

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, - 510,084.04 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., - President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. 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. W. S. Clouston, Insp. of Branch Returns. F. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec.

BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.

BIOLAT MER		A. DICICC		
46	W	est End H	Branch.	
**	Se	eigneurs S	t. Br	anch.
"		oint St. C		
Almonte.	Ont.	Perth.	Ont.	Amherst, N.S.
Belleville,	66	Peterboro.	44	Halifax, N.S.
Brantford.	66	Peterboro, Picton,	66	Sydney, N.S.
Brockville,		Sarnia,	66	Calgary, Alta.
Chatham.	66	Stratford.	66 66	Lethbridge, Alta.
Cornwall,	44	St. Mary's,	66	Regina, Ass'a.
Deseronto.	**	Toronto,	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Ft. William		"Yonge	st. br.	Greenwood, B.C.
Goderich,	66	Wallacebu		Nelson, B. C.
Guelph,	**	Montreal,		New Denver, B.C.
Hamilton,	66	Quebec,	- 66	New Westmins
Kingston,	**	Chatham,	N.B.	ter, B.C.
Lindsay,	46	Fredericto	n, N.B	.Rossland, B.C.
London,	66	Moncton, M	N.B.	Vancouver, B. C.
Ottawa,	**	St. John, 1	N.B.	
No. Contraction				Victoria "

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man.

IN THE UNITED 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 Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "National Bank of Commerce in N.Y. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo—The Marine Bank. Buffalo. San Francisco—The First National Bank. "The Anglo-Californian Bank.

Montreal, 17th November, 1900.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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

BRANCHES:

Toronto, Brockville, "King St. W. Br.Cobourg, Montreal, Collingwood, "Pt. St.Charles Copper Cliff, Barrie, Gananoque, London, London East. Peterboro', Petrolia, Port Hope, Rossland, B. C. Stayner, St. Catharines. Wallaceburg. BANKERS:

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

Chicago-First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection of Com

mercial Paper and Securities.

The Chartered Banks.				
THE BANK OF BRITISH				
NORTH AMERICA.				
Established in 1886.				
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 stg. Reserve Fund, 350,000 stg. London Office, - 5 Gracechurch St. E,C.				
J. H. Brodle, Ed. Arthur Hoare,				
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, Gaspard Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,				
Richar, H. Glyn, George D. Whatman, Henry R. Farrer,				
Secretary A. G. Wallis.				
Head Office in Canada, St. James sureet, Montreal.				
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector.				

H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector.
 BRANCHES IN CANADA:
 London, Ont., Quebec, Brandon,
 Braniford, Halifax, N.S., Ashcroft, B. C.
 Hamilton, Sydney, C.B., Atlin,
 Toronto, St. John, N.B., Greenwood,
 Kingston, Fredericton, Victoria,
 Midland, Yukon District, Vancouver,
 Ottawa, Dawsen City, Rossland,
 Montreal, Quee, Winnipeg, Man. Kaslo.
 DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OB TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.
 Agents in the United States.
 New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C.
 Weish, Agents.
 San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J.
 McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
 London Bankers-The Bank of England and
 Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool.
 Sootland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and
 branches. Australia-Union Bank of Ireland,
 Limited, and Jana-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,
 and Jana-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
 Wew Zealand-Union Bank of Australia.
 New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia.
 New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia.
 Mew Zealand-Union Bank of Australia.
 Hest Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs.
 Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
 EW Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. Paid-up Capital, 2000 Board of Directors: Wm. Molson Macpherson, 2000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Wm. Molson Macpherson, President. S. H. Ewing, 2000 W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chipman, Aset. Inspectors. BRANCHES:

TTI TIOOTT. OI	pu n	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		g are ous areas	
		BRANCH	ES:		
Alvinston,	Ont.	Meaford, Or	it.	Sorel, P.Q.	
Avlmer,	66	Montreal, P.	Q.	St. Thomas	, Ont.
	M	Iontreal. St.	Čath	erine St. B	Branch.
	M	optreal, "N	far'	et and Han	rbour"
		Branch, J	acou	es Crrt'er S	Sq.
Brockville.	66	Morrisburg,	Ont.	Toronto.	Ont.
Calgary, Alb	erta.	Norwich, Ottawa,	**	Toronto Jo	C. 66
Chesterville	Ont.	Ottawa.	66	Trenton.	66
Clinton	66	Owen Sound	66	Vallevfield.	Que.
Exeter	66	Port Arthur	66	Vancouver.	B. C.
Fragerville.	One.	Quebec, P.Q		Victoria, E	B. C.
Hamilton.	Ont	Revelstoke		Victoriavill	le. Q.
Hensall.		Station.			
Kingsville,	66	Ridgetown,	Ont	Winniner.	Man.
Aingsville,		Riugetown,		Woodstook	Onit

Kingsville, "Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Knowlton, Que. Simcoe, "Woodstock, Ont. London, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont. AGENTS: British Columbia-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of Canada. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. New foundland-Bank of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth. Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. Quebec-Eastern Townships Bank. Yukon Territory, Dawson City-Canadian Bank of Commerce. IN EUROPE: London David Lide Messes Chaplin:

Guckee-Eastern Townships Band.
Type Constraints and the sense of the sens

THE	ROYAL	BANK
0	F CANA	DA.

The Chartered Banks.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 1,700,000

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

Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, Sec. and Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, Inspector. Antigonish, N.S. Newcastle, N.B. Bathurst, N.B. Ottawa, Ont. Bridgewater, N.S. Pictou, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Dorchester, N.B. Rossland, B.C.

Dorcnester, N.B.	Rossiand, B.C.	
Fredericton, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.	
Grand Forks, B.C.	St. John, N.B.	
Guysboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.	
Halifax, N.S.	St. John's, Nfld.	
Kingston, N.B.	Summerside, P.E.I.	
Londonderry, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.	
Louisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.	
Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.	
Maitland, N.S.	Vancouver, East End, BC	
Moncton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.	
Montreal, Que.	Westmount, P.Q.	
Montreal, West End.	Weymouth, N.S.	
Nanaimo B C	Woodstock NR	

Nanaimo, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington.

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N.B.

ALL AND Capital, Reserve, \$200,000 45,000

Reserve, 45,000 F. H. TODD President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier. AGENTS: 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.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized. \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed. \$00,090 Capital Paid-up, 401,200 Reserve, PALED OF DUPCTORS 134,000

Capital Paid-up, 401,200 Reserve, 504, 134,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan. Esq., President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esc., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq., Thomas Patterson, Esg., T. H. McMillan, Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland. Tilsonburg. New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetangulshene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

	BRANCHES:	
Alliston,	Fort William,	Ottawa,
Aurora,	Kingston,	Peterboro,
Bowmanville,	Lindsor	Port Arthur,
Buckingham, Q.,	Montreal,	Sudbury,
Cornwall,	Mount Forest,	Tweed,
	Newmarket.	
	Scott and Wel	lington Streets.
Toronto:	Queen and Po	ortland "
	Yonge and R	ichmond "
	AGENTS:	activity in the second
London, Eng.	-Parr's Bank, I	Inited
France and F.	rope-Credit Ly	onnele.
Plance and EA	rope-creat Ly	onnais.

New York-Fourth National Bank and The Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston-Eliot National Bank.

	and the second se		
T	e Charter	ed Banks	
Haid-up Ca	K OF C	TOBON	ERCE 50,000,000 2,000,000 President. e-President. ilton, Bsq., Matthew G., W. E. H. Bsq. inager. Manager. t of Branches.
			Manager. I. Manager. t. of Branches. N CANADA. Simcoe
Ayr Barrie	Dundas Dunnville Fort France Galt Goderich Guelph Hamilton odLondon Orangevill	Ottawa Paris DeParkhill Peterboro Port Perry St. Cath'rin Sarnia Sit Ste. M'i e Seaforth	Stratford
	MANITOI	BA. I	White Horse

CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste. M'rie Windsor Dresden Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock
 MUTEBE. MANITOBA. TUKNO DISTRICT.
 Montreal, Winnipeg Dawson, White Hores.
 Matting G Dawson, White Hores.
 Marine Greenwood.Nelson, Sandon,
 Cranbrook, Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver Fernie, Nansimo, Roesland. Victoria, IN GREAT BRITANCY
 London, 60 Lombard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, Mgr IN THE UNITED STATES :
 New York, San Francisco, Col.; Portland, Ore.;
 Seattle, Wash.; Skagway, Alaska.
 Bankers in Great Britain:
 The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Imited; Meesrs Lazard Frences & Cie., Paris, Germany — Dentsche Bank. Holland — Disconto Maatschappij, Rotterdem. Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils, Brussels. Mexico — Banco de Londres y Mexico. West Indise. Bank of Nova Scotta, King-ston, Jamäica; Colonial Bank and Branches. Bermuda Bank of Barknal Bank and Japan-Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and Japan-Chartered Bank of India, Australia & South Africa – Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Dank of Africa, Limited, Australia & New Zeo-land – Union Bank. of Australia & New Zeo-land – Union Bank. of Australia & New Zeo-land – Union Bank. of Australia & Mew Zeo-land – Union Bank. of Australia & South Africa – Standard Bank of South Africa, South Africa – Standard Bank of South Africa, South Africa – Standard Bank of Australia & New Zeo-land – Union Bank. of Australia, Eimited; Bank of Anstralesia. Honolulur – First National Bank of Hawail, Biehop & Co.

Traders Bank of Canada

1,344,420 250,000

C. D. War John Dryn Hon. J. R. STEA Toronto. J. H. W. J.	AR, ESQ. TTON, C. KLO BRATTY, ESQ Of SHEPPARD, WAD	President. e-President. EFFER. Esq. M.P. Guelph. Thorold. baushene. Toronto.
Head Of	100, "	General Manager.
H. S. STRATH		Inspector.
J. A. M. ALLE	BRANCHES :	1 *** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Arthur, Ont., Aylmer,	Hamilton, Ingersoll,	Sarnia. Sault Ste. Marie, Strathroy,

Burlington, Drayton, Dutton, Elmira, Glencoe. Grand Valley, Grand Valley,	Leamington, Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Port Hope, Ridgetown	Stramoy. St. Mary's. Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Tilsonburg. Windsor

BANKEBS Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland, New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

BAINQUE D'INCOMPLIAGA. Capital Subscribed, - \$1,500,000 Capital Paid-up, - 1,500,000 Reserve Fund, - 750,000 DIRECTORS. F. X. ST. CHARLES, R. BICKERDIKE, President, M. J. A. Vaillancourt, Eeq., and Alphonse Turcotte, Eeq., M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Gen'l Manager O.E. DORAIS Head Office, Montreal. BRANCHES-Quebec, P.Q. Vankleek Hill, Ont.

BRANCHES-Quebec, P.Q.	Vankleek Hill, Ont.	
Three Rivers, P.Q.	Winnipeg, Man.	
Joliette, P.Q.	St. Henri, near Mont	reat
Compl P Q.	1393 St, Catherine	
Vallevfield. P. &	1756 2217 Notre Dame	(1993) 1993
Taniarille P.Q.	2211 NOURS Dame	

Valleyňald. P. G. Valleyňald. P. G. Louisville, P. G. Berbrooke, P. G. COBRESPONDENTS-Nati'al Park Bank, Net'l City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchte National Bank. MM. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brothere, New York. Third National Bank, Inter-national Trust Co., National Bank of Redemption, National Bank. of the Commonwealth. Boston, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Sav-ings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank (Lim ited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lonnais, Société Générale, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France. Crédit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium. Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp. Royale & Pariv. des Pays Antrichiens Vienna. Benque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Holland. Letters of Credit issued available in al parts of the Workf. Interest on depesits allowed in Savings Department.

The Chartered Banks.	.
BANK OF HAMILTON.	50
AFITAL paid up	3
OHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY, John Proctor. Geo Rosch, Wm. Gibson, (Toronto.)	nt

Hon. A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Teronte.) J. TURNBULL, Cashier. H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier. *AGENCIES*: *AGENCIES*:

Beamsville, Berlin, Biyth, Brandon, Man. Carman, Man. Chesley, Delhi, Dundalk, Dundas, Georgetown,	Hamilton, Barton St., Hamiota, Man. Jarvis, Listowel, Lucknow Manitou, Man Mitton- Mitchell, Morden, Man.	Palmerston, Plum Coulee, M. Port Elgin, Port Rowan, Simcoe, Southampton, Stonewall, M., Toronto, Vancouver, B.C. Wingham, Wingham,
Dundas, Georgetown, Gorrie,	Mitchell, Morden, Man. Niagara Falls, Orangeville, d Owen Sound,	Wingham, Winkler, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

Hamilton, E. End Owen Sound, British Correspondents: -- National Provincial Bank of England [Ltd.] London. American Correspondents: --New York-Fourth National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Bos-ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Detroit-Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce.

ches. Agents in London, Eng., National Bank of Sctland. Agents in Soston, National Exchange Bank. Agents in New York, National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.

remitted. THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$2,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000 DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.F. WILMOY D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President. WILMOY D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President. WILMOY D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President. WM. Austin. James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.R. A. W. Austin. James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.R. HEAD OFFICE, TOHONTO. Branches. - Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg. Gravenhurst, Guelph. Huntsville, Lindeay, Nap-ner Anches. - Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg. Gravenhurst, Guelph. Huntsville, Lindeay, Nap-ner St., cor. Queen: Market Branch, cor. King-bourne St., cor. Queen: Market Branch, cor. King-Mand Jarvis Sts ; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man. Data the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Brone. China, Japan and the West Indies.

The Standard Bank of Canada The Stanual Dank of St. 000,000 Capital Paid-up. - \$1.000,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. FORBOTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President, W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld.

