margins of late and would not be adverse to better profits were they available Grannla ed at $\$ 4.30$, and yellows, $\$ 3.45$ to $\$ 4.20$, as to qualitv. Powdered, cut loaf. etc., are subject to the same decline. Taniton cable advices on raw sugar renorter a steady market for beet: Oetober delivery was unchanged at 7* 63/4d: November delivery was quoted at $7 \mathrm{~s} 71, \mathrm{~d}$; cane was dull and unchanged. In the New York market there was a slichtlv better. undertone and a slight advance was established in the nrice for muscovados. Refin--ra nnneared to be naving increased attention to this grade, and with but limited offerings naid $1-16 \mathrm{c}$ advance to obtain sumplias. Purchases included 7240 bags Ouba centrifngals. 96 degrees test. from store at $33 / \mathrm{c}$; 500 tens Porto Rico muscovado, 89 degrees test do., at 3 5-16c: 300 tons do. to arrive at $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ ex-ship, and 537 bags Ja-
# Bottle Washing Machinery 

 OUR NEW PATTERN "KINGSTON."
## D. G. BINNINGTON, Kinestion Machine Works, HULL, ENeLLANO. <br> (*) Special estimates to Canadians under the New TarIff

BTOCKS AND BONDS.


- Paying quarterly dividends.
niaica do. from store, at 3 5-16c. Later additional sales were made of 11,784 bags Brazil muscovado, 84 deg. test, at $23 / 4$ c. At the close it was stated that refiners had supplied their wants of muscovado, and that $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ was the best bid obtainable. Quotations on new Valencia raisins for November delivery, per steamer Bellona, which left Denia on Monday last, were received in Montreal this morning, and show a fraction under quotations for October delivery of $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 c , as given last week. New currants are arriving and sell at $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$ to 7 c , as to kind. A London circular date 20th ult., says ed expansion which has been quietly gring on for several months in the reexport of Indian and Ceylon tea from the United Kingdom has perhaps been hardly sufficient appreciated. The following are figures from Jan. 1 to the end of August:

1901. 1900. Indian . 8,422,618 5,093,465 4,213,753 Ceylon . $11,871,757 \quad 8,946,997 \quad 7,553,903$
$20294,375 \quad 14,040,462 \quad 11,767,656$ Indian-The better tone noticed last week has been further accentuated, while some improvement in prices was recorded for medium and better liquoring teas, common being also a trifle firmer. This improvement was especially noticeable in Assam growths, some of which were very attractive. The official wire gives exports to the United Kingdom for the first half of September, including 1,180,000 pounds from Chittagong, as 10,910,000 pounds, against $9,140,000$ pounds for the same period last year, making the total from April 1 to Sept. $1560,919,330$ pounds, against $64,980,000$ pounds last year.
Iron and Hardware.- The marke ${ }^{+}$ is strong in all lines and rumours of advances are current. A rise of 10 cents was expected in bar iron this week; but it did not materialize although rolling mill men's ideas are evry firm. Coil chain is scarce. So

# Johnson \& Tucker 

(Late SHEPHERD, HILL \& Co.,

are Canada plates, the few arrivals having been quickly absorbed. Coke tins in lighter weights are practically unobtainable. Pig lead is scarce, and large orders could not be filled in this market. Terne plates are easier with the approaching ending of the building season. Ingot tin has eased off a little also and sells at 28 to 29 cents. The other lines are unchanged. We quote: Cut nails, base price, $\$ 2.55$ per keg; in car lots, $\$ 2.45$; with the usual extras; coil chain, $\$ 3.60$ for inch and upwards as to size; galvanized iron, Queen's head or equal, 28 gauge, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$; Comet, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.50$; bar iron, $\$ 1,85$ to $\$ 1.90$; hoop iron, base, $\$ 2.90$; Canadian band iron, 1 to 6 inch, 30 cents, with usual extras; Canada plates, ordinary, $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 2.85$; full polish, $\$ 3.75$; black iron pipe, $\$ 2.72$ to $\$ 10.40$, as to size; cast steel base, Sc; tire steel, base $\$ 2.10$; sleigh shne steel, base $\$ 2$; machinery steel, bese $\$ 2.75$; tin plates, I.C. Coke, $\$ 4.50$; T.C. chancoal, $\$ 4.75$; terne plates, 8 to $\$ 8.25$; tinned sheets, Lion and Crown, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 7.75$; black sheet iron, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 2.85$, as to gauge; plain iron and steel wire, $\$ 2.80$ base; barbed wire. $\$ 3.05$ f.o.b. Montreal; pig lead, $\$ 3.35$ to $\$ 3.30$; shot, less, $171 / 2$ p.c., $\$ \$ 6.50$; lead pipe, \$7, less 30 p.c.; plain yralvanized wire, $\$ 25$ to $\$ 4.85$ as to vumber; horse shoes, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 3.75$.

Leather \& Shoes.-The situation in leather is one of considerable firmness. Hides are up, stocks are light and shipping abroad continues steadily and free. The one thing lacking
is local trade which persists in making but slow headway. Shoe manufacturers are anticipating extra trade for the spring and are working in that direction. They report trade in general as very good with the cash movement and short time purchases more to their liking.

Oils, Chemicals, Etc. - The past week has been devoid of special interest, beyond the regular routine made somewhat easier by less business. Turpentine is steady at 53 e to 54 c . Linseed oils are rather quiet at 78 c to 79 c for raw and 81 c to 82 c for boiled. In dyestuffs gambier is reported very firm, with stocks at primary markets very light. Indigo is unchanged. The outturn of vegetable indigo this year will be very much short of what it was last season, and it is not improbable that prices will rule proportionately higher, though it is too early yet to speculate with anything like exactness.

Provisions. - Notwithstanding the recent advance in values in mess pork the market rules very firm through light supplies and little prospects of increase because of good general demand which is more likely to further reduce stocks at present ratio. Hams and bacon are steady at former quotations. We quote as follows :Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, $\$ 21.50$ to $\$ 22$; short cut mess pork. $\$ 21.50$ to $\$ 22$; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, $\$ 23$ to $\$ 23.50$;
family short cut clear pork, $\$ 21$ to $\$ 21.50$; pure Canadian lard, in $375-1 \mathrm{~b}$. tierces, 11 1-2c; parchment lined, $50-$ lb. boxes, $113-4 \mathrm{c}$; parchment lined pails, $20-1 \mathrm{~b} ., 12 \mathrm{c}$; tin pails, $113-4 \mathrm{c}$; tins. 3,5 , and $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 12 \mathrm{c}$ to $121-4 \mathrm{c}$; compound refined lard, in $575-\mathrm{lb}$. tierces, $73-4 \mathrm{c}$; parchment lined, wood pails, $20-\mathrm{lb} ., 81-4 \mathrm{c}$; tin pails, $20-1 \mathrm{~b}$., 8 c ; hams, 13 -2c to 14 1-2c; and bacon, 14 c to 15 c per 1 b . Lievrpool, Oct. 2.-Lard, American refined in pails, quiet, 50 s $3 d$; bacon, Cumberland cut, dull, 50 s; short ribs, quiet, 50 s 6 d ; clear bellies, quiet, 58 s 6d. Tallow, prime city strong, 29s; Australian in London, firm, 30s 3d. Chicago, 2.-Provisions closed from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $321 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$ down. Futures were: Mess pork, per barrel, October, $\$ 14.25$; January, $\$ 15.521 / 2$; May, $\$ 15.671 / 2$. Lard, per hundred pounds, October, $\$ 9.80$; November, $\$ 9.60$; January, $\$ 9.17 \frac{1}{2}$; short ribs, per hundred pounds, October, $\$ 8.50$; January, $\$ 8.00$; May, $\$ 8.05$. Cash prices. Mess pork, barrel, $\$ 14.30$ to $\$ 14.35$; lard, 100 lbs., $\$ 9.80$ to $\$ 9.90$; short ribs, sides, loose, $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 8.70$; dry salted shoulders. boxed, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; short clear sides, boxed, $\$ 9.30$ to $\$ 9.40$.
Wool.-Forced along by the current of affairs at the London auctions, prices here have hardened and manufacturers are becoming more liberal buyers while yet their offerings are faken up. Cape, greasy is quoted at 14 c to 16 c ; Natal, 17 c to $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; B.A.. scoured, 27 c to 35 c , Canadian washed Heece, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 13 c .

## Brick J(aking and Pressing Machine, with Soggle Lever Power Peess combined.

# Bridk-making \& Girining Nadininey 

Manufactured by

Richard Scholefield,

ENGINEER
Burley Vale Mills

Kirkstall Road, LEEDS, Eng.

## OPINIONS OF TOURISTS.

The very heavy tourist traffic, as well as the thousands of people who have visited the Buffalo Exposition this year, over the, lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System has naturally brought forth several very favorable criticisms regarding the management, equipment, and general excellence of

THE CANADIAN

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this railway. The General Officers are continually in receipt of letters from travellers praising the facilities that the Grand Trunk now offer on all their lines. Passengers, as a rule, are not in the habit of informing railroad companies of the satisfactory features in connection with their service, and uns.licited testimonials are therefore appreciated.
The following letter from a prominent broker of New York city has just been received at the general offices of the Grand Trunk in Montreal:-
"In July and August, in company " with four others, I greatly enjoyed " a trip over your road from Toronto - to Portland. Aside from the charms " of the region through which we tra. velled, our pleasure was very much "enhanced by the uniform courtesy " and kind attention shown us by the " employees of your road, and espe" cially those on the morning train "from Toronto to Portland. Our ex"perience was so delightful that I - have persuaded several of my friends "to take the same trip.
"The only object of these lines is to recognize merit where it is due." Everywhere the Grand Trunk is known, nothing but high encomiums of praise are heard from those who patronize this up-to-date system.
> -The carpenters' strike at Winnipeg, started in July last, has been temporarily settled.

The following complete weekly list of paterits granted to Canadjans is furnished by Messrs, Fetherstonhaugh \& Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian patents-J. A. Oraig, drill chucks; J. W. Hunter, drill molds and their products; C. T. Godard, railway trucks for removing baggage from baggage car to baggage room without injury; W. Eacrett, evaporating apparatus; A. Gosselin, evaporating apparatsu; C. Roberg, evaporating apparatus; W. V. Milton, awls for lacing leather and rubber belts; G. H. Cove, propellers; N. Peirier, evaporators; G. A. Burdick, and

## Russet Lining Bellies and Shoulders, of Light <br> Subs'ance, Soft, Bright and Dry Finish.

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

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


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


Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 8 per cent, per annum
Molsons Bank boans of one per cent, equal io all 60 a dividead of $y$ per, cent. per annum.
H. J. Burdick, flag canes; T. Bearman, ditching machines; R. L. Baker, men's, women's and childean' underarists and undervests; D. W. Caswell, portable grainery; Y. G. Alexander, paper boxes. American patents- W. H. Hruce, dental articulator; Henry B. Maldais, leather working machine; J. McPherson, speculum; J. Paterson,hydraulic air compressor.

SOME BANKING EXPERIENCES.
The following are among some experiences related at a meeting of the American Bankers' Association, at Richmond, Va.
Soon after the war, when banking rates, or discount rates, were high, an old country friend in one of the south-west counties, a farmer, went to the bank to secure a loan of $\$ 1,000$
for five years. Of course, this made "t'he man behind the grating" open his eyes and look at him with wonder and astonishment, and the farmer was told that they could not make provision for such a loan as that unless they had the most satisfactory collateral that could be obtained.
' The old fellow asked, 'Collot what?' ' 'Collateral,' the banker answered.


City. Dawson City. Ihe figuras for the Ation and Dawson City Branches are taken from the last retarns received, viz.: Atlin asth August and Dswan Ulity 17 th August.
"'Well, what is that?' the farmer asked.
"The banker went on to describe the stocks and bonds and securities that are meant by the term collateral.

The farmer said, 'Well, if I had those getting some collateral, and then we things I wouldn't want any money. They are better than money,' he said. " 'Well,' said the banker, 'you can'1 get the money unless you succeed in
getting some collateral, and then we might discount your note.'
"Well, the farmer succeeded in getting some collateral and in getting some personal endorsements, and also

in getting his own name upon the paper and his wife's as well, and obtained mortgages on everything he had. He came and dumped his collateral down on the banker's desk. They were satisfactory and the cashier made out his note for him $\$ 1,000$ and told him to sign it, which the farmer did. After signing the note he passed it over. Then the cashier counted him out $\$ 287.52$. The old farmer ejaculated, 'Come on,'
" 'No sir,' said the cashier, 'that is all you can get on a note of $\$ 1,000$ for five years at our present rate of discount.'
"'Dis what?' said the farmer.
" 'Discount,' said the cashier; 'that is all you can get.'
"'What do you mean?' said the farmer.
"'Why,' said the cashier, 'we take off the discount for the first four months and the next four months, and so $o n$, and then at the end of five years your note will only make \$287.52.'
"I am glad I did not ask you to lend me that money for ten years, ejaculated the farmer, or you would have had me in debt, and I would have to pay you something for asking you to lend it to me.'"
Another story was: - W. W. Woollen, of the banking firm of Woollen, Webb \& Co., was the hero of an incident that involved considerable detective acumen. One evening, in an effort to obtain a "trial balance," Mr. Woollen found to his dismay, that his
cash was short $\$ 1,000$. Try as he would, he could not locate the missing amount.