W.F.	Allan, III	A.J. Somerville
T. R. Wood,	Jas. Scott.	
Ailsa Craig,	Cannington,	Kingston,
Bowmanville,	Chatham,	Markham,
Bowmanvine	Colborne,	Parkdale, Toronto
Brantford,	Durham,	Picton.
Bradford,	Forest,	Richmond Hill,
Brighton.	FOREL	Stouffville.
Danaga A.	Harriston,	Stonn Antes
Campbellford.	BANKERS	and an an an an a
Campbellion Im	porters and Tra	ders National Bank
New York-Im	Penk of Comn	nerce.
Montreal-Can	Bank of Comm	ank of Scotland.
London, Engla	nd-National D	ank of Scotland. tly attended to. Cor
All benking	business promp	

respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID. General Manager.

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE President, GEORGE HAY, Vice-President GEORGE HAY, Stream, John Mather, Ioavid MacLaren, D. Murphy. David MacLaren, D. Murphy. Branches: Ontario-Alexandria, Amprior, Av-ormore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Codea, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-tawa, Ottawa, Wellington street, Bank street, Ridean tawa, Ottawa, Wellington etreet, Bank street, Ridean St., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. Rat-Portaze, Renfrew. Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vank-leek Hill, Winchester, Quebec.-Granby, Hull, La chate, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls, Manitoba-Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

Π	NION BANK	UL CANADA
U	apital Paid-up	- \$2,000,000
G	lest, "	- 550,000
	AD OFFICE,	QUEBEC
ны	Board of Di	irectors.
	THOWSON, HEG.	. President.
	TOW JOHN SHARPLED,	Vice-President.
D.	C. Thomson, Esq.	Wm. Shaw.
Ed	I. Giroux, Esq Wm. Pri	RAG.
R	R. Webb	Gen. Manager Inspector
I T	C RIHETL.	Asst. Inspector
	W. S. Crispo, Brar	ches:
100	Ont Indian H	d.N.w.T. Pincher Creek,
	oissevain, Man. Killarne	y, Man. Onebec One.
Ĩ	algary, N.W.T. Lethbrid	y, Man. ge, N. W.T. Quebec, Que. N.W.T. do St. Louis St. Man. Regina, N.W.T. Ville, Ont Shelburne, Ont.
C	arberry, Man. Macisou	Man. Regina, N.W.T.
16	arman, Man. Merrick	ville, Ont Shelburne, Ont.
Ĭč	rystal City, M. Melita,	ville, Ont Snelourne, Ont. Man. Smith's Falls, O. osa, Man. Souris, Man. al, Que. Toronto, Ont. iin, N.W.T. Virden, Man.
I	eloraine, Man. Minieu	al, Que. Toronto, Ont.
1 2	Henboro, Man, Mooson	nin, N.W.T. Virden, Man.
10	Fretna, Man. Moose J	Nen Wiarton, Ont.
	Hamiota, Man. Morden	va, Man. Winchester, Ont.
	Hastings, Ont. Norwo	od, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
i	Holland, Man.	al, Que. Toronto, Ont. lin, N.W.Y. Virden, Man. aw, N.W.Y. Wawanesa, Man. Man. Wischester, Ont. wa, Man. Winchester, Ont. od, Ont. Winchester, Man. Yorkton, N.W.T. Agents:
L		Agents: Parr's Bank, Limited
	London,	66
	Liverpool, New York,	National Park Bank. ational Bank of Commerce.
0	St. Paul, Mont.	. First National Bank.
35	Chicago, Ill.	Commercial National Bank,
00	Chicago, Ill. Buffalo, N.Y. Detroit, Mich.,	First National Bank. Commercial National Bank. The City National Bank. First National Bank.
	Detroit, Mich.,	FILOUTIGUE
		EBEC BANK.
8,	THE QUI	SDEC DANA
	TTAD OFFICE.	GORBEO
0.	Tennded 1818.	Incorporated 1822.
78-	CAPITAL AUTHOR	
ok,	" PAID-UP	700,000
og,	REST	ECTORS : Develdent
nd	TOTAL PREAKEY.	
an-	JOHN BREAKEY, JOHN T ROSS,	Vice-President
	Gaspard Lemoine, W	A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, oy, C. F. Smith. Gen. Manager
of	THOMAS McDOUC	ALL Gen. Manager
	and the second se	Branches.
-	Quebec, St. Peter St. do Upper Town.	Three Rivers, Que.
and	do Upper Town. do St Roch.	Mananto Ont.
E	do St Roch.	

The Chartered Banks.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Montreel, St. James St. do St. Catherine St. E. Ottawa, Ont. Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que. do St. Catherine St. St. Henry, Gue. Ottawa, Ont. St. Henry, Gue. Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Pembroke Ont. Agents. London, Eng., National Bk. of the Republic. Boston, New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk, of Brit. North Amer. New York, U.S.A.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1882.

Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECT	ORS.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, -	- President
CHARLES ARCHIBALD,	- Vice-President
R. L. BORDEN,	J. WALTER ALLISON-
GEO. S. CAMPBELL,	HECTOB MCINNES.

TOBONTO, Ont. General Office, -

H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. BRANCHES.

BRANCHES. In Nova Scotia—Amherst. Annapolis, Bridgetown Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Picton, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunawick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock. In P. E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside, In Quebec—Montreal and Paspeblac. In Outario—Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto.

In Ontario Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamsica. In United States.-Boston, Mass.; Calaie, Maine. Chicago, Ill.

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The Chartered Banks.	Ocean Steamsh
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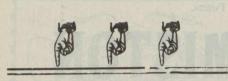
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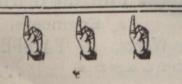
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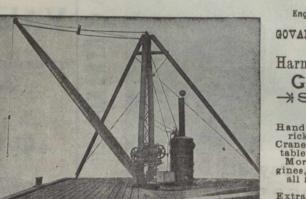


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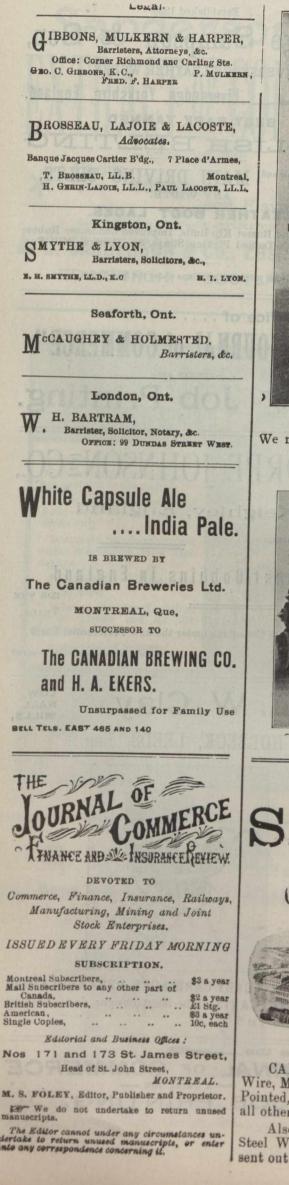
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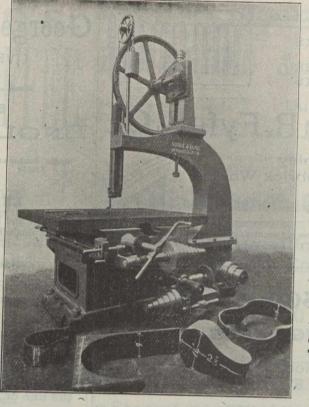
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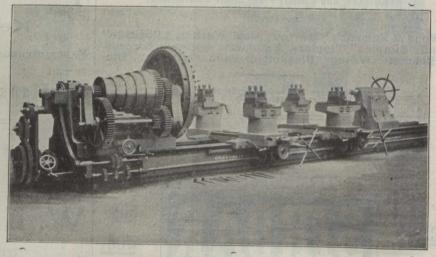








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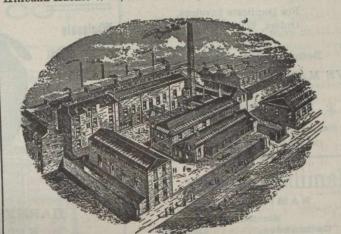
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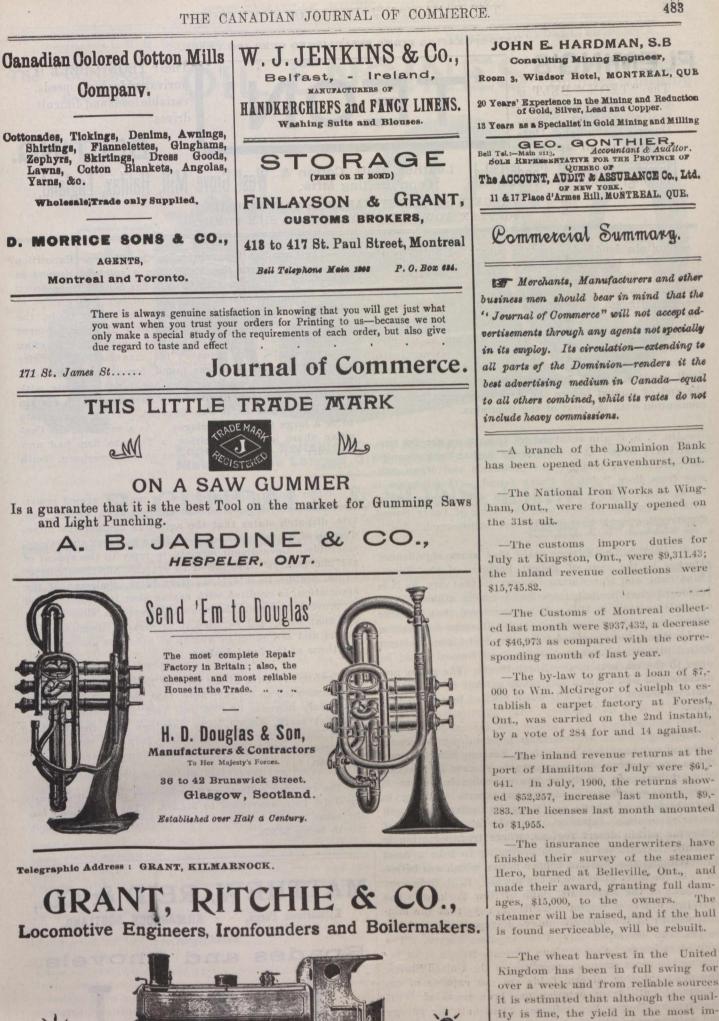
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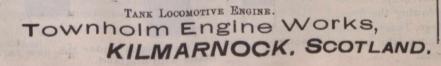
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over a week and from reliable sources it is estimated that although the quality is fine, the yield in the most important counties will be four quarters to the acre, against the usual fivequarters. Barley, likewise, is of good quality, but the quantity is below the average; and oats are too thin to make a big crop. The yield of English and Scotch potatoes will be fully up to the average, while Ireland, promises the best yield since 1895, which was a grand year.





-Manitoba land sales for the month of July, by the C.P.R. Land Department, amounted to 49,000 acres for \$154,646. This indicates an increase of \$25,163 over the same month last year, when sales amounted to 40,715 acres for \$129,483.

-The telegraph line from Dawson will not be completed until the end of the present month. That portion of the line now under construction passes through very difficult country, and it is stated, may be even later than the end of August before the wire is brought into communication with the rest of the Dominion.

-Ald. S. R. Poulin returned to Ottawa on the Ist inst., from Parry Sound. It is understood he has been awarded the contract for building the McKenzie and Mann railway from Rose Point to Parry Sound. The distance is about three miles. The spur line will connect direct with the Canada Atlantic and the town of Parry Sound. Construction work has already been commenced.

-St. Paul, Minn., advices state that much significance attaches to the visit of Robert Berbier, of the Russo-China Bank and Manchurian Railway to that city, as it is rumoured that preliminaries for a traffic alliance were concluded with J. J. Hill. It is considered that a traffic arrangement with the railways under Russian domination would mean the commercial supremacy of the Western United States in China and Japan, and Russia would be open to the markets of the North-West. The grain products would find a quick and ready market by the Pacific route on which Mr. Hill will put a fleet of large and fast ships.

-Glowing stories are reaching London, says a recent cable, as to the mineral wealth of Eastern Siberia. Americans are working with considerable success in the District of Sretemsk, where a future profitable output is practically guaranteed. American experts working in the gold fields of Siberia and Mongolia declare that both countries contain deposits of wonderful richness, but lying far within desert regions, where transportation is difficult. Americans are also beginning to take a hand in developing the Siberian copper mines, which are believed to be the most extensive in the world. R. M. Gallaway, president of the Merchants' Bank of New York, who has travelled widely in Russia and Siberia, says that the mineral wealth of the latter country is stupendous, and has as yet been developed only in the smallest degree. The lack of railways, he says, alone prevents Russia from becoming the most serious competitor of the United States. The most valuable mineral fields are not capable of development until transportation has been provided. "If the Russians," says Mr. Gallaway, "had half the energy and enterprise of the Yankees the entire country would speedily be honeycombed with railways. The mass of the people is incredibly ignorant and poor, the agriculturists are unskilled, and the artisans are wasting an opportunity unequalled in any country in the world. Siberia possesses a tract of country 1,200 miles long and 300 broad, all virgin soil, black loam ten feet deep, similar to that of the Dakotas, and capable of growing the finest wheat. Given exportation facilities these lands would produce crops that would completely change the aspect of the existing international grain markets."