The next day he instituted a rigid enquiry among the other persons about the bank in the vain hope that he might obtain some clue that would aid him in locating the money. The messenger boy spoke up promptly when he heard of the loss and said, "I noticed yesterday, when you were cashing a cheque for a fellow that looked like he might be a farmer, that he had a man with him, and when he was counting over his money he chuckled and nudged his companion and then both of them chuckled a good deal."
With this slender clue Mr. Wooollen began his investigation. He went earefully over the cheques he had cashed the previous day and came across one that he believed to have been the one in question. Going to the man who drew the cheque, he asked for the residence of the payee. When he secured this information Mr . Woollen approached the farmer and said abruptly: "I came after that $\$ 1,000$ bill I paid you by mistake the other day." The man turned red and stammered something about not having any thousand-dollar bill, but Mr. Woollen pressed him so closely that he finally put his hand into his trousers pocket and drew out the bill.
Another story in which a thousanddollar bill figures prominently involves a citizen whose sensitiveness will not permit the use of his name. Yhis man
was acting as a trustee during the panic of 1893, and had the trust fund on deposit in the Indianapolis National Bank. A day or two before the bank closed its doors the man received a warning that the institution was doomed. He accordingly hastened over to the bank and drew out the money which he held in trust for another.
When he received the money which was in bills, he rolled it up and placed it in his coat pocket, where he carried it for several days. One day Harry C. Adams came into his place of business, and said: "Have you such a thing as a hundred-dollar-bill about you? I need one right away." The man reached in his pocket, pulled out the roll of bills and taking off the top bill handed it to Mr. Adams. "Great heavens!" ejaculated Mr. Adams when he observed that the bill called for $\$ 1000$, "you surely don't carry thou-sand-dollar bills around loose in your pocket, do you?"
"I have no thousand-dollar bill," retorted the man.
"I'd like to know what you call that," said Mr. Adams, holding up the bill so as to show plainly the figures 1,000 on its face.
The scene changes to the Indianapolis National Bank. The man enters carrying the thousand-dollar bill in his hand. "Did you find any shortage in your cash the other day?" he asked of Cashier Rexford.
"Did I?" exclaimed Mr. Rexford, "well I should say I did. I was short $\$ 00$ and I have lost hours of sleep

Taylor \& Watkinson,


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ever since, trying to locate that shortage."
"Well, you can take a little rest now," answered the man, "for here is your money. You paid me a thou-sand-dollar bill for a hundred-dollar bill the other day.' The cashier suddenly found that he had "business outside," and it is said some money was put into circulation at a neighbouring refershment stand, although this part of the story is not clearly substantiated.

## NIGHT-SHIRTS.

The country lad who finds himself thrust for the first time in the same apartments with the man from the city whose older years have brought him into contact with rubbers, overshoes, fur-lined gloves, steam-laundried linen and frilled night-shirts, is apt to contemplate on the presumed fact that to become a man of affairs to which his ambitions lead-to be, as it were, in the "upper circle"-he must, also be in possession of these additions which had hitherto been outside his limited rural wardrobe. Yet it is surprising to those who insist on donning all that custom or fashion decrees, or comfort and health suggests, to find many moving along through life in city as in the country with few of these necessary articles. No dealer in shoes would omit the purchase of a line of rubbers and overshoes; no dealer in men's furnishings would consider his stock complete without a suitable assortment of gloves; but instances are not uncommon of inquiries in furnishing stores for a night-shirt being replied to by an admission that there are not eonugh calls to justify their being carried in stock.

Under the heading: Night-shirts and those who wear them, the Textile Mercury of recent date has the following:

## MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND IRONFOUNDERS,

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Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Orabbing Machine.
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Sole Makers of Messrs. Samuel Kirk \& Sons' Woodhouse, Leeds, Patent Machines for Improved Cloth Finishing.
Makers of Hydraulio and Screw Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Cotton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent WroughtIron Steam Press Plates, and Patent Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylinders, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out.
Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by Hakd or Power, with or without Steam Engine attached.
Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for Dyeing, Drying and Finishing of all kinds of Textile Fabrics, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings, Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of Bradford Manufactured Goods, viz. : Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring. Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.
Dyeing Machines, for Blacking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Padding, Jigging and' Washing. ff Machines.
Molange Machinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool 'sliver."
Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming A pparatus.
Stead and Appleyard's Patent Black Rolling and

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs Lustres, Poplins, etc.
Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached.
Poplin Machines, for Paraffin Wax Stiffening
Gas Singeing and Brushing Machines.
Worsted Coating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at full width.
Tinting $N$ achines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers.
Warp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing Drying Machinks, for Cotton and other Warps.
Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width.
Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above
Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols.
Soap-scouring Machinos, Milling Machines, Hot-air Tentering and Drying Machines, for the "Estamene" Finish.
Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either srparate or combined, of all descriptions.
Messrs. Ingham and Butterfleld's Patent Rigging Machines.
Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton and Paper Bowls.
Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder.
Damping Machines.
Gold Calendering Maohines, with Five Rollers.
Improved Lancashire Jiggers.
Makers of the Newest Construction of Machines, for the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velveta, Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machives, Jiggers, Tubs, Cutting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Machines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Brush, and Damping Machines, Dye Vats, etc.

Wonders never cease. The Camberwell Guardians at their meeting last week decided to provide their boy paupers under their control, numbering nearly 1,000 , with night-shirts. Mrs Moore, a Guardian, said it was a disgrace to that and other London Boards of Guardians that they had for solong allowed the boys to go to bed in the shirts they had worn all day an
which at times were almost soaked with perspiration. We have no objection to this proceeding; it is a very pioper and desirable thing. But there is one phase of the matter which does not appear to have struck Mrs. Moore or her estimable colleagues. It is that night-shirts are a development of civilization that has not penetrated ong or permeated the industrial
elasses of this country nor perhaps of any other country to any important extent. We venture to say that the night-shirt is an almost unknown article of clothing, so far as possession goes, to at least fifteen millions of the population of this country. It is a pity that it is so, but the fact cannot be denied. - Are not the Camberwell Guardians, therefore, beginning
gGISTERED TRADE MARK.

| ROLLING MILLS, |
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| MACHINERY |
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For ENGINEERS, SEIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS and BRIDGE BUILDERS


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

Patent Angle-Bar Planing Machine. Patent Edge and Butt-Plate Edge Planing Machine.
Scriven's Vertical Plate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to end without flat.
at the wrong end of a desirable reforation in starting with the pauper children under their care? Would it not be better to commence with the industrial population generally? The Guardians might follow the example of the professional politicians, and make orertures to the trade unions so as to get at their subjects all the more quickly. Mrs. Moore might with advantage approach Lady Dilke, Mrs.

Tennant, and their respective pro- ecmmend efforts in this direction to teges whom we need not name. We the parties named. If any financial difare sure their pleadings would be endorsed by Mr. James Mawdsley, Mr. David Holmes, and other Lancashire trade unionists, because the universal adoption of night-shirts throughout the working population of the country would make the Lancashire spindles hum and Lancashire looms rattle to a tune not heard for some long time. We
ficulty should stand in the way, the trade unions might be persuaded to give wholesale orders and distribute the articles extensively, so that their advantages might be tested. It would be a much better expenditure of their funds than often occurs. But the topic raised by Mrs. Moore and the Camberwell Guardians is most fruitful of sug-

## Card Clothing of all Kinds.

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eze st :neme st-
MONTREAL, Que.
gestion, and the field of usefulness it brings into view is an ever-expanding one. So valuable is the suggestion that the people should wear nightshirts that we commend it to the serious attention of Mr. George Harwood as one quite worthy of embodiment in our legisdation. He might draft a short Bill making it compul-sory-

That those should wear who never wore before,
And those who always wore should wear the more!
As it would bear the sanctified odour of trade-unionism, Mr Kenyon, Mr. Herbert Whiteley, Mr. W. H. Holland, and Sir William Houldsworth, would no doubt readily endorse the measure; while for once in a kalpa (as the Hindus might call it) a trade-union measure would promote the well-being of everybody in general and-more surprising still - of the cotton trade in particular. Yet it would astonish not a few of our most worthy ancestors, could they revisit the pale glimpses of the moon and find tneir dear old England thus arrayed: Geoff. Chaucer, among others, would find it most incomprehensible. Mrs. Moore, excelletn Guardian and most worthy woman, no doubt practises all the virtues appropriate to her work without requiring the stimulus of Early English studies; nevertheless, if she contrived to spare a little time from the cares of guardianship, she might find in her Chaucer a line that would pos-
sibly astonish her. For it is evident therefrom that the Father of English Literature and all his well-to-do contemporaries contrived to avoid both horns of the dilemma-they slept neither in a dry-garment, possibly "soaked with perspiration," nor yet in a night-shirt, for there were no Camberwell Guardians to provide them! Chaucer's line, however, tells us nothing about how "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" slept. Let us hope it was soundly, for certainly they had not even beds to sleep in, like the poet and the Camberwell workhouse-boys ; -much less had they night-shirts.

GERMAX EXPERIENCES.
An officially inspired article in the National Zeitung of Berlin admonishes the people to be cheerful; if the prevailing pessimism is not checked it will lead to a calamity; the depression is not confined to Germany; British exports have declined and the article appeals to the German people to feel inore confidence in German enter-

THE IMPROVED
Lancashire Steel Potato Peeler,
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prises.
All this is familiar enough, and it is also foolish enough. Of course the German people are not in a state of universal bankruptcy, or anything like it. But the troubles are not due to imagination and the mind cure will not remove them. The Germans generally are not nearly so rich as they thought themselves a year ago, and many of them have lost a great deal of money. A lot of bank stockholders have been left penniless; men who got 30 per cent. dividends last year from some of the iron mills and electrical factories are getting no dividends at all this year, and are spending as little money as possible. If the country has been the victim of delusion at all it was in its estimates of prosperity last year and not in its appreciation of the present situation. Stoeks are low, partly because dividends are not what they were, partly because so many people have been compelled to sell their securities. It is idle to preach to people who are going through experiences of this sort upon the duty of being optimistic and
keeping up their confidence. When a man has lost money he is sore in his mind and restricted in his pocket. When a good many men have had the same experience the country is in a state of depression. This does not lead to a financial calamity; it is the financial calamity that leads to this unhappiness.
The disease has been running its ordinary course in Germany. There was prosperity, more wealth, a declining price of capital, investment at risks for the sake of a greater return, big' profits so long as everybody could go on putting money in securities, land, buildings, factories; then a cessation of earnings, inability and indisposition to invest more money, less buying and stagnation of trade. Then a failure or two which attracted no attention, then two or three larger failures which were explained as the results of bad management, limited of course to these institutions; the wiseacres were said to have expected the failures. Then a stubborn refusal of business to boom again because some people had lost money and others had lost their will-

ingness to invest, and the necessity of throwing stocks on the market had

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dep.essed prices while the passing of dividends had cut off the means of spending. A general state of gloom having settled down over the country on account of reverses, some official or unofficial sage comes to the front with an admonition to everybody to be cheerful and to forget that he had lost money lest the state of mind he was in should lead him to lose more money.
Bub the money has already been lost and the confidence has already been shattered. The last news from Berlin quotes the Kreuz Leitung as saying that "no week passes without revealing outrageous mismanagement in some Geiman stock company. A feeling of deep humiliation, therefore, bur$d_{t} n s$ the mercantile classes, growing heavier and heavier. The German name is injured before foreign countries for years, and the whole nation must suffer in consequence." The Vossische Zeitung refers to swindling operations recently exposed as possibly only "an era of financial credulity like the one we have just had." The National Zeitung, vehicle of the official advice to be cheerful, speaks of the "growing distrust which is continually looking for irregularities and crimes in the management of companies."
After a man has bought a gold brick it is idle to appeal to him to preserve his confidence in his fellowman. That confidence comes back slowly, like the lost capital, as the result of a multiplicity of small investments that have bean successful, and the profits which have been savir!. Germany is having exactly the same experience that 1.12 United States and England have had; the collapse of the boom has revealed the sari:e fnancial losses and the same wricis of judgment and morality. In the course of a few years it will have saved up another lot of money, and, being very careful of investments in the meanwhile, it will have suftered few losses, and it will then find that its bank account and its confidence in human nature have been alike restored.

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#  Aprons, Skipping Ropes, Olothes Lines, Jute Twines, Hearth Rugs, 



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SOAP OILS
Manufacturers of soap are being confronted with a problem the apparent solution of which appears to be a considerable addition to cost of production. Soap stocks have lately been going up in leaps and bounds, and not the least interesting feature is the stronger and higher position of all the oils used in the soap industry. The past two months, says the Oil \& Drug Reporter, has wrought an extraordinary change in cochin oil. American and English merchants alike were caught napping, and no oil is to be had at any price except a chance consumer can be found who has been lucky enough to have contracted for more than his actual needs. Prices under such circumstances are abnormal. Those who have to have cochin oil, regardless of cost, were last week bidding as high as nineteen cents per pound, but even at this figure there was scarcely any obtainable. The

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## Spiral•Springs,

For all Classes of Machinery and Engineering Work.

spot stock of cochin is now exhansted, and whatever is coming forward is in the hands of manufacturing consumers who are unwilling to sell. No oil can therefore be expected for nearby delivery, though late fall shipments are promised upon the basis of seven and one-half and seven and three-quarter cents. It is safe, therefore, to predict that except for high grade expensive soaps there will be very little cochin oil used this year.
It is a curious situation, and came as a surprise to European and Ameri can importer alike. The supply in the primary market was short and when the price had risen above six cents, the importers of this country and of Europe withdrew from the market under the impresssion that the advance was only temporary and that values were bound to recede. The contrary proved to be the case. The lack of demand from other sources only left more oil for Asiatic ports, where merchants profited by the opportunity to take all available, leaving practically nothing for the rest of the world. Asiatic trade in cochin oil has been increasing year by year, while that of Europe and America has been on the decline, as shown by the following statistics concerning shipments of cochin oil from Ceylon for the eleven months ending May 31 in 1900-1901 and 1899-1900:
 to Europe and America of over 5,500 tons. That there has been a substantial rise in values here is therefore not

## W.E.Foggin \& Co.,

## The Canden lim Compang Latar



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GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS, Camelon Iron Works, - Falkirk, Scotland.