-The Canadian Commission to the Glasgow Exposition just home reports the Exhibition a splendid success in every way, and states that Canada has a right to be proud of the prominence and excellence of her two groups of exhibits. As to the prospects of increased trade, the commissioner said that a comparison of prices showed that there was in Scotland a great market for Canadian farm products. The prospect for manufactured articles were not as wide. It was found, for example, that certain lines of iron-made articles could not compete with those of Scotch and English manufacture. With certain other lines, however, it was different. There was certain to be a large trade in carriages. As a result of the Canadian share in the Exhibition, a Toronto firm had now an order for carriages to be sent to Johannesburg, South Africa.

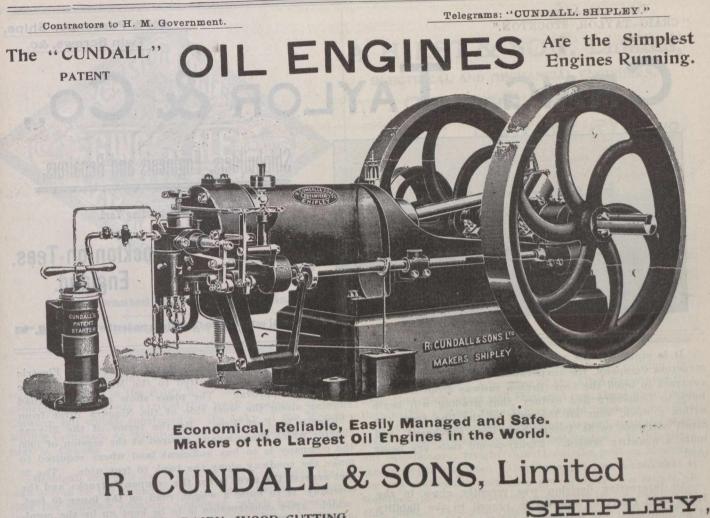
--When industrial competition is met by armed resistance it is receiving its best advertisement. A Vienna, Austria, dispatch states that the agitation against the introduction of American shoes is exciting business circles considerably Government officials, in reply to the appeal of the Shoemakers' Association to prevent American competition, decline to interfere. Herr Bitza, chairman of the association, is credited with saying that it is determined to prevent the establishment of American shoe stores, and that force will be used if necessary. Americans can export and sell shoes in Vienna at prices' 30 per cent. below those of the local dealers.

-Customs revenue at the port of London, Ont., for July, 1501, amounted to \$57,845; July, 1900, \$66,818, decrease, \$8-973. July increase of 1900 over 1899, on account of preferential tariff, \$16,677.—The earnings of the London Street Railway for the week ending July 27th were \$3,018, an increase of \$505, or 16.7 per cent. over the same period last year.

-The customs collections for the port of Hamilton during July, 1901, amounted to \$51,680. The collections for the same month last year were \$54,877, the decrease last month being \$2,976.



Special reduction to Canadians under the new tariff made with England.



Best Power for FARM, DAIRY, WOOD CUTTING,

____ MINING, &c. -

 $-\Lambda$ special from Hong Kong states that the commissioner of customs has left Wu Chau for Nan Ning, province of Quang See, to open the latter as a treaty port.

-The Customs Department is sending out to the collectors at the various ports copies of a memorandum containing a short form of power of attorney, which, when written, printed or stamped on the face or back of the invoice, and subscribed by the importer, may be accepted for passing an importation of goods at the custom house.

--Washington, U.S., advices state that the Secretary of War has approved an order authorizing the flowage in the the Chicago drainage canal to be increased from 200,000 to 300,000 cubic feet an hour, between the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 12 o'clock midnight. The flowage formerly was 300,000 cubic feet, but was decreased upon the complaint of vessel owners that such a flowage made the current of the Chicago river too swift and interfered with commerce. The present action is a compromise. It is claimed there are not many boats moving on the river between the hours named.

-A good market for Ontario live stock is of late being found in the prairies of Manitoba and the North-West. From information received at the Department of Agriculture, since January last, Ontario stockmen and horsebreeders have sold \$500,000 worth of horses, cattle, and sheep to Manitoba farmers and Territorial ranchers. Last year, it is stated, one man was sufficient to accompany the carloads of stock going to the West, but this year the shipments were so numerous that three and four men had to be employed. The business done by Intario breeders in the West is so important that special rates have been secured for Western breeders to visit the Provincial Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show at Guelph in December. It is expected, also that the number of Maritime Province men visiting this fair will also be increased this year.

-The Hull Electric Railway, whose line operates between Ottawa and Aylmer, has, says an Ottawa dispatch, practically passed into the hands of the Ottawa, Northern & Western Railway. The basis of agreement of sale, has, it is learned from official sources, been agreed upon. but before the papers can be signed and delivered, legislation to overcome some provision in the charter requires to be obtained. This will be applied for at the next session of Parliament. The consideration is over one million dollars in cash and bonds. The negotiations for the purchase of the road have been conducted conjointly with those relating to the running of cars over the Interprovincial bridge. In acquiring the road the O., N. & W. Railway is incidentally relieved of the necessity of building a line in from Aylmer in connection with the Pontiac division, for the trains can run in over the electric line, which is equipped with the regulation heavy rails. It is understood that this service will be inaugurated the beginning of the present month. The O., N. & W. Railway, it is stated, will take over the entire rolling stock, and assume the whole management.

ENGLAND.

-In a recent issue of the Canada Gazette a proclamation appears declaring the Pacific Cable Act of last session to be in force and effect from and after the 1st instant. This act pledges Canada to contribute five-eighteenths of the total cost of the Pacific cable, providing it does not exceed \$2,000,000. The idea of bringing it into force by proclamation was the outcome of the action of the State of New South Wales in making concessions to the Eastern Extension Company, which at the present time has the monopoly of the cable services to Australia. The Dominion Government has not received very satisfactory assurances on the point, but in view of the recent action of the Imperial Parliament in passing the cable appropriation bill Canada waives it objections.

-An annex will be built to the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator, Fort William, Ont., increasing its capacity to a million bushels. Telegraphic Address : "CRAIG TAYLOR, STOCKTON," Oil & Passenger Ships, Twin Screws, &c.

CRAIG, TAYLOR & CO.,



Shipbuilders, Engineers and Repairers,

Thornaby Shipbuilding Yard,

GRAVING DOCK 570 Ft. Long. Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

-It is stated by the manager of the Manhattan Construction Company, the corporation which has taken the contract to build the Cape Breton railway from Hawkesbury to Louisburg and Sydney, that grading will begin within a week, that all the rails of the line from the Strait of Canso to St. Peters, have been purchased, and quite a quantity landed. Eighty-pound rails are being used.

-An interesting decision was recently given in the Texas Civil Court of Appeals in regard to the liability of an individual for retaining misdelivered letters. The case tried was on account of a letter addressed to the plaintiff, which was delivered by a mistake to the defendant, both having the same name, Cohen. The defendant, instead of at once returning the letter to the post office, kept it for seevral days, and the plaintiff claimed that this delay resulted in his not being able to sell certain property which, he satisfied the court, would have been sold but for the retention of the letter. On these facts the court held that the defendant was liable' to the plaintiff for the damage sustained by the latter.

-The exports of Canadian wood pulp to Great Britain show satisfactory gains, with the further gratifying fact that present conditions are favourable for a much larger percentage of gains in this direction in the near future. The following figures show the relative position of Canada, as compared with other sources of supply for Great Britain's requirements:

Norway	128,455 £ 550,630
Sweden	49,271 401,045
Canada	33,757 162,822
United States	6,741 54,400
Other countries	6,454 52,003

The shipments from Norway and Sweden have fallen off very materially, the reduction in quantities being, respectively, 12,759 tons, and 6,399 tons from the 1900 figures. The depreciation in the value of Norway's export was over £90,000, though Sweden's showed an addition of over £24,000, which is accounted for by the higher range of prices obtained. Canada has shipped nearly 15,000 tons more during this period, at an increased value of over £88,000, which amount practically balances the fallling off in Norway's. The latest British Board of Trade reports give the following figures, showing the growth in Canada's trade in quantities and values during the month of May, for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901: 1899... 1,768 £ 5.632 1900 3,150 14.447 1901 5,614

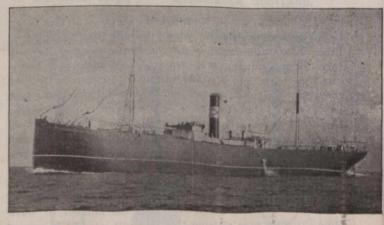
1901 5,614 23,340 In May, 1899, Canadian exports were five per cent. of the total quantity imported by Great Britain; in May, 1900, they were 7¹/₂ per cent, of the total, and in 1901 they were were 13¹/₂ per cent.

-The plans, etc., for the Fort Erie, Ont., Ferry Electric Railway have been submitted to the Minister of Public Works for approval. The plans show an electric road running along the west side of the Niagara River from Chippewa to Fort Erie. By the terms of the 21-year charter which the company secured at the session of 1900 the company is to buy sufficient land where required to make the roadway along the bank 66 feet wide. The 26 feet nearest the river is for the company's tracks, and the company is to build a wagon road on the inner 40 feet, which after construction is to be kept up by the municipalities. During the 21 years of its franchise the company pay to the Government a ground rental rising from \$1,000 per year in the first few years to \$2,000 in the concluding years. The length of the railway is about 20 miles.

-Letters patent of incorporation have been issued to W. H. Wyman, A. Mercer, H. A. Beatty, and R. D. Chipp, of Montreal, and Robert Neill of Peterboro', as the Semi-Ready Clothing Company, with headquarters at Montreal, and a capital stock of \$200,000.—Letters patent have been issued incorporating R. T. Hopper, R. C. Smith, F. A. Johnson, and F. H. Markey, of Montreal, and John G. Turiff of Ottawa, as the Standard Asbestos Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000.

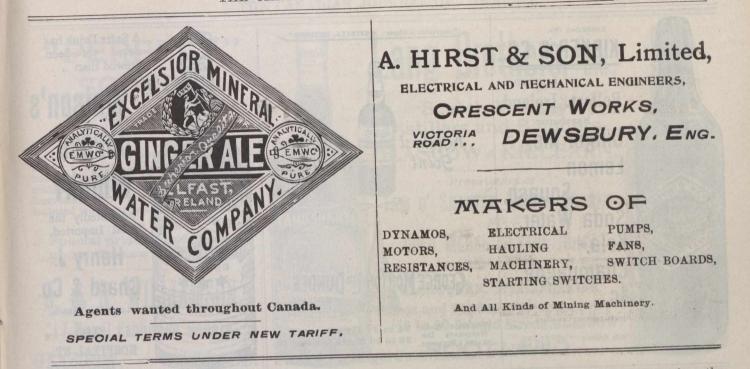
-A new schedule of railway rates on grain between Buffalo and New York city, has been announced to be in effect until Sept. 1, showing an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel. The new rates are: Wheat, $\frac{3}{4}$ c; corn, $\frac{3}{2}$ c; oats, $\frac{2}{4}$ c, and barley, $\frac{3}{4}$ c.





Willington-Quay-on-Tyne,

ENGLAND



-A Rat Portage, Ont., special states that Manitoba will soon have a rival in the Rainy River district, in the wheat growing line. There arrived this week a sample of Red Clawson fall wheat; consigned to the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, at Winnipeg, which it would be hard to beat in Canada.

-Michigan saw mill owners are gradually working their way across to the Canadian side. From Sarnia we learn that the Saginaw Lumber Company, which has secured timber limits on the north shore of Lake Huron, are preparing to move their big mill from Saginaw City to the Canadian side. The Cleveland Lumber & Sawing Company have already commenced erecting a mill. They have purchased timber limits in the Township of Foster, on the north shore of Lake Huron. They will give employment to about 200 men.

-Sydney, Australia, advices state that the Commonwealth Immigration Bill, which is to be brought before the Federal Parliament, prohibits the entrance into Australia of any persons unable to write a fifty words' test in English dictation. Furthermore, no person will be admitted who is likely to become a burden on the public purse, or who is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or who is imbecile. The bill also prohibits the entrance of any person who within three years may have been convicted of any non-political offence. The exemptions set out in the bill apply chiefly to mariners, and the penalty for breaking the law has been laid down as imrpisonment and deportation, while ship-owners convicted of landing prohibited immigrants will be hable to a fine of $\pounds 100$ for each case.

-Ocean freight rates are at present not earning the price of new ships. A member of the Allan line stated this week that while rates still remained low, there were hopes that within a short time things would brighten up. The freight rates in Montreal invariably depend upon the character of the corn crop in the United States. If this turns out satisfactory, freight rates from the port of Montreal can be depended upon. Continuing, it was stated that if for any reason the corn crop proves light or a failure altogether, there is invariably a collapse in the rates from this port. This year there is no doubt that the corn crop will be exceedingly light, and this is the cause of the low rates prevailing at the present time. As regards the conditions of the other export produce rates prevailing at present vessels will likely do a good business in the carrying of apples, which will be a fair crop this year. It is also expected a considerable carrying trade will be done in wheat and oats, as there are large crops of both these Deals, it was stated, have gone to pieces and cereals. there will not be much further business in this line during the present season.

-Hon. Geo. W. Ross, the Premier of Ontario, addressing a meeting recently of the British Empire League at Manchester recently made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the claims of Canada upon the interest of the British people, and declared that British muscle, brain, and money were needed to adequately develop Canadian resources.

-Ninety per cent. of the horses in Chicago are reported ed to be suffering from influenza. The disease is proving fatal in from three to five cases out of every hundred.





--Three consignments of gold, valued at \$10,000, were assayed at the Dominion Government Assay Office in Vancouver, B.C., on the 30th ult., It is stated that the office is equipped with more up-to-date appliances than the assay offices in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, or Seattle. Its plant is capable of treating 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 of gold per annum.