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 FOr JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. soeclal prices to Canadlans under tho Now Tariff.
## to be so much wondered at.

Ceylon oil, not being subject to the same conditions, has not varied to any great extent, though shipments fell some two thousand tons below those oí last year, and in sympathy with cochin there is a much stronger feeling. Offerings are not heavy, and from appearances it would not be surprising if values took a sudden and a decided turn upward.

A strike on the Pacific Coast has prevented shipments to Missouri River points. This brought many buyers of Ceylon to this market, causing at least a temporary excitement and resulting in sales of a hundred and fifty to at from six and one-eighth to sis aud one-quarter cents. The present market could hardly be firmer without an actual advance.
Palm oil has remained about stationary for some months. There has naturally been more inquiry, owing to the higher cost of cocoanut, but as it can only be used as a substitute under conditions where color is of no account, it has not become much of a factor in the present situation. Of all the soap oils olive has shown the least tendency to advance. The high price of tallow has been in a measure offset by an abundant olive crop in Europe, where the outturn of French and Italian olives has been twenty-five per cent. greater than last year. Demand, however, has improved with the cost
of other oils. One contract was reported during the past week of seventeen hundred barrels of foots for deliveries covering 190\%. The price agreed upon was low, but under conditions as they are at present it is doubtful if demand will not encourage a higher range of values.

Life Insurance Notes. - You can never succeed without doing your duty. And you have no duty more imperative than the insuring of your life.-There is said to be food for thought in an empty cupboard. But it isn't very appetizing. Are you going to leave your family that sort of provender? What "little man wants here below is the hardest to get." What many men do not seem to want at all is the most necesssary, and the easiest to get-life insurance.-If you are a victim of insomnia get and pay for a good life policy and put it under your pillow. Then think about it and the good it may do as hard as you can. When you wake up you will be glad yon own it.-If "it was all the style" to be insured, idiotic fadism would soon become a cause for rejec-tion.-Good life insurance is not chap p. no cheaper than science and experience have proved that it can be furnished. Get the proper article, pay the price and rest easy. So will your
family when you are at rest perman-ently.-Be loyal to your dependents. You cannot be if you do not provide for them. And the very best provision you can make for their future is to insure your life at once.- The way of the transgressor is no harder than that of the wife and mother who parts with her husband and finds herself penniless.-Poverty will never become fashionable if life insurance agents keep at work industriously and suc-cessfully.-Lots of agents were all right until they stopped learning. When they thought they knew it all they begun to find out they knew nothing at all.-A good agent may generally be known by the companies who keep him.-Yes, "a still tongue keeps a wise head," according to an old saw. But who ever learned anything from the Sphinx? Which is intended to impress you with the fact that in business conversation a fair average is the proper caper.-Do you remember the old darkey camp-meeting refrain: "O nevah min' de weddah, but git obah dubble trubbil fo' we boun' to de happy lan' o' Canaan." That's a good song for the agent to hum in his head these days.
-Advertising the presumably unassailable position of the United States in the manufacture of steel appears to be still a hobby with certain transAtlantic visitors. From London it is

Telegrams:-"TEHEDALH, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Eng."
Telegrams:-"TEEBDALE, LONDON , Fig."
London Office


Contractors to His Majesty's and Foreign Governments and English Rallways, the Secretary of State for India, The Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rallway, South Indian Railway, East Indian Rail way, Madras Railway, Bengal Doosrs Rallway, Bengal and North-Western Rallway, Central Argentine Railway, Argentine Great Western Railway, Argentine Noith. Weatern Railway, Midland Uruguay Railway. Great Rastern oi Uruguay Railway, Mexican Eouthern Railway, Peruvian Railway, Recife and San Franclsco Perasmbuco Railway, Western Railway of Havana, Tehuhontepec Railway, Alcoy Gadia Railway, Algecirae and Gibraltar Railway, Cordora and North Weatern Railway, Puerto Cabello and Valencia Rallway, Imperial Chinese Railways, Imperial Japacese Railways, Nippon Railway of Japan.

Patentees and
Makers of


Patentees and Makers of
'The Teesdale' Patent Pulley Block.

PUTNEY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER THAMES, LONDON

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

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

# Blast Furnace Iron \& Steel Works Plants 

## MILLS' PATENT WATER-SEALED VALVES, CAST-IRON BOWL SLEEPERS, BAILWAYand TRAMWAY CHAIRS .

Gast-Iron Tanks, Girders, Columns, and<br>every Description of Heavy Castings,

INGOT MOULDS.

dearned that Mr. Joseph Lawrence, member of Parliament for the Monmouth District, who recently returned from the United States, addressing the Newport Chamber of Commerce, made the most interesting and comprehensive statement of the causes of American superiority in the steel trade which has yet been provided for the alarmed British public and business circles. He told his audience that Charles M. Schwab assured him that the Steel Trust could deliver steel billets in England for $\$ 16.50$, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was \$19. Mr. Schwab also asserted that, when the Trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending, the American price would be still lower. In addition to
this statement, Mr. Schwab oalled the attention of Mr. Lawrence to the fact that his steel workers get double the wages paid British workmen in the same line. Mr. Lawrence went on to draw a striking contrast between freight charges in Great Britain and the United States, showing that the cost of carrying steel from Pittsburgh to New York, was less than the cost of carrying it from Birmingham to Liverpool, although the distance between the two English cities was only one-quarter of that between the American cities named. He quoted from President Hill and cited figures of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to demonstrate the comparative exorbitance of British freight rates, warning his hearers that these rates must come to a more reasonable
basis if the British hoped to meet the competition for which the Americans are now so actively preparing. Having pointed out that it would be also necessary to resort to cheaper ores, Mr. Lawrence announced that as a result of several years' study of these problems and consultations regarding them he and Thomas Edison would shortly begin business in Norway with the idea of supplying to Great Britain cheaper ores.

## SHORT APPLE CROP.

High-priced apples will rnle this winter, and those whose pockets will rebel against exchanging five or six dollars for a barrel of this most whole- <br> \title{

## Telegraphic Address: A.B.C. Code, "BOILERS, COATBRIDGE." <br> \title{ \section*{Telegraphic Address: A.B.C. Code, "BOILERS, COATBRIDGE." <br> <br> Hbh-cluss LaNGASHIRE \& CORNISH ... BOIY, <br> <br> Hbh-cluss LaNGASHIRE \& CORNISH ... BOIY, Up to 200 Ine. Dally working prossure. 

 Up to 200 Ine. Dally working prossure.}


# Oontractors to Fier Majesty's Government <br> <br> WILLIAM ARNOTT \& CO., soalethidge <br> <br> WILLIAM ARNOTT \& CO., soalethidge COATBRIDGE, near glasgow, scotiand. 

some fruit must seek consolation in some other variety. Light as the yield is throughout Quebec province, Ontario is still worse. A careful estimate submitted at the National Apple Dealers' Convention, in Toronto, in August, placed the entire output of apples in Ontario at 35 per cent. of an arerage yield. Unfavourable weather conditions have since reduced this estimate to 30 per cent. The following summaries of advices from towns throughout Ontario brings the information about the crop down to a late date:
The apple crop in the Napanee sec tion was exceptionally poor this year the yield not being more than twenty five per cent. of the average. This was again greatly diminished by the prevailing heavy winds, which reduced it fully fifty per cent.

At Sarnia the apple crop is about a complete failure.

At Berlin the apple crop is scarce almost nil for winter fruit.

There is practically no apples in the St, Catharines section. Spies are the best, but there is no crop for buyers and not enough for the local demand.
The apple erop is very short in Perth and the quality only fair.
The apple crop in Huron County was thirty-five per cent. of regular crop, but reduced by wind storms to twenty-five per cent.
In Oxford County the apple crop is not what the farmers would have it.

## Ballantyne \& Company,

## PLUMBING AND HEATING

 CONTRACTORS
## speoial attention paid to altering old systems of heating.

## FACTORY WORK

CAREFULLY AND SATISFACTORILY
EXECUTED ....

159 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL, Que.

Tel. Main 2462.

On the whole, it is going to be very slim, and the apples are said to be threatened with a worm.
The apple crop in the County of Peel may be considered a failure, not over probably a third of what it usually is.
The buyers say there are no apples for export in the Guelph section. Only enough for home trade.

The apple crop in St. Vincent Township, Grey County, is anything but satisfactory to fruit growers. It will not be over one-quarter the usual yield.
The apple crop in the Markham
section is a total failure. Farmers throughout the township all say that they won't have one barrel where last year they had 25 to 50 .
The crop of apples in the Owen Sound vicinity is fair; about 20 per cent. was lost owing to high winds the past ten days, but the quality is No. 1.

There are no extensive apple growers in the Kingston district. The yield is only about half the usual amount.
The apple erop in the Belleville disdistrict, which was originally not more than 25 (per cent. of last year's, suffered a loss of at least


Speolal Prices to Canadians under the New Teriff

# WARNER \& CO., LIMITED, *-SPECIAL PIG IRONS. 

Brand "WARNER C.B.R."<br>Gives the Highest Transverse and Tensile Tests of any Pig Iron in the market. Suitable for Steam and Hydraulic Oylinders, Ohilled Rolls, and all High Class Engineering Oastings, also for Best Puddled Bars,<br>Brands "H.W." "O.K." "C.P."<br>For Malleable Castings The brand "C.P." is the Purest English Pig Iron for Malleable Castings in the market. These three brands

Brand "ANCLO-SWEDISH O.P." (in slabs)
This is one of the Purest Irons in the market, and is suitable for mixing with other Irons to improve quality of Oastings. It is also suitable for Steel Making.

## PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, - England.

## one-fourth by a heavy gale some two

 weeks ago.Apple crop in the Chatham vicinity very poor; almost a failure.
Very few apples in the Brantford section; they are so scarce that crop is considered a failure here.
The apple crop in Prince Edward County this year is not nearly as large as was expected earlier in the season. A wind storm a few days ago was very damaging to the crop. It is estimated that at least a quarter of the apples were blown off.
The apple crop in the Paris section is almost a complete failure, and fruit growers are not at all encouraged at the outlook.
The apple crop in the locality of Port Hope will not yield over 25 per cent.

The apple crop throughout Wentworth is a failure, all varieties being searce and of poor quality.
In the vicinity of Wallaceburg there
are no apples of any kind; crop a total failure.
The apple crop in the counties surrounding London will be a very short one this season. Fall apples will average about 10 per cent. of the usual crop. Winter apples will pan out aboat 30 to 35 per cent. of former years.
The apple crop in the Galt section will be very light. Farmers, as a rule, will hardly have enough for home use.
In the neighborhood of Niargara-on-the-Lake the apple crop may be said to be a total failure.
Around Whitby the crop is away below what it usually is on an off year.

## IRON AND STEEL PROSPECTS.

That the next year will prove an exceptionally active one in the iron and steel trade was pretty generally conceded prior to the inauguration of
the late strike. During its lengthened stay, and since, the peaceable progress of the country has not ceased and now, with a huge amount of contracts in waiting, those which would have succeeded them are also needed, both placing the manufacturers in a position which looks very much like hurried business for a year ahead. Some light is thrown on the puzzle where all the enormous production goes to by some figures on steel rails. It appears, says the Iron Age, that the total orders booked by the rail mills for 1901 delivery have aggregated $2,700,000$ gross tons, including seconds but excluding export sales. The export shipments for the first seven months were 231,000 tons, so that the year will not be less than 300,000 tons. This means that a total of over 3,000 .000 of rails were booked, which is 650,000 tons in excess of the product of 1900 , the banner year. There is no doubt that the mills will be quite unable to deliver this huge tonnage, and it is estimated that 300,000 to 400 ,000 tons will be carried into next year. That itself is a pretty fair start for 1902, and the delays in deliveries may have something to do with the fact that many railroads are even now placing orders for 1902, a fact otherwise difficult to explain since the price is \$28. Thus far the Western and Southwestern railroads have been buyers. The Gould system have closed for 50,000 tons, about one-half of the total requirements for 1902, while the Union Pacific has purchased 30000 tons. Other large systems had prevously entered their orders. The indications so far as they may be relied upon so early are therefore promising. This is corroborated by the experience of the bridge interest, where a very large amount of work is in sight, particularly from the South and Southwest."
"A stronger feeling is developing. The leading Southern pig iron makers have advanced prices on all grades 50c per ton, making the price on the

# TRRAVEIRS \&e CO., $\rightarrow$ ENGINEERS, : BHIFAST, ${ }^{+}+{ }^{+}+$IREIAND. Makers of all kinds of Machinery for Bleachers and Finishers. SPECIALITIES. 

Hydraulic Mangles.<br>Heavy and Light Calenders. Higu Speed (Patent) Beetling Machines.<br>Damping Machines for Cloth. Water and Starch Mangles.

Drying Cans.<br>Yarn Squeezers. Wooden Beetling Engines.