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-The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has placed, on behalf of the Imperial authorities, another order for hay for South Africa, to be shipped in September. Over 10,000 tons will be sent from St. John, N.B., during August, and the September shipment will amount to between 11,000 and 12,000 tons. This will bring the total sent to South Africa from Canada 68,000 tons. All the hay is specially pressed by the Bloomingdale process before placed on shipboard.

-Ottawa advices report consternation among the lumbermen there in consequence of the action of the insurance underwriters in raising the rates on lumber and all extra hazardous risks, such as planing mills, etc. Rates have, it is stated, been raised from 25 to 75 per cent. in some cases. The reason assigned for the increase is that losses on lumber of late years, not in Ottawa only, but throughout Canada, have been exceedingly heavy, that already this year there have been serious losses, and that in future the lumber trade must pay for its own business and the incidental losses.

-Winnipeg advices of the 6th instant, state that best reports of the wheat yield this year come from the Portage plains. The grain on the majority of arms there has grown as thick as it is possible for it to stand, and in a few cases it is too thick and is drooping a little, but cases of this kind are very rare. It would be hard to intimate what the average yield in Portage district will be; 40 bushels to the acre would not be an over estimate. The heads of wheat are well filled, and are beginning to change color fast, and with a week or ten days of bright. warm weather, harvest ought to be in full swing. Some barley has already been cut, but cutting will not be general for a few days. Implement dealers have a large staff of men setting up binders, and getting ready for the rush which is expected next week. Hundreds of these machines have already been shipped to the plains. Farther up the C.P.R. from Bagot to McGregor, the grain seems to be advanced even further than Portage, but it is questionable if the yield will be as heavy. At Morris some farmers are cutting wheat which is fully matured. The yield will be high and of excellent quality. At Gretna wheat cutting commenced on the 3rd and will be general by Monday. New barley threshed yielded 40 bushels per acre.

-The Ontario High Court at Toronto last week gave judgment in Saunders vs the Ontario Bank, an action tried without a jury at Ottawa, to recover damages upon a warranty of 4,500 dozen of eggs, sold by the defendants to the plaintiffs at Ottawa at 13c a dozen. The alleged warranty was that the eggs were in good condition, and of good quality and equal to sample produced. The plaintifis paid the defendants \$585 for the eggs, and the eggs were delivered, but, as the plaintiff alleged, a large portion was damaged by frost, and they had to sell them for what they would bring, which was 6c a dozen, equal to \$270, and they, therefore, claimed \$315. Held on the evidence, that the sale of the eggs to the plaintiffs was a sale by the defendants through their agent, O'Reilly, whose appointment was sufficient. It was not material whether or not all the warehouse receipts through which the defendants claimed title were such as would technically prove a good title against all comers, or whether or not all the requirements of sub-sec. 2 of sec. 72 of the Bank Act were strictly complied with. The defendants really had the goods, and it was not incumbent upon the purchasers to see that there was a compliance with the Act. The sale made by the defendants' agent, O'Reilly, to the plaintiffs was "a sale by sample," and the implied warranty as to conformity between sample and bulk arose. The eggs in the sample box were good eggs, not frozen, but at the time the sample was exhibited a large proportion of the bulk was frozen eggs. The principal is answerable for every such wrong of the agent as is committed in the course of the agency or services, and for the express benefit of the principal, though no express command or privity of the principal is proved, and in this respect no sensible distinction can be drawn between the case of fraud and the case of any other wrong. O'Reilly was acting in the interest, and for the benefit of the defendants. The defendants are liable to the plaintiffs for the loss they have sustained by reason of the eggs being frozen which, on the evidence is \$315. Damages for loss of profits on a resale of goods are too remote. Interest cannot be allowed because the damages were unascertained and unliquidated. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$315, with costs on the High Court scale.

-We learn from Windsor, Ont., that the initial steps to foreclose a mortgage on the Ontario Glass Works, Kingsville, have been instituted, and the property will be offered for sale by public auction this week. Of late the factory has been running full blast, and if it is removed from Kingsville the town will receive a severe blow. There have been about 50 hands employed in the works. The plant was established three years ago by Detroit capitalists. Recently the controllling stock was purchased by Gordon, the owner of the Wallaceburg Glass Works, which were burned.



-Hamilton advices state that Mr. J. P. Steedman, manager of the Gurney Scale Works, for about fourteen years, is purchasing the factory from the Gurney-Tilden Company. He proposes extending the business so as to manufacture other lines in addition, and is backed by local capital.

-Plans for a central railroad station, at Chicago, estimated to cost \$40,000,000, are being prepared to submit to a meeting of railway officials to be held August 15. Eighteen of the twenty two-railways companies with Chicago terminals have approved of the scheme, and members of the Council committee appointed to investigate the question of a single terminal believe the plan can be carried to a successful conclusion. The Illinois Central, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, and Great Western railroads are the only ones which have thus far not given their approval.

—The following limited companies have been incorporated in Ontario: The Bi-metallic Mining & Development Company of Ontario (powers extended to bore for oil, etc.), —The Spadina Country Club, head office, Toronto, capital \$5,000; provisional directors, T. G. Brough, William Ince, C. H. S. Clarke, A. H. Walker, and James William Bain.—The Wright Manufacturing Company of Ottawa, head office, Ottawa, capital, \$10,000.—Caledon Mountain Trout Company, head office Caledon, capital \$99,900. — Keewatin Amateur Athletic Association, head office Keewatin, capital, \$3,000.—The Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Company, head office, Toronto, capital, \$40,000. -A Pacific Coast special states that the greatest enterprise ever undertaken in the Klondike mining district has been started by a syndicate of British and Canadian capitalists, who have obtained from the Canadian Government a concession whereby they are to divert water from the Klondike River at a high point, and to distribute it through flumes and trenches to numerous hill and bench claims, situated along the main creeks in the district. The company is composed of London and Toronto capitalists. Their concession provides that at least \$250,-000 must be expended before the end of 1902. The building of the main aqueduct has been started.

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-Letters patent have been issued incorporating the following firms: Benamin Spedding, wholesale iron merchant, Montreal; H. Schetagne, notary, Montreal; Ralph C. Thornloe, commission merchant, Montreal; E. H. Gray, manager, Saint Paul, Que.; Chas. O. Clark, belt manufacturer, Saint Paul, Que.; F. Fowler, cheese merchant, Montreal; F. W. Fairman, wire manufacturer, Montreal, to manufacture under the name of "The Quebec Combination Rack Company," with a total capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 250 shares of \$120 each.

-The Canadian Express Company announce the followlowing rates on money orders payable in Canada or the United tSates, in effect from August 1, 1901: \$5 and under, 3 cents; over \$5, not over \$10, 6 cents; over \$10 not over \$30, 10 cents; over \$30, not over \$50, 15 cents; over \$50 at same rates.

THOMAS C. KEAY, Cable Address :- WENDT, BELFAST, A. B. C. CODE. Engineer and Machine Merchant, int's Irish Preserves. Mill Furnisher, Shuttle, Bobbin and Picker Maker, The Best Old Country Jams to be had. 17 BALTIC STREET. Made from Irish Grown Fruit. DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. WARRANTED PURE. ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FLAX, JUTE, No finer Jams in the world HEMP AND TOW MACHINERY. much cheaper shan some SPECIALITIES. — Second-hand machines as above thor-oughly overhauled and repaired in first class order. WM. VINT & SONS, Maker of Sack Printing Machines for marking in one or more Colours. BELFAST, IRELAND. SACK CUTTING AND SEWING MACHINES. All kinds of Shuttles, Pickers and Bobbins for Jute and Linen Trades SPECIAL TERMS TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. Enquiries Solioited As Supplied to His Majosty's Government.



-A valuator of agricultural machinery imported into Canada has been appointed by the Department of Cus-Mr. James Boughner, of Brantford, has secured toms. the position.

-The Norwegian steamer Vera, from London for Quebec, having water ballast, struck on the rocks near Renews on the night of the 2nd instant, about fifty yards south of the spot where the ill-fated steamer Delmar went ashore and within sight of the wreck of the steamer Lusitania, subsequently proving a total wreck.

-The Canadian Underwriters' Association has, we are informed, issued a new tariff for the Ottawa and Hull lumber yards, and other specially hazardous risks, which will prove a heavy tax on these interests. The underwriters plead in justification that, following the severe losses on lumber last year, already for the six months of 1901 there has been a loss of over one million dollars on this class of insurance in Canada. The association maintains that lumber should pay its own losses, and with that end in view the rates have been largely increased. Ottawa, being the greatest lumbering section in Canada, will especially feel the tax. The following are some of the increases: J. R. Booths lumber yards, from \$2.50 to \$3, \$2.25 to \$3, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 per hundred; W. C. Edwards' yards, from \$2.50 to \$4, \$2.25 to \$4, \$3 to \$4.50, and \$2 to In Hull the rates have also been increased in like \$2.75. proportion. There has also been a heavy increase on saw mills, sash and door factories, pork factories, planing mills, manufactories and other mercantile interests classed as "special hazardous."

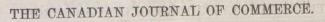
-A Johannesburg dispatch states that the Turf Club bore hole struck a main gold reef at a depth of 4,800 feet. This is the most important mining event in years and goes far to prove the reliability of the new South African estimates as to the value of the Rand reefs. It establishes a permanent gold industry for seventy years and practically proves that there are additional deep levels; equivalent to the whole line of outcrop mines. Permission has been given to restart another mine, and the Chamber of Mines has selectd th Bonanaza, which is likely to recommence crushing in three weeks' time.

-The Saginaw, Mich., Lumber and Salt Company has, it is stated, closed a deal with lumber dealers there for 3,-600,000 feet of log run lumber, to be cut at the Crow Island mill. The stock is to be cut from Canadian logs. The price is not named, but top figures are realized for that grade of lumber. A week ago the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company sold 1,500,000 feet of lumber manufactured for this company in the Georgian Bay district, to Chicago parties. The lumber market continues active and strong.

-The shareholders of the Musquodoboit Valley Railway Company, and the Nova Scotia Eastern Extension Railway Company, says a Halifax dispatch, met recently, and decided to amalgamate the companies. Among the shareholders present were Angus McLeod, M.P., for Ontario North, and Mr. Boreland, of Toronto, the latter representing the shareholders in Toronto. The new company will be known as the Nova Scotian Eastern Railway Company.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF PRICES.

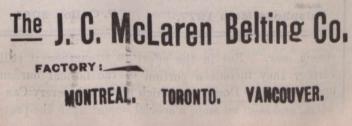




-Toronto advices state that the steamer White Star has been purchased by Buffalo agents, and will shortly leave for that city. She has been lying idle this season, but ran last year on the Oakville route. Previous to that she ran to Grimsby Park and other Lake Ontario points. She will be put on the Dunkirk route from Buffalo, and it is expected will share in the Pan-American traffic.

-Mail advices from Wick, Scotland, state that the catch of herring at all the fishing stations along the coast promises to be most successful. The total for all the early stations, the advices state, came to 340,000 crans up to July 6. Including the late Orkney catch but exclusive of the Scrabster, Stromness and West Highlands fishing, the total amounts to 300,000 crans, compared with 200,000 crans for the same period last year. The catch for the previous six years for the same period was as follows:

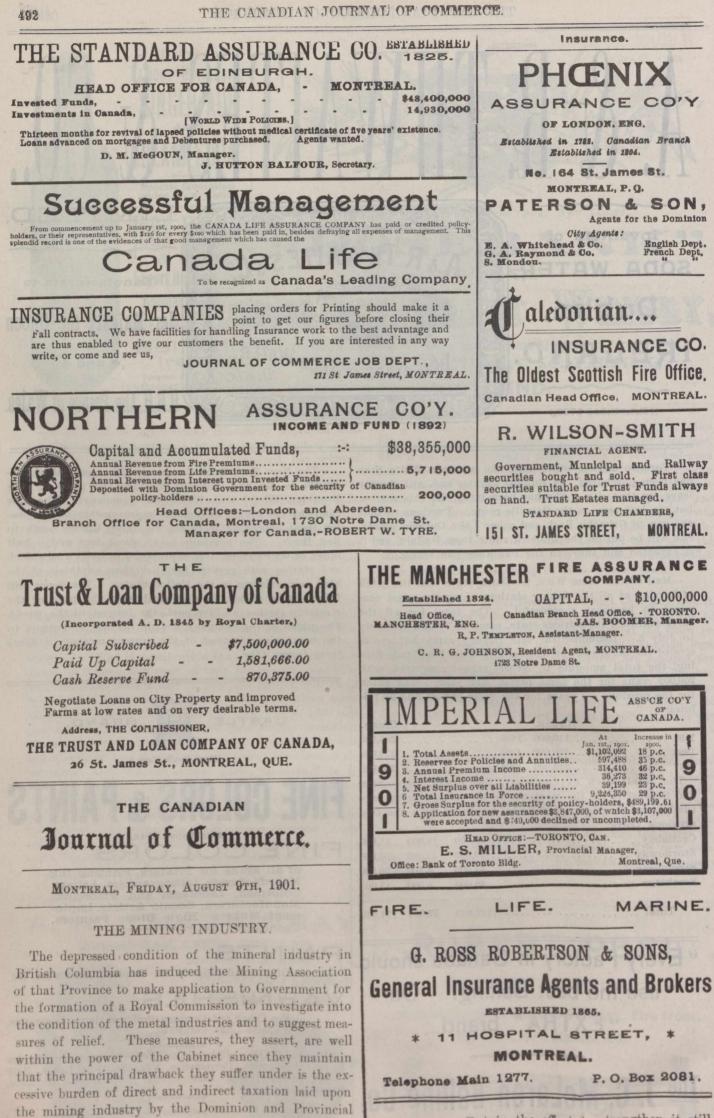
Crans. Crans. 285,000 1899 150,000 1896 1897 210,000 1894 390,000 The total catch at Castlebay, Stornoway, Stromness and Scrabster, on the west coast-the season being virtually over-has been as follows, compared with the two previous years: 15,000 31,000 Castlebay.. 35,000 50,000 Stornoway 39,000 Stromness 44,000 3,700 20,000 13,000 3,300 Scrabster 28,000 57,000 114,000 Total 127,000 "Every Factory in Canada should "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand.



-The New York Dock Company, with a capital of \$20, 000,000, is, we are informed, to take the place of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. The new company contemplates making improvements on the water front extending from the Brooklyn Bridge south to Red Hook. The company owns about two and a half miles of water front. It is proposed to build a new dock and station with greater facilities than anything of the kind now existing in the United States. The depot will follow, it is stated, in a general way, the plan of the riverside station at Liverpool, the largest in the world. The plans of the company include the use of tunnels to the ocean ships instead of the present method of floats from Jersey City.

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But in the effort to strengthen it still strong case, further they include a portion of the normal burden upon the whole Dominion, which is borne by every Canadian, and is in no sense a special impost upon the prov-

In so far as taxation is concerned they make out a

Governments, and the interference of unwise labour

legislation in the relations between the mine-owners and

their employees.

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Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21. THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT Shows that the 1900 Business Brought An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in SurplusAND An Increase in Insurance in Force. \$1,187,617.68. Net Surplus, -Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FURTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every. Town, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers. General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe. Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CIT Montreal Office, - - La Presse Building. T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man SOCIETY ASSURANCE UNION OF LONDON. (INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.) \$16,000,000 Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES. CANADA BRANCH : Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, MONTREAL. T. L. MORRISEY, Manager -----

No doubt the per capita rate, for a pioneer popuince. But it does not reach anylation, is an onerous one. thing like the figures they assert. Accepting the fact provthat the whole white population of the ince is 150,000, of whom only about 50,000 are white male adults, their estimate that the burden of taxation is \$104 to \$110 per capita is excessive. In order to arrive at these figures they have included the customs duties paid on goods entering the province which form part of the universal burden and are not Eliminating these confined to British Columbia alone. the amount to be raised for Government purposes is reduced to \$1,394,550, or say, \$28 per white male adult. And, adding \$8 per capita for town and municipal taxation, this would only reach \$36 per head.

No doubt the customs duties do increase the cost of running the mines from 10 to 12 per cent. But this is an item that must be taken into consideration and provided for in estimating the commercial value of mining properties; since it represents British Columbia's share of the general burden of taxation. The other provinces bear precisely the same burden without complaint. And to exempt British Columbia from the payment of So long duties would be both impossible and unfair. as British Columbia enjoys all the advantages of membership in the Dominion so long must she assume her share of the cost of its government and expansion. She has received her full portion of national expenditures. And she must bear her full share of national liabilities.

The tax of two per cent. on the output of the mines is, however, an item which the Government might fairly reduce, or abrogate, in the present depressed condition of the industry. The effect of this tax is practically

to appropriate from 6 per cent. of the profits on medium grade ore to 12 per cent. on low grade ore. This prevents the mining of low grade ores profitably; and experience has shown that in all mining regions it is the low grade ores which form the most powerful factor in establishing the industry on a permanent basis. The heavy fees on the registration and incorporation of mining companies, for boiler inspection, land titles, mineral claim records, timber dues, and mining licenses, are also points that the Government could deal with.

The effect of oppressive labor legislation is one which will have to be recognized and put up with. The value of the labour vote in a restricted community usually results in legislation of this character. And it is legislation with which the Dominion Government cannot interfere. The eight-hour law increased the cost of underground labour 16 per cent., the Provincial "Master and Servant Act" practically prohibits the employment of labour from any other province, and the "Alien Labour Law" prevents the hiring of skilled miners in the United States. These statutes are copied from the United tSates, and are the same as are in force in the mining districts across the border. The difference in their pressure there and here depends upon the fact that there is abundance of skilled mining labour within the limits of the United States, whereas it is comparatively scarce in Canada.

Altogether, then, it does not appear on the surface what good a Royal Commission could do. It cannot interfere with provincial legislation, it could not abrogate either customs or local taxation, it could only reiterate complaints which have already been fully exploited in the mining press. The depression in the mining indsutry of British Columbia is due partly to economic causes and partly to the inevitable reaction after the unhealthy "boom." But the losses have fallen principally upon Eastern investors. And if the millions of money lost in unprofitable mines has benefited any one at all, it has certainly been the inhabitants of the province in which it was spent.

THE MOTIVE OF THE STRIKE.

Owing to the more or less technical language in which the various ultimatums issued by the United Steel Co. and the Amalgamated Association have been couched, the public mind seems to be a little confused as to the true point at issue. The trouble really began two months ago in a non-union mill at McKeesport, when the Association demanded that the managers deal with them in arranging the wage scale as representing not only the union but the non-union workmen. In other words the Association demanded that it should fix the wage scale on behalf of wage earners who owed it no authority, and who had not asked it to take charge of their interests, as well as for those who did.

To the uninitiated this demand upon the part of the Association to supervise all wage agreements—whether for union or non-union workmen—seems a trifling matter. But for this presumably trivial concession the Association was willing to bring on a strike affecting forty thousand men, with a loss of millions of dollars in wages Why? Because it recognized that could it once secure the right to fix the wages for non-union men it would have made the first step towards forcing them into the Association. Since in that case it could easily discriminate in favour of its own members in the schedule. Plainly stated, the underlying motive is the effort to force non-union men into the Association in order to render its equally extensive in magnitude and authority with the great industrial combinations in whose employ its members earn their wages. This power is sought in order that, precisely as the executive committee of a "trust" may at its will alter the volume of production in an entire industry, and fix the amount of dividends, so the committee of a union ought to be able to modify the wage scale, specify the policy of selecting employees, and in an emergency stop all work by the labouring producers equally throughout the whole bounds of an industry.

But we must remember that combinations of labour differ most materially from combinations of capital in their effects upon the public weal. Combinations of capital are subject to the restraints of law. They can be estopped from any action menacing the public welfare, and both in this regard and in the matter of observance of formal contracts they may be held by their property interests, upon which the courts may impose such pen-These restraints could not hold in the alty as is right. case of what has been called a "labour trust." A union effects its purpose by directing its members to stop work. They are supposed to obey such instructions voluntarily, and there is no way in which the courts can prevent their doing so. How some of them look on the observance of written contracts readers of recent strike news are Civil action against the union sufficiently well aware. is possible for such contract violations; but as the union holds no property, or at best only a small trust fund, the threat of recovering damages has no terror for it.

It results from this situation that a union committee, controlling, directly or indirectly, the action of the whole of the labourers in a given trade, would be able absolutely to stop both production and distribution in that entire industry, and in all similarly situated industries, and in effect to starve out the consuming community. Such an undertaking could not be stopped by process of No one can force a man to work. The public's law. only safeguard is the non-union workman, the free man. Were he eliminated the Association would become para-It was the effort But this is a difficult task. mount. to force free labour into the unions that broke the power of Powderly, Irons, Sovereign, and Debs, and which will For the public does prove too much for Shaffer also And no labour movement not approve of the strike. has ever yet won success in the face of public disapproval. The public realizes that the Association is fighting for control, and not for justice, and that the battle now being fought for the interests of the non-union employees is one which affects their interests directly.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND REID CONTRACT SETTLEMENT.

It will be a cause for congratulation to the people of Newfoundland as well as to the people of Canada and the Empire generally that the serious difficulties that have arisen out of the contract made by the Government of the Ancient Colony, with Mr. R. G. Reid, in 1898, which has caused so much hard feeling and has retarded the development of that country, have been finally settled in a manner that appears to be equitable and and satisfactory to all concerned, and in a way that may reasonably be expected to result in a more rapid progress and prosperity of the material interests of the Colony which, we hope, in no distant future, will form a part of the great Dominion of Canada. From its position and, under proper legislation, its commercial interests as well as the general interests of the British Empire, that would seem to be its manifest destiny. And that eventuality is looked forward to by many of the leading statesmen in the countries interested.

Looking backwards it is not surprising that the extremely extensive powers, privileges and grants accorded to Mr. Reid, individually, in 1898, without the sanction of an appeal to the people, raised opposition. They were of an extraordinary character and it is not surprising that when the full bearing was realised the people felt that nearly all the interests of the country were placed in the hands of one man, and that there was practically but little left for the Government of the country to do to promote its advancement.

The result of that feeling was that means were found to bring on a general election, in which that contract was the issue. The opposition to it was led by Hon. Robert Bond, who had before proved himself a resourceful and tactical leader, and the election of last fall resulted in an overwhelming majority against the contract, and as a consequence Mr. Bond became premier of the Colony. Since then Mr. Bond seems to have been untiring in his efforts to obtain a modification of the objectionable features of the contract, and his colleagues in the Government appear to have given him a free hand and a loyal Legally, Mr. Reid had apparentsupport in the work. ly a strong case, if he could have carried out his projects as an individual, but in order to swing so large a job as he had undertaken, he deemed it advisable to organize a joint stock company to better enable him to carry out his large operations under the contract. Bv the terms of that contract the consent of the Government to any transfer of his rights was required. This consent was asked for and refused by the Bond Gov-That clause in ernment, and there was a deadlock. the contract seems to have been the master key to the whole position, and after months of consultations and negotiations in Montreal, England, and St. John's, an agreement was reached and a Bill has just been passed by the Legislature which was sanctioned by the Governor before the prorogation last week

We have a full copy of that Bill before us, as well as the Act incorporating the "Reid Newfoundland Company," to which Mr. Reid's rights and privileges as modified from the 1898 contract will be transferred. The capital of the company is fixed at \$25,000,000 in shares of \$100 each.

The Hon. Mr. Bond introduced the Bill in the Legislature in a clear and very able speech—remarkable for its temperate tone in such a heated political atmosphere as that generally prevailing in Newfoundland, and it met with no serious opposition. In the full report of his speech he very lucidly explains the nature of the material changes from the former contract.

Among the chief objections to the first contract was that all the wires and telegraph stations and the whole business of telegraphing in the country was handed over to Mr. Reid. By the new arrangement the whole of that system reverts back to the Government, except his right to have messages affecting his own business transmitted free. Mr. Bond and his friends insisted on this point on commercial grounds, and that, like the post office, it should be entirely free from private management, as he said is the case in all civilized countries, except Canada and the United States.

Another important change is in the ownership of the railway at the end of the 50-year term during which Mr. Reid was bound to operate it. Under the first contract Mr. Reid advanced \$1,000,000, and at the end of the fifty years he was to be the complete and entire owner. Mr. Reid abandons that claim, but will continue to operate the road; the Government is to repay the money he advanced, and it will be the owner of the road now and after the 50-year term expires. In connection with operating the railway-apart from the large grants of land for building it-the first contract gave Mr. Reid some 3,300,000 acres of land with a sea coast of nearly 500 This was found objectionable in the public inmiles. terest on various grounds, as explained by Mr. Bond, and by arrangement that grant is cancelled and for the concession the Government will make a cash payment to Mr. Reid of \$850,000.

Other changes of more or less importance are made, the full bearing of which most people at this distance will not readily understand. The agreement and the Act of incorporation of the new company appear to have been satisfactory, as Mr. Reid's name is attached. The first contract is shorn of many of its important features, but there is compensation to a certain extent, and enough remains to make the privileges, rights and franchise very valuable. All parties will hope that Mr. Reid and his associates will find the undertaking as profitable as they can expect, and that the enterprise of Mr. Reid will be well rewarded.

The country at large will rejoice at the happy termination of this troublesome question. The negotiations that have led up to it appear to have been conducted in a friendly spirit, notwithstanding the delicacy required in dealing with a question in which such large personal interests were involved. Mr. Bond closed his eloquent speech, when introducing the Bill, with the following graceful remarks:

"I have now placed before this House and the country the full scope and meaning of the Bill proposed to be introduced. In so doing I have not been unmindful of the great public interest that is taken in this measure, and the desire to be entirely frank with this House and the public must be my apology for entering so closely into details. Public interest centres in this measure to-day; public interests for all of the future lie wrapped up in its folds. The working out of this measure was left entirely in my hands by my Executive colleagues, entailing an amount of labour and anxiety that has placed my very ordinary resources to a severe test. I have done my best for the Colony, and I trust it will be acceptable to the people. It must be remembered that this is not forced legislation, but is the result of negotiations that have extended over some months. These modifications have not been forced from the contractor by threats; they have resulted from prolonged discussion. What I have kept before the eyes of the contractor and his learned adviser was this position, that in making a demand for the modification of the Railway Contract of 1898, the Government were not actuated by any feelings save those of a desire to conserve the public interest. That the modifications are for the sole purpose of bringing the people into harmony with him, and thus enable the Government to actively co-operate in promoting his enterprises, in the success of which the whole Colony This I take it is the end will necessarily participate.

that we all have in view. I believe, sir, that if this Bill becomes law it will insure mutual confidence, co-operation and a blending of interests as between Government and contractor. I look to this measure as removing all cause for friction between the people of this Colony and the contractor, and as calculated to result in a steadier increase of prosperity, and a steadier wage for our working people. The contract of 1898 aroused the bitterest animosities between politicians as well as between the people and Mr. Reid. This Bill, I earnestly hope, will remove that feeling. It shall be my endeavour at any rate to cultivate this feeling—justice to each other, kindness to each other, respect and honour for each other.