Rub Boards.
Wash Mills.
basis of $\$ 11$ for No. 2 at Birmingham, Ala. Sales in moderate lots have been wholly distributed, both territorially and as to consuming interests, thus showing a widespread demand, the buyers naming early delivery almost unanimously. It is intimated that under certain circumstances a further hardening of prices may follow. It is, of course, too early to judge to what extent buyers will respond to this change in the situation, but there is evidence that, on the whole, consumers' yards are bare, and that their commitments are light.
"In the Central West the Valley Association has sold 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig and 15,000 tons of basic pig to the leading steel interest, while malleable foundries have purchased about 40,000 tons of malleable Bessemer pig. Prompt steel is very scarce, and premiums are being paid. There has been some inquiry for next year, and prices named are materially lower than those now current. In finished iron and steel, particularly encourag-
ing reports come from the bar trade, many buyers having come into the market who had been waiting for the termination of the strike. Prices have advanced, as have those on hoops. The condition of the international markets is best reflected by the course of events in Canada. European makers have made prices so low on all lines that they are taking everything which comes along. The days of the closing of navigation are approaching, the middle of October being the limit for shipments to leave European ports. The copper trade is completely upset and with it all its collateral branches. The question is whether the leading interest will maintain the price and curtail production to keep it within the bounds of consumption, or whether we are to see a 12 cent copper market. Utterances on the part of some of the magnates point to the former course, in which case consumers will regard stocks of copper with feelings akin to those who carry stocks of dynamite."

SENEGA ROOT DEARER.
-The more general cultivation of new lands has been the means of bringing senega root to a price bordering on the highest yet reached. Quotations continue to advance and very little root is said to be obtainable on spot in the New York market, even at the prevailing high prices, which are higher than they have been since 1892 , as the figures show:


## John Smith,

CRANE WORKS, KEIGBLEY, Yorks, ENGLAND.

## SPEOIALITIES

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { STONE SAW FRAMES } \\
& \text { And DERRICK CRANES. }
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Special prices to Canadians under ras the Now Tariff.


Considerably over 300 Saw Frames at work.

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## THE GITY TANNERY \& LEATHER WORKS, BRADFORD, - - England, <br> SIIGE ANO DOHBIE LEATHER BELTING

 OAK-TINNED LEETHER BELTING.SPECIALTTY EXTRA STOUT OAK-TANNED

Piocing Straps, Bark Tamene, Green,

Buffalo Hide \& Ellvetia.

Solid Woven Hair and Linen Belting. Buffalo Hide, Skeps or Tubs. LACES-White, Brown, (or Oiled,) Helvetia, Horny and Rop.

Speclal Rates to Canadians under the New 1 arlff.

Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba amounted to between 300,000 and 400,000 ponuds, but the production has been decreasing year by year as the ground has been plowed up and the root to a considerable extent destroyed. It is estimated that the average annual consumption of senega is something like 250,000 pounds and that the consumption is increasing, as root is being shipped direct from Minnesota to China and Japan. The entire receipts of new root in the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets this year have not, it is stated, exceeded $35,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., and it is reported that but one dealer in the Northwest has any appreciable stock, After a few weeks the gathering season will be over, and it is thought there will be but little gathered in the interval because of the scarcity of labourers who have been attracted to the lumber camps and elsewhere.

THE FIRE INSURANCE SITUATION.
The light fire loss during Auges: and September has decidedly cheered the fire underwriters who had become greatly discouraged by the numerous and costly blazes which had been lighting up the year 1901 at their expense.

## THE

 Hunslet Engine Company,工HFDS, Hing.

Locomotive
Tank Engines of al descriptions
and any size, for
Ironworks, $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{l}-$ lieries, Contractors, Docks, Manufactories,
Branch Railways, \&c., \&c.
Specially destgned for any circumstan ceB, or to suit any Gauge of Rallway. Arrangements Made for Hire. On Purchasing Lease
or otnerwise. or otnerwise.
Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff. Fey

While there is very little improvement in rates the lessening of the fire waste, if it continues, will go far toward rendering the current year less disastrous than it would be if the last half should furnish such an unpleasant total as the first has done.
It has for at least two years been very clear to those really acquainted
with the fire insurance business that the fire companies must increase their incomes or reduce their expenditures, but the outgo seemed to grow larger rather than less, while rates renained almost stationary. If the current freedom from excessive fires is maintained the present tariffs will be ample to meet losses and expenses, but

## 



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 $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. deep may be taken off without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one piece of forged steel, and runs in long bearings of the best anti-friction metal It is fitted with THREE KNIVES fixed on the twist to give a shearing cut. The upright spindles are of forged steel, and are adjustable across the width of the machine: Countershaft included with machine, and knives on all spindles ready for work. This machine will do more work per hour, and better work, than 20 good men.


As supplied to the Cunard, P.\& O., White Star, and all the leading steamohip lines in the world.

## THe Leedls Toree Coumpany, Huclo

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

Agent: Mr. GEORGE HOLLAKD, 12 Seymour Avenue, Montreal, P.Q. P. Pox 5291 :
if the loss ratio is to return to the same plane as the first half of 1901 rates must go up or more companies go down.

THE PHOENIX-ATLAS DEAL.
Mr. Frank Lock, Eastern general agent of the Atlas of London, made the following statement in New York this week:
"By cable message, from London, 1 am authorized to state that provisional agreements have been entered into for the amalgamation of capitals, funds, assets, boards of directors and staffs, of the Phoenix Assurance Company and Atlas Assurance Company, under the name of Phoenix \& Atlas Fire Office, Limited, the general manager of the amalgamated company will be Samuel J. Pipkin, now general managrer of the Atlas. Both companies' agencies will be maintained."



|  | 250,000 | 88. p.e. |  |  | $\underline{\text { c28 }}$ 91/9 | 10 $£ 30$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| stlas ................................ | 67,000 | 25 | $\stackrel{20}{25}$ |  |  | $367-1$ |
| Jaledontan ...................... | ${ }^{21.500}$ | 27 | 50 | 5 | 451/8 | $461 / 2$ |
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| tuardian Fire and Late ..................... | 60,000 | 25 | 20 |  |  |  |
| imperial Fire................................. | 186,498 | 3 | 20 |  | , | 3/4 |
| Lancashire Fire.............................. | 100,000 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , 15 | 2\% | $17 \frac{1}{4}$ | $173 / 4$ |
| London and Lancashire Firs........... | 85,100 | ${ }_{80}$ | 25 | 12\% | 50 | 52 |
| London Assurance Corporation........ | 35,362 | 10 | 10 |  |  | 81/6 |
| London \& Lancashire Life.... Cl Lifo... | 391,752 | 90 | St. | 2 | 44 | 45 |
| Liv. © Lon. \& tlobe Fire and Life... | 30,000 | *22 | 100 | 10 | 74 <br> 38 | 89 |
| Northern Fire and Life....... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (ifo..... | 110,000 | 308.p.s. | 25 | 61/4 | 38 | 108 |
| North Brit. Merc. <br> Norwich Unton Fire. | 11,000 | *33\% | 100 | 12 | \$871/2 | 8881/2 |
| Norwnis Fire.......................... | 53,778 | 85 | 80 |  | 481/2 | 491/2 |
| Royal Insurance Fire and Life......... | 125,234 240,000 |  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1014 |
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E SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF,