"Mr. Reid has met the public demand in a manly manner; he has respected the vox populi; he therefore is entitled to justice, respect and honour at the hands of He relinquishes his title to the railway for the public. what he paid for it; he might have insisted upon compensation for the loss of its prospective value. He hands back the lands obtained under the 1898 contract for the value that the Government places upon its public lands; he might have insisted upon their value being fixed by He does this in the interest of peace and arbitration. good-will, and in order to secure the co-operation of the Government and of the people of this Colony in making his enterprises a success. Unless I am mistaken as to the character of the people of Newfoundland he shall receive that co-operation; and if the spirit of the sentiment that I have just expressed is caught up by this House and applied, we may look forward to a great and striking and permanent improvement in this Colony before many years shall have rolled away."

AMERICAN RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

A committee has been organized in Boston, U.S., to It has forwarded promote reciprocity with Canada. us a report of a number of addresses on this topic delivered at a dinner in the capital of New England. Accompanying the report is a list of 76 commercial bodies, that favour the trade relations of the United with Canada being placed upon a reciprocal basis by, "the largest possible number of commodities the products of either Canada or the States being placed upon the free list of both countries." The list comprises the names of 11 trade organizations in Boston; 3 in New York; 1 in Chicago; 2 in Cincinnati; 1 in Buffalo; 1 in Baltimore; 2 in Detroit; 3 in Philadelphia; 2 in Portland, and the rest in 50 other cities of more or less importance. So large a number of American Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and trade associations indicates there being a widespread conviction that some improvement is needed in the fiscal policy of the United States.

It is significant that not a single Board of Trade, or any similar body in Canada has echoed the cry raised by 76 such organizations in the United States. The inference is justified, that the business men of America feel the need of extended commerce with Canada more than those of Canada do the desirability of a wider open-To what cause must be ating in American markets tributed this movement in the States in favour of recip-It is directly opposed to the fiscal rocity with Canada? policy embodied in the Dingley tariff which has received the emphatic endorsement of the people of America by election and re-election of President McKinthe movement certainly does reciprocity The ley. the Democratic inspiration to its owe not

party in the States, for the larger number of cities in the list, whose trade organizations have passed a resolution in its favour, are those where the Republicans are in control. The period in which this movement was initiated and the business interests, chiefly manufacturing, it represents, indicate that the preferential tariff of Canada in favour of Great Britain inspiring is the cause of the American demand for reciprocity with Canada. Indeed, one speaker at the dinner above alluded to, said: "We are justified in believing that this preferential tariff, ostensibly created for the purpose of showing the patriotism of the people of Canada and their love for the Mother Country, has in it an element of hostility to the United States." The speaker went on to say that, "in regard to cotton goods Canada seems to be in a position to compete on even terms with our own country" (the United States). Although, then, there are those in Canada who, as we pointed out last week, condemn or sneer at the preferential tariff, it is evident that its operation and possibilities have made a profound impression upon the manufacturers and merchants of the States who are represented by 76 Boards of Trade and similar bodies.

Astute and intelligent as are the promoters of this remarkable movement, they seem to have blinded themselves to the fact that, in offering so large a concession to Great Britain as a rebate of one-third the ordinary duties on imports, Canada was setting the United States an example of partial reciprocity which they are now following. Reciprocity is not Free Trade, it is an exchange of fiscal favours; it involves the granting of concessions in return for concessions, which the new movement in the States aims at securing. Now, Canada being unable to grant free imports to England in return for England's open ports to Canadian products, has gone as far as possible towards reciprocity with the Old Country by imposing only two-thirds of the duties on British imports which have to be paid by foreign im-The causal principle, then, of Canada's preferperts. ential tariff is not "hostility to the States," but a desire to exhibit, as far as possible, reciprocity with England.

If, then, the people of America desire to have the preferential tariff extended to their imports they should give Canada equal privileges she enjoys in the ports of England, but until the States are equally liberal in their fiscal policy as is Great Britain they certainly are very unreasonable in objecting to Canada's liberality her advance towards reciprocity with the old land.

At present Canada has advanced half way to reciprocity with the States without one single step having been taken to meet her advance. The duties imposed on Canadian imports by the States are double the duties imposed by Canada on imports from the States. Canada admits from 50 to 60 millions of dollars worth of goods from the States free of duty, about four times as much as are allowed to enter free from England. The percentage of American free goods in 1899 was 73 per cent. of Canada's total free imports, those from England were only 17.3 per cent. of the total, and from all the rest of the world the free imports into Canada were only 9.7 per cent. of the total Surely these striking figures demonstrate, that Canada has piped to Americans without eliciting any response.

Before going any further in their reciprocity movement it would be well for our American friends to learn

the exact conditions now existing. Were they to acquire this knowledge and reflect upon it they would laugh at their own audacity in inviting Canada to extend to them, who now charge on our imports double what we charge on theirs, the same privileges which we grant to England that admits all our products free of If the manufacturers, producers and merchants duty. of the United States are in earnest in desiring improved trade relations with Canada they will cease talking about reciprocity with Canada until they have induced the American Congress to reduce the duties on Canadian imports into the States to the level of the duties imposed by Canada on American goods entered in the ports of this country. When that has been done then the question of reciprocity can be taken up consistently. But. until an equality of duties has been so established between the two countries, the American cry for reciprocity with Canada and the complaints made by the States against Canada's fiscal concession to England, must both be regarded as unreasonable to the verge of absurdity.

THE FALL FAIRS.

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While yet the harvest is in the field and the sound of the thresher is unheard, the annual exhibitions have begun and, from now till the advent of the earliest snow, with but few intermissions, the instructive and attractive fall fairs will fully serve their purpose in some agricultural centre of the Dominion. Except in a few isolated districts the crops this season will be gathered in greater abundance than for many years. This will help the fall fair. The prices of cheese and butter have been kept well up throughout the entire summer, while eggs, vegetables, etc., have also commanded prices which have permitted more cash purchasing and fewer large store-bills, a gratifying knowledge to the thrifty country housekeepers and one which will admit of an extra day, an extra dollar and possibly an extra exhibit at the fall fair. The abundant early rain caused extra growth in cereals and roots, while the after period, up to the present, has been all that could be desired; therefore, with the exception of those in a few scattered districts, each agriculturist will, doubtless, see in the growth and abundance of his various crops something nearer the perfection which he formerly observed beside the red or white prize ticket at the exhibition of the year before, this urging him on to greater interest both in his yields and in the decisions of the judge at . the approaching fair.

In the towns and cities factories and shops have been running steadily, good wages have been paid throughout the year, new enterprises, or additions to those established, have been springing up in almost every county, development of mineral lands and building of new railways and branch lines have drawn any surplus hands from the towns and cities, securing for all who needed it, or would accept it, work at good wages, which has brought general prosperity and a decided relief from want, except where incapacity prevented, all of which has placed the country in a good position for the greater success of the fall fairs. The large factories throughout the Dominion, observing all this and noting the extra expenditure of money which will be a natural result of a prosperous harvest, are correspondingly busy with agricultural implements, pianos and organs, sewing machines, etc., all of which can be readily purchased

and paid for when the farmers are getting good returns; and in order that none may be outdone in the race for preferment, larger space is being secured for exhibits of these at the approaching exhibitions.

All who can should attend the annual fairs, whether county or provincial. The best of all local productions is there displayed, while instruction and a high degree of perfection are to be found at every turn. The retail merchant is, probably, given the greatest chance for benefit as a casual observer at the large exhibitions. His business, whether that of general merchant or confined to a special line, is promoted to a large extent by the window display which he endeavours each week to make as attractive as possible. In the exhibition he observes the best of all the originality that the mind of the exhibitors can conceive; not of one alone, from which he might derive a pointer, but from all. Each has used his brightest ideas for the most attractive display of his wares, and from this multitude, many beneficial ideas may be gathered. The size of the special exhibits is also a knowledge to the retail dealer of the extent to which that particular brand of goods is being advertised, thus serving as an after guide in dealing with the persuasive traveller who would probably make his own brand or production the "only one" being extensively sold and displayed at the exhibitions.

To mix with a dense crowd is in itself beneficial. It serves to remind the millionaire that beyond the accepted knowledge of his bank account, his place is that of one among countless numbers. To the youth who has persistently saved his spare dimes for the past three months in order that he might wear a new outfit and a look of prosperity at the annual fall fair, it reveals the fact that a good appearance to the outside world will gain him an entrance to business or social circles beyond all the knowledge to himself alone of the chances he missed, positions he might have held, or those which circumstance may subsequently throw in his way. He returns home better pleased with his efforts at improvement in personal appearance, for he has seen that the rest of the world is endeavouring to accomplish the The manufacturer sees the best productions of same. his competitor while the stock raiser sees the choicest pick of the fields remote from his own, and probably learns the details responsible for such growth or preference.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last week, although held at a time when haying and harvesting were in preparation, proved so successful in point of attendance that much difficulty was experienced in accommodation, although ample preparations were thought to have been made. The Toronto exhibition which opens the last week of August promises to far exceed any former result, preparations to that end being now actively under way.

CEMENT WORKS AS A FIRE HAZARD.

The steady increase in the number of cement mills in Ontario, and the recent destruction of a local cement factory by fire, have drawn the attention of underwriters to the amount of fire hazard involved in the manufacture of this indispensable building material. And it is curious to find that the result of investigation has shown that cement works are by no means the desirable hazard that the lay public have hitherto believed them to be. They are certainly occasionally fire-proof, and are sometimes located within reach of the fire appliances of some town or city. But, as a rule, they are neither. They are usually constructed more for convenience than safety, are surrounded by frame cooper shops and other wooden buildings, and are sometimes veritable firetraps. Owing to the necessity for locating these mills in close proximity to the natural deposits of raw material they are nearly always partially or wholly beyond the reach of public fire extingiushing apparatus, and as they are often but poorly provided with anything of that character themselves, the prospects of saving them in case of fire are reduced to a minimum.

In most cases cement works are operated continuously, Sundays and holidays included, and thus the machinery has not the usual rest for cooling off, cleaning, and repairing. The grinding mills often become dangerously hot, and the journals and bearings require unusual care to prevent cutting and friction heat from the flinty mineral dust. The temperature in the mill rooms, where the hot cement dust absorbs every atom of moisture from the air, also adds to the risk of fire. Hence while the cement itself is of a strictly non-combustible character, and even retards the action of fire, it can be manufactured only under a high degree of heat and other severe processes in producing the chemical changes required.

There is no class of manufacture in which the nature of the raw material appears more harmless. But it has in reality a number and variety of hazards. The raw material is first dried in stationary or revolving kilns, either by steam or direct fire heat. It is then ground in pulverizing mills. In this form it is transferred to another set of kilns where it is subjected to a heat of 2,000 to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and melted into what is termed "clinker." When rotary kilns are used this clinker is discharged, at a white heat, almost continuously. After being cooled it is again ground into the finished cement. The fire hazard of such a process as this in an easily inflammable building can be readily understood. It is enhanced in those mills of the most modern type, in which the fuel for the clinker kilns is pulverized bituminous coal. In these mills the dried and powdered coal is conveyed from the grinding room to hoppers in the clinker kiln house whence it is blown in a steady stream through 4-inch metal pipes directly into the furnaces. This is the very latest method of producing instantaneous combustion and a quick powerful heat. But its hazard of fire is readily recognizable. The atmosphere of the grinding rooms becomes thoroughly charged with powdered coal. And this, as every one knows, is often highly explosive.

Thus cement works are by no means the excellent risks that the fire-resisting qualities of their product would indicate. No doubt some of them are as secure against fire as it is possible to make them. And others could be easily made so. But there is no class of hazard where the conditions and situation of the different plants vary so much. And hence they cannot be generalized as a class, but require individual inspection by an expert before it is safe to accept them as a risk.

-Sardine factories at Eastport, Me_{\star} are having such an unexampled run of herring that notice has been sent to St. Stephen, N.B., for extra help, guaranteeing 500 men, women and children work for several weeks at good wages.

THE INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE.

Our cousins beyond the border line have been wont to assert-and not without considerable reason-that nowhere else in the civilized world is the efficiency of the workman plus the machine so great as in the United States; simply because in no other country has the workman been so ready to receive the machine in its true character as the result of a long series of carefully directed efforts to increase his own capacity for production and to lighten his work. The success achieved by American manufacturers in producing more cheaply than their competitors (even when paying higher wages), has been due as much to the readiness of the American workmen not only to accept the machine, but to endeavour to increase its efficiency as to the efforts of the employer to keep the machinery in his factory up to the highest standard.

Without this co-operation between employer and employed there would have been no such industrial progress possible in the United States as this generation has witnessed. Consequently the multiplication of strikes, the increasing friction between capital and labour, and the success of labour demagogues in spreading a spirit of hostility between master and man, seems to argue that the old friendly co-operation between the individual master and the workman is disappearing now that the leading industries of America are passing under the control of soul-less trusts and corporations, and the workingman is daily becoming less and less of a human being animated by the same hopes, fears, and aims as his employer and more of a simple cog-wheel in a huge machine.

What this means it is not difficult to see. It was the loss of this wholesome co-operation between master, man, and machine, that has so seriously hampered some of the most important of British industries. It was the quiet progress of trade unionism, dictating to the men not only how long they should work, but how much they should produce, that made the first inroads into Britain's powers of competition in the open market with nations whose workmen helped instead of hindering their production. If the American workman, hitherto free, is going to make the walking delegate the arbiter of his grievances and the judge of the amount of work he is t oproduce, at a time when the British workman is commencing to see the folly of implicitly obeying the behests of the Unions, we may witness a serious change We may witness Britain in the productive situation. resuming her position as the leader in industrial enterprise before the present crucial struggle between the capitalist and the walking delegate has been finally fought to a finish in America.

No doubt when huge and aggressive corporations are formed to control the productive energy of the country, the workingmen naturally try to extend their own organization. Combination can only be met by combina-When capital combines, so must labour. Protion. ductive centralization can be stayed only by a corresponding concentration of the producers. Up to the present the combinations of capital have shown no tendency to reduce wages. On the contrary, they have advanced them, and have shown a marked desire to maintain harmonious relations with their employees. But Demand is active, prices these, are prosperous times. are good, and the mills are busy. There is no reason to endeavour to increase the margin of profit by reducing the rate of wages. But will it be thus in dull times? Can capital afford to be equally liberal when prices are low and the demand slack? Will the shareholders be content to go without dividends in order that the workingman may continue to receive high wages? Our knowledge of human nature prevents our answering in the affirmative. Hence the desire upon the part of the labour leaders to push the struggle on now, while the men are earning good wages and those still working are able to contribute to the support of those who are not. They have known all along that this contest must come. And they prefer to enter upon it now, when the treasury is full and the men are prosperous and confident.

Correspondence.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Sir,—A Western trade paper—which obviously holds a brief for American manufacturers—writes editorially that certain lines of machinery and steel work cannot be profitably imported from Britain into Canada, first, because they are already manufactured in this country, and, secondly, because they can be purchased to greater advantage in the United States. Among the lines thus tabooed to the English manufacturer are placed electric motors, steam engines and boilers, gas engines, lathes and tools, bridge work and girders.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that both the reasons given for warning English makers of these partcular lines away from this market are absolutely erroneous. The first given is sufficiently flattering to the patriotic feelings of a Canadian to be passed over in silence. But with the second I must join issue. None of the lines named can be purchased to any greater advantage in the United States than in England, except under such exceptional circumstances as the deliberate slaughter of American machines in our markets in order to reduce their surplus without weakening the home figures. There have come instances under my own notice in which American gas engines have been sold at half the catalogued trade price in Canada, although they had to pay duty (ad valorem) on the price at the principal market in the country where manufactured. There have been cases when engines for which the American buyer must pay \$1,100, have been sold in Canada for \$545 in cash; although the purchaser had to pay duty on the true value. But these And against such deliberate cuts cases are not general. below cost no firm doing business on legitimate lines could compete. When machinery is bought under ordinary circumstances the British maker, backed up by the preferential tariff, is in a position to compete favourably with the American in every line except agricultural machinery. In this line the American manufactures articles as staples which exactly suit our farming methods, while the staple English machines are not so suitable to Candian requirements, and special lines would require to be manufactured for this market, In agricultural machinery, then, the United States naturally takes precedence. But only in this line. In all others the Briton has precisely the same opportunities as his American rival.

One advantage the American has is his propinquity. This enables him to send out travellers, to deliver goods by rail or boat more promptly than is possible from Great Britain, to adjust disputes orally by his representatives on the ground, and to furnish interchangeable parts more rapidly. Here his advantages end. The Briton has, for compensation, the fact that his goods pay onethird less duty than those of his rival, that his work has the reputation of superior solidity and durability, and that, all things being equal, the Canadian will prefer to purchase English goods than American. The reduction in the duty effectually makes up for the lessened freight his rival



has to pay. The other points he can make up by greater attention to the requirements and methods of the Canadian market. If he will send representatives to this market, or establish agencies with sound firms here. If he will quote prices laid down here, instead of f.o.b. at a British port. If he can quote prices as cheap as his American rival; if he will take pains to study this market, he can secure his fair share of the trade. To pretend that the British manufacturer cannot sell engines, lathes, motors, tools or structural steel in Canada because these articles are manufactured here or can be secured in the United States, is simply absurd. Our markets are open to all. And to the Briton we concede a preferential tariff in his favour in order to aid him in entering them. The rest lies with himself-our Western friend to the contrary notwithstanding. BRITON.

Montreal, August 6th, 1901.

BRITISH RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

The fall in British railway stocks is obviously due to the unsatisfactory nature of the dividends they have recently been declaring. And these, in their turn, are due to the heavy increase in working expenses owing to the extraordinary rise in the price of coal, and, to a lesser extent, to the increased cost of material and labour. For some time it has been apparent that British railway dividends would be smaller than they were a year ago. Yet the public refused to believe that the decline in the dividends would be quite as great as the very best-informed estimated; and therefore when announcements came that the London Brighton & S. Coast Co. would pay a dividend for the half-year of only 21/2 per cent. against 31/4 per cent. at the corresponding date last year, there was a general rush to sell British railway stocks. The market had optimistically hoped that the dividend would be 3 per cent.; and when they realized how much greater the losses of the company were than they had believed, a kind of panic seized the market. Since then two other dividends have been declared. The Metropolitan pays 21/4 per cent., against 334 per cent. twelve months ago. This latter company is a purely London affair, and practically carries only passengers; but it is to be noted that the Great Eastern. which carries merchandise as well as passengers on a considerable scale, announces for the first half of the present year only 11/4 per cent, against 2 per cent. at this time last year. It is reasonably to be anticipated that the other companies have suffered at least as much, and consequently that all the dividends will show a very great falling off.

The decline in railway dividends makes all the greater impression just now because of the break in the American market which has now lasted ever since the Northern Pacific "corner," and which has caught a good many professional operators with more stock than they care to carry. The great public, it is quite true, did not join in the boom to any very great extent; and, speaking broadly, therefore, the position in London is quite sound; but all the same, a considerable number of big speculators have been hit; and big speculators on the Continent, more particularly in Germany and Holland, have been hit much worse.

AMERICAN PIG PRODUCTION.

The make of pig iron in the United States during the first six months of the present year was the largest ever produced during a similar period, although the increase over the previous record figures is but triffing. Stated in brief the official figures published by Mr. James M. Swank show that the production for the six months ending on the 30th June last, was 7,674,613 tons. As compared with the last half of 1900, when the make was only 6,146,-673 tons, this shows an increase of over one and a half million tons. But compared with the first half of 1900, when the output was 7,642,569 tons, the increase is only trifling. That the gain over the corresponding period of last year should be so small may seem strange in view of the fact that the monthly compilations of furnaces in blast, prepared by the Iron Age, have for the last three months indicated that the currrent output was larger than had ever previously been reached in the country's history. But the explanation is very simple. In 1900 the maximum production (298,014 tons per week) was reached very early-namely February 1-and this high record was pretty well maintained during the first six months, the serious falling off not occurring until the second half; the 1st of April then saw the weekly production somewhat lower, at 289,482 tons, but by the 1st of June the amount was up again to 296,375 tons. The present year, however, the start was from a low total. Last November the output was down to 215,304 tons, and though from that time on the recovery was continuous and very pronounced, yet on the 1st of January of the present year the production was still only 250,351 tons; the 1st of February it was 278,258 tons, and the 1st of March and the 1st of April 292,899 and 296,676 tons, respectively, none of these being up to the maximum for 1900. It was not until May that the 300,000 mark was passed, the output being 301,-125 tons, from which there was a further increase to 314,-505 tons June 1, but a decline again to 310,950 tons July 1.

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(Cut will be inserted next week.)

But if the 1901 make of iron for the six months runs but slightly ahead of that for the corresponding period in 1900, the total is nevertheless a very large one. Should the production for the second six months of 1901 be of equal proportions, the aggregate for the twelve months would be over 15 1-3 million tons, while the very largest previous output in a calendar year has been only 13³/₄ million tons.

CONDITIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

It is stated in British banking circles that the commercial outlook in Germany is causing much uneasiness. No serious failures are anticipated. But no one who understands the situation in Germany attempts to deny that the banks generally have locked up too much capital in assisting industrial companies and it is feared that some of the weak provincial banks may have to liquidate. There are numerous failures reported of industrial and trading concerns of all kinds, and a great many more of them are in serious difficulties. Naturally the embarrassed German operators and concerns have been selling everything they could dispose of, both in London and in Paris, and their sales have caused the sharp fall recently. That they will sell more whenever the opportunity offers is not doubted; but for the time being they cannot sell very much, and the fact that they cannot, compels the wealthy capitalists and bankers to restrict the accommodation they give to the industrial companies and so adds to the embarrassments of the latter.

The commercial position in Belgium is nearly as unpromising as that in Germany. But Belgium, from a business standpoint is far more intimately connected with France than with Britain although a very large amount of the acceptances of Belgian banks are held in London. Still, the crisis in Belgium does not affect the nervous state of London as much as that in Germany, In France, although a good deal of money has been lost in industrial enterprises, everything is perfectly sound. There has been very littl speculation and the accumulation of capital in Paris is enormous; but the conditions in Germany, Belgium, Spain and Portugal make France unwilling to engage in any new enterprise. And the economic condition of Russia is exceedingly bad likewise.

BOOTS

THE CANAL QUESTION.

It grows more and more apparent every day that the much-argued over Nicaragua Canal has been finally abandoned by the United States Executive, who alone would be capable of standing the enormous financial strain that its construction would involve. Hence all the bellicose utterances of the newspapers who urged instant war with Britain if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were not abrogated, and were prepared to fight to the death for the right to fortify a canal not one foot of which is ever likely to be constructed, must be looked upon as a colossal waste of energy. The report of the Canal Commission (although not officially promulgated) is understood to show a marked prefrence for the Panama over the Nicaraguan route. Among these advantages have been mentioned the good harbours of the eastern and western end of the proposed Panama canal, the shortness of the route and a consequent shortness of time of transit, larger locks, more gentle curvature and no troublesome winds or river currents to be encountered.

Against these favourable features is urged the difficulty of securing control of the canal, which is now in the possession of a French company, whose franchise provides that the main office shall always be located in France. The attitude of President Hutin, of the French company, has never been defined, and he commands the situation. It is understood that he favours some plan by which this Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty.

A SPH

Hemp Rope Department.

Manila Rope, Staple Brand. " " "Red Star" " 66 " "Blue Star" "

Sisal Rope.

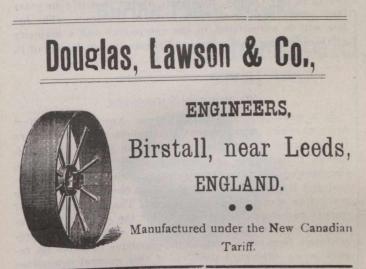
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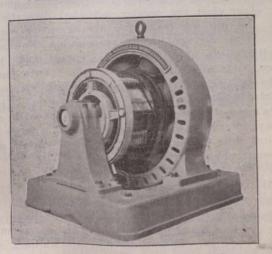
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SPECIALITY :- Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand.

canal could be completed under French auspices, leaving him as the general director of the enterprise and associating his name with the work for all time to come. The stock of the company is held largely in France, where it is widely distributed, and this fact has always been urged in Congress as an argument against the possibility of the



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American Government gaining control without difficulty and probable international scandal. So far as can be learned, however, there has been in the past few months a pretty decided change of sentiment in Administration circles in favour of this route, and experts are understood to be engaged in a study of the case with a view to devising some plan by which the United States could acquire the right and franchises of the French company, complete and own the canal, with the necessary privilege of guarding it.

HEAD OFFICE :

The unstable politics of the Republic of Colombia would make it necessary that ample concessions be given the United States by which the latter could own sufficient land on either side of the canal to insure its protection. Admiral Walker has suggested that a twelve-mile zone be established across the Isthmus, to be known as "canal territory." This he recommends in case either of the routes is selected, as the conditions of Nicaragua are little more stable than they are in Colombia. Such a great enterprise must not be at the mercy of every band of revolutionists or insurgents that springs up in that land of political unrest.

Another curious drawback to the acceptance of either route is the manifest desire on the part of Great Britain that the United States should undertake the task of cutting an isthmian canal, and the perfect confidence implied thereby that the canal would benefit Britain as much as the United States. In fact some of the opponents of the project use this as an argument against the United States using its credit to back such an enterprise. They claim that the waterway would be as advantageous to (reat Britain's shipping interests as it would be to the United States, especially in view of the fact that with the exception of coastwise vessels the United States have a comparatively small merchant marine.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Most of the nations of the earth, including our own, have taken censuses during the past twelve months, and, although none of them show the increase of 21 per cent. claimed by the United States, which has immigration as well as natural increase to swell its figures, some of them Germany, with 269 make remarkably good showings. people to the square mile, increased 14 per cent.; Holland with 403 to the square mile, and Denmark with 160, increased 13 per cent.; England, with 557, and Norway with only 18, gained 12 per cent.; Belgium with 593, and Hungary with 153, gained 11 per cent., and Switzerland, with 207 to the square mile, gained 10 per cent. Everywhere the growth has been chiefly in the cities, where the best

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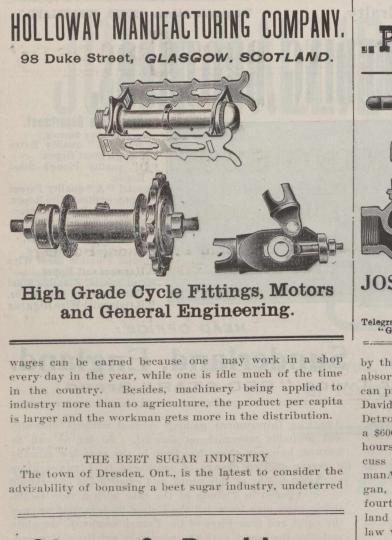
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by the fate of the other beet sugar factories which have absorbed so much of the tax-payers' money. The American promoters, who so far are represented by Capt. James Davidson of Bay City and Messrs. Hurley and Walsh of Detroit, propose, if the bonus of \$40,000 is voted, to build a \$600,000 factory, to have a capacity of 600 tons every 24 hours. At a meeting of ratepayers recently held to discuss the question, Mr. Zagelmeyer, President of the GermanAmerican Sugar Company of West Bay City, Michigan, which is this summer erecting a new factory (the fourth in Bay County, Michigan), stated that in four years land values have risen from 25 to 50 per cent. The bylaw will be submitted to the ratepayers and a majority of those at the meeting avowed themselves in favour of it.