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Actendance at Mancneater Royal Ex change, No. \& rillar, every 'Iuesday suu friday.
Comviete. lists of Machinerv made on anpication.,
Specfal prices to canadians under the uaw Preferential 'Iariff,
-The possibilities of South Africa growing demand of such home mar as a fruit and grain producing coun- kets as Kimberley, Johannesburg, and try are referred to by the Under Sec- Buluwayo. The opening up of fresh retary for Agriculture, who states fruit and vine districts by railway exthat fruit and viticulture may be re- tension, together with the advantages garded as but in their infancy there, the Cape have over other fruit-growbut they are able to cope with the ing countries in its geographical and

## By H. M.



## Pressing and Tentering Machines.



makers W. B. LEACHMAN \& CO. EXOEL WORKS,

its climate conditions, will greatly develop the exportation of fruit. The rapid iacrease of fruit exports is shown by the following figures:
1897-98 ..... ... ... ... ........ $\quad$ Cases. 1898-99 ..... ... ... ... ... ... 10,817 1899-1900 ... ... ... ... ... ... 17,536

The Cape produces a good, wholesome, and palatable wine, which finds a ready sale in the colony; the supply is much under the demand, and wine making, therefore, atiords excellent prospects. Some of the finest grain-growing districts are Aliwal North, Herschel, Barkly East, and Basutoland. Only easy access to a market is required to throw areas of land under cultivation of wheat, rye, and oats. The cultivation of lucern is carried on with most satisfactory results throughout that large area of the colony which enjoys a rainfall of from 20 to 40 inches. It furnishes from four to six erops in summer, and from one to two crops in winter.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.
The initials N. E. S. represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."
The initials N. O. P. represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided for."
(Continued from Page 1246.)

Glass buttons, see item Buttons; Glass stoppers, 20 p.c.; Glass advertising
paper weights, 35 p.c.; Glass, German looking glass (thin plate), unsilvered or for silvering, 20 p.c.; Glass, for the purpose of mounting in silver, 20 p.c.; Glass gauges, 20 p.c.; Gass mounts, part of incandescent lamp, 30 p.c.; Glass pendants, 30 p.c.; Glass and emery paper, 25 p.c.; Glass, silvered, bevelled or not, and framed or not, 35 p.c.; Glass, plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding 25 square feet each, N.O.P., 25 p.c.; Glass, plate glass not bevelled in sheets or panes, N.E.S., $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.; Glass, plate glass bevelled in sheets or panes, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Glass, thermometers, 25 p.c.; Glass vases, plain or fancy, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Glass signs, see Signs; Glasses, watch, 25 p.c.; Glass, bent plate or other sheet glass and all other glass and manufactures of glass, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Glass, ground glass, 20 p.e.; Glauber salts, 20 p.c.; Glaziers' knives, see Cutlery; Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical, free; Globes, for lanterns and electric lights, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Globes, for lamps, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Globules, sugar, $1 / 2$ cent. per lb. , and 35 p.c.; Glove fasteners; metal, free; Gloves, cotton and lisle and thread, 35 p.c.; Gloves, silk, 35 p.c.; Gloves and mitts, all other, 35 p.c.; Glove leathers, see Leather; Gloy paste, as British gum, 10 p.c.; Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine and isinglass, 25 p.c.; Glue fish liquid-Munn's, from Newfound land, free; Gluten flour, a special diabetic food, 20 p.c.; Glucose syrup, see Syrup, N.E.S.; Glucose and grape sugar, see Sugar; Glycerine when imported by manufacturers of explosives for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories, 10 p.e.; Glycerine, N.E.S., 30 p.e.; Glycoleum, a preparation of petroleum, 35 p.c.; Goat hair, unmanufactured, see Hair; Gold beaters' moulds, free; Gold beaters' skins, free; Gold bullion, or gold fringe, frae; Gold laces, \&e., 35 pc .; Gold liquid paint, 25 p . c.; Gold paint, Japanese, liquid bronze, 25 p.c.; Gold and silver plated ware, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Gold and silver tassels, 35 p.c.; Gold medals, see Medals; Gold and silver jewelry, 30 p.e; Gold and silver leaf, 25 p.c.; Gold leaf, imitation of, 25 p.c.; Gold and silver sweepings, free ; Gold and silver coins, except U.S. silver coin, free; Gold pens, 25 p . c.; Gold, manufactures of, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Gongs, for doors, as bells, 30

## GEORGE SWIFT,

Claremont Iron Works, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

improved 5-ft. radial drilling and tapping machine.



## JOFIN STONES,

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

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

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Ridings Mills, WHITELEE,

fadings mills. Batley, England.

Patentees and Sole Makers of the CELEBRATED PURIFIED

## Flocks and CUlools,

Large Stocks of all Descriptions of

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[^0]:    Patent and Plough Steel Wires for Mines and Eauling Purposes, Wire for Steel Hawserm. Musio Wire a Speolality.

[^1]:    -The population of Ottawa, according to the census just taken in connection with the assessment will, it is said, be 60,400 , an increase of 2,207 over last year, when it was

[^2]:    -The provincial Department of Agriculture, says a Toronto dispatch, has been advised that Ontario cheese, in competition with the whole of North and South America, has won the gold medal offered by the Buffalo Exposition. The Department of Agriculture of Ontario, through a

[^3]:    -Preliminary plans for what may turn out to be a large trust are stated to have been recently formed. The combination will include the merger of all vessel property owned by the large lumber shippers on the great lakes.

[^4]:    *" When we have as much as we can do at home, as we " have to-day, we are not anxious to sell at low foreign " prices: but when our mills are not running steadily, we
    " will take anything at any price, even if there is some
    "loss in so doing, in order to keep running."-President
    Schwab, Evidence before Industrial Commission.

[^5]:    The statistics of new loans and securities issued in London, during the nine completed months of 1901, make some very interesting comparisons. For the period, there is a total increase of $£ 5,443,700$ over 1900 , and of $£ 30$,584,000 over 1899. But this increase is wholly due to issues of British Government loans, which in the past nine months have been $£ 27,030,000$ larger than in 1900 , and $£ 71$,300,000 than in 1899.
    Seperate figures for the quarter ending with September make a better showing, the total for 1901 being $£ 19$,029,200 , as against $£ 49,768,500$ in 1900 . This difference is chiefly due to the fact that the British Government bor-

[^6]:    Note that all our Lathes are fitted with : "Ball Trust," "Hollow Spindle," "Graduated Slide Rest," "Tailstock for Taper-Turning," "Highest-class Workmanship," "Best Material." Our Patent Treble Gearing stands alone; three times the power with less work. $W$ rite for lllustrations and be convinced.

[^7]:    Speclal Terms to Canadians under the New Tariff.