NO MORE COMMISSIONS.

At a meeting of the Trunk Lines Association in New York at which were present the freight traffic managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific, Boston & Maine, Philadelphia and Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Erie, New York Central and Hudson River, and the West Shore, the following resolution was unanimously passed: That the question of import rates, and arrangements for the year 1902, be referred to a committeee consisting of at least one representative from each port, that committee to make its report at an adjourned meeting of this general committee to be held not later than September 5. Each company pledges itself that it will not in the meantime quote any rates other than the regular published domestic tariff rates, and will not make any arrangements regarding commissions, cartage, import agencies or allowances of any other character with respect to import traffic leaving foreign ports after December 31, 1901. Both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways will be represented on the sub-committee.

This means the opening of a new department in all the railways interested. But it will result in a large saving to them, since it will abolish the present system of paying commissions to import agents.

THE TRANSVAAL FLOUR SEIZURE.

The action of the shipping agents of the American flour, seized by British cruisers off Lorenzo Marquez at the opening of the Boer war, against the owners of the steamships for delay in delivering the flour at destination, revealed some curious facts. It will be remembered that the question raised in all the discussions, including the official correspondence so far as it was made public, The Roebling Construction Company

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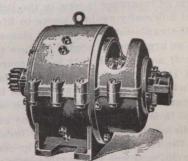
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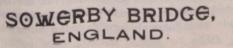
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DARLINGTON.

was the right of England to interfere with commerce between a United States and a Portuguese port merely upon the suspicion, even though it were a very reasonable suspicion, that the flour was destined for the Boers. The position of Great Britain in making the seizures was further embarrassed by the fact that food not immediately appertaining to the armed forces of a belligerent has never been established as contraband of war.

The question was settled at the time by the purchase of the flour by the British Government for the use of the troops. But in the course of the trial for damages for demurrage the claimants confessed that the flour was destined for Pretoria, the then capital of the extinct Transvaal Republic. And thus instead of being commerce, on its face, between two neutrals, it becomes commerce between one neutral and a belligerent, which must of course be carried on subject to the risk of interference by the other belligerent.

In its decision the Court held that the steamship agents knew that the flour was liable to confiscation, and, therefore delay in its delivery as it was destined for a point situated in a country with which Great Britain was at war, was more than probable. They sought protection in the time-honored proviso in the bill of lading against "restraint by princes, rulers or people," and that as the flour was shipped October 18, 1899, and the Boer ultimatum, though issued October 11, was not published till November, they had no official notice of war. It might be suggested that the shippers had just as much information as the steamship company and its agents; that when they shipped the flour in an English steamer for the use of people with whom they knew England to be at war, whether the full text of the ultimatum had been published in the United States or not, they knew perfectly well what chances they were taking. The decision of the court however, holds the steamship company liable to the shippers.

THE FALL RIVER SYNDICATE.

As a result of the investigations of the committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Fall River Print Cloth Syndicate, that organization has ceased to exist. The termination of the syndicate has been of late looked upon as certain, particularly since the Cornell Mills gave notice of their withdrawal, even though their treasurer was a meber of the selling committee and also of the committee appointed to investigate, and its demise cannot be said to have evoked any demonstration in the trade. The feeling has been for quite some time past that the syndicate had ceased to be a useful body, hampering rather than helping the print cloth business.

The selling agreement was established in the fall of



1898 and became operative only in the last week of October in that year. It first covered only four lines of standards, and, at its outset, worked very satisfactorily. at first in sustaining prices. When the trade became inactive there began quite a general practice of changing slightly from syndicate styles and selling outside the committee's control at prices under the basis of syndicate prices. This practice caused much dissatisfaction and resulted finally in the extension of the provisions of the agreement to cover all plain goods under 33 inches in width woven from print cloth yarns. The manufacturers would not consent to give up individual control of wide goods. For many months now selling committee methods and results have not given general satisfaction. It is not expected that the dissolving of the selling agreement will affect the market. Some months ago the selling committee gave up pegging prices, and since then all bids for syndicate goods, no matter at what prices, were sent along to the treasurers for acceptance, if desired. The manufacturers as a whole, not the committee, have been maintaining prices. Following the meeting a paper was issued containing an agreement to a general reduction of 15 per cent. in wages, to take effect September 3. The paper is being circulated for signatures.

THE CHEMICAL MARKET.

A private Manchester, Eng., circular date July 27th, treating of the chemical situation, says: For almost all kinds of chemicals there is but a limited enquiry at present. Bleaching powder continues dull, without change in price. Caustic soda also has a small enquiry, but values are maintained. Soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda are steady. Chlorates of potash and soda are quiet and rather easier. Exports of bleaching materials and soda compounds show a further decline; during the first half of this year, as compared with the first half of 1900. there is in the former a decrease of 11,799 tons, or £335,159 and in the latter a decrease of 16,758 tons or £83,649. In tar products there is no large business doing. Benzoles remain firm, and there buyers for forward delivery, but the production being small at present makers are not anxious sellers. Solvent naphtha is depressed, and buyers are not taking delivery as freely as usual at this season of the year. Crude carbolic acid is weak, and the moderate business passing is mostly to cover orders taken some time ago. Crystal carbolic is dull, and liquid moves very slowly. Creosote has only a moderate enquiry considering the time of the year, most consumers having arrears to take on their contracts. Pitch remains steady. Sulphate of ammonia is firmer, and buyers are operating more freely for present and forward delivery. In muriate and carbonate of ammonia there is a moderate business doing at steady prices. Acetates of lime and soda

are neglected. Acetates of lead and other lead salts have a fair enquiry for near delivery only. Borax has been reduced further and is offering freely, and present values are tempting consumers. Green copperas is enquired for and is firm. Sulphate of copper is rather firmer, and business is being negotiated for spring delivery. Carbonate and caustic potash are very slow of sale, and values easy, especially for the former. Prussiates continue to drag; there is some enquiry for next year's delivery, but makers are not selling beyond this year. Bichromates are dull, but quotations steady. Arsenic is again rather easier. Tartaric acid is slow of sale, and quoted lower for forward delivery.

FLY-WHEEL INSURANCE.

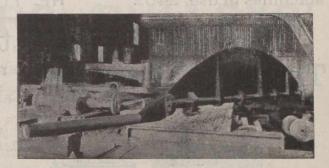
A new firm of insurance is now in the British market in the shape of indemnity against losses to life and property caused by the explosion or flying to pieces of fly-wheels. In this case no argument is needed to show that if any particular part of motor machinery is the source of an insurable hazard the fly-wheel is that particular part. Flywheels are whirling at a tremendous rate in every centre of manufacture and in every other place where power is generated. It is common for the rims of fly-wheels to travel "a mile a minute." When they break, as they frequently do, the fragments thrown off by centrifugal force have a destructive power comparable only with that of a projectile fired from heavy ordnance. Such accidents result in damage to the machinery, destruction of other property, loss of life, bodily injuries, etc. The owner of the wheel is liable for these losses, and the new insurance relieves him of that liability. The Fidelity and Casualty has brought out this interesting new line of underwriting. The new policy covers users of engines against loss when persons are killed or injured by the disruption of engine pulleys and fly-wheels, and also against damage to property, whether that of the insured or of third parties for which the insured is liable.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

Charles Cahoon, near Picton, had his harvest cut and gathered by an auto-harvester, the first to be seen in this vicinity. The problem now confronting the farmer is whether these machines will supplant the farm horse.— W. J. Bowen, late of Strathcona, has opened a grocery in Deseronto.—Owing to numerous small fires which have lately taken place in Deseronto, the Council of that municipality have just passed a by-law prohibiting the use of naked or unprotected lights in stores in that town, and prohibiting combustible or inflammable goods being hung or FINISHED COMPLETE READY FOR SHIPPING

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placed close to the lights.—Haying is over and a good crop was secured in this district.—Ferguson Bros., Kingston, formerly in the hardware business in Napanee, have purchased a mica mine located on Campbell's farm, Township of Bedford, and commenced operations last Monday. The mica is known as Muscovite and is valuable.— The Belleville street railway property, electric power house, plant and all, has been advertised at mortgage sale. The street railway seems never to have been a paying concern. —It is rumored in Kingston that the Canadian Pacific Railway intends to take over and manage the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and to carry on its proposed extensions. There have been several previous rumours to that effect.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A private London circular date 26th ult., treating of the dairy situation, says: Butter .- The hot and dry weather which has been destroying the pastures all over the United Kingdom and a great part of the Continent of Europe still continues except in most portions of the United Kingdom where very useful rains have fallen during the last day or two. In Liverpool and district it rained for 36 hours steady while in other parts heavy thunder showers have fallen. It is too early to be certain whether a wet period has set in, but present indications tend rather the other way. The demand for Canadian creameries cannot be called brisk, although there is a fair trade Not until Danish rises some 5s more will Canpassing. adian find a good demand. Danish will then be above a shilling retail, and Canadian will make an excellent shilling article. The value of Canadian fancy creameries on the spot to-day is about 96s. These prices are too close to c.i.f. values to encourage any large increase in the importation of Canadian. The drought in America and Canada is reducing the flow of milk, and both butter and cheese are diminishing in make. Cable reports from Australia advise that the season will open late. After thirteen weeks the Copenhagen Official Quotation has been raised two kroner, and now stands at 90 kroner for choicest, and 87 for finest grades, which is two krone: below the corresponding week of last year. The North of England markets this week were rapidly cleared of all strictly choicest grade at last weeks' prices. The secondary qualities were more difficult to move, while Russian and similarly inferior quality was almost unsaleable, and most of it had to be placed in cold store. London is being glutted with Russian butter, of which only a comparatively small quantity goes into consumption, and the cold

stores are being rapidly stocked with it. During the last five weeks the import of all kinds of butter, Russian included, has averaged 4,400 tons per week, or 1,000 tons above the import last year at this time. The price of choicest Russian butter in London is about 78s to 82s per cwt., and the fact that it is not all gobbled up at once at such low prices demonstrates emphatically its inferior quality. Choicest Danish butter is making 104s to 106s .--Cheese .-- The demand for Canadian cheese on spot is somewhat better, but not yet brisk, while c.i.f. values have advanced about a shilling per cwt. The make of English cheese, especially in the Southern and Midland counties continues to be small, and unless a very good autumn comes there will be a shortage of fully 15,000 tons. Choicest Canadian is worth 47s to 48s; finest, 44s to 46s. Same week a year ago choicest was quoted at 51s to 52s and finest at 49s to 50s.

RECENT FIRES.

Harriston, Ont., Aug. 1.—Howes & Leighton's saw mill destroyed. Insurance small.—St. Mary's, Ont., 1.—The Garnett House stables destroyed.—Standstead Junction, Que., 2.—Stone sheds, owned by W. Hazelton, destroyed. Loss about \$3,000.—Brantford, Ont., Aug. 4.—The post office at Oshweken, in Tuscarora Township, and the store and home of Chief J. S. Johnson, destroyed. This was the chief post office on the Indian reservation and was a handsome brick building. Supposed to be incendiary. Loss about \$10,000.—The Grand Trunk grain elevator at Chicago was damaged to the extent of \$75,000, on the 3rd instant.—St. John, N.B., 4.—Barns, with hay and farming implements, belonging to David Austin, Doak Settlement, burned. Cause, children playing.

Picton, Ont., 4.—Barn of A. B. Ketchum, Cherry Valley, burned, with crops and implements. No insurance; supposed incendiary.—Brockville, Ont., 5.—Dwelling at Delta owned by O. Brown, and occupied by J. Ralph, suffered \$1,000 damage; partial insurance.—Magog, Que., 6.—House and barns of Spencer Brown, burned, with about 60 tons of hay. Loss about \$2,500; insured in the Northern for \$1,250.

-The Nova Scotia Steel Company has been reorganized with a capital of \$9,500,000, divided as follows: Bonds, \$2,-500,000; preferred stock, \$2,000,000, of which \$1,030,000 has been issued and \$5,000,000 of common stock; \$2,090,000, of which had been issued and representing \$1,030,000 of the

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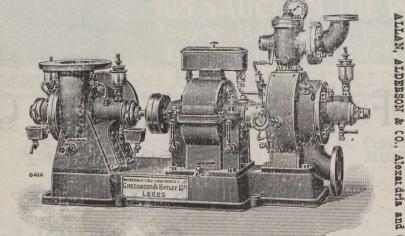
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Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, Eng.

To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

old company's common stock. Halifax advices state that the issue of 6 per cent. thirty years gold-bonds to the extent of \$2,500,000 will be made, it is said, in October, but meantime the underwriting of the issue has been going on steadily until the statement is now officially ly made that the whole has been successfully accomplished. It is further stated that the underwriting of the issue in question has not been undertaken by a syndicate of banks. It is understood, however, that banks and corporations have underwritten large blocks individually and that English, Canadian and American capitalists have likewise participated.

-Hartford, Conn., advices state that Judge Shipman of the United tSates Circuit Court, has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Consolidated Lake Superior Company from absorbing the Ontario Lake Superior Company. The suit against the Consolidated Company was brought by Alten S. Miller, of New York, a stockholder, who alleged that the capital stock had been increased without his knowledge and that certain directors of the company had formed a plan to sell to it at an exorbitant price the property of the Ontario Company, of which they are the principal stockholders. The Consolidated Company, which was incorporated under the laws of this state recently increased its capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$117,000,000. It owns and operates extensive mining, timber and other properties near Lake Superior.

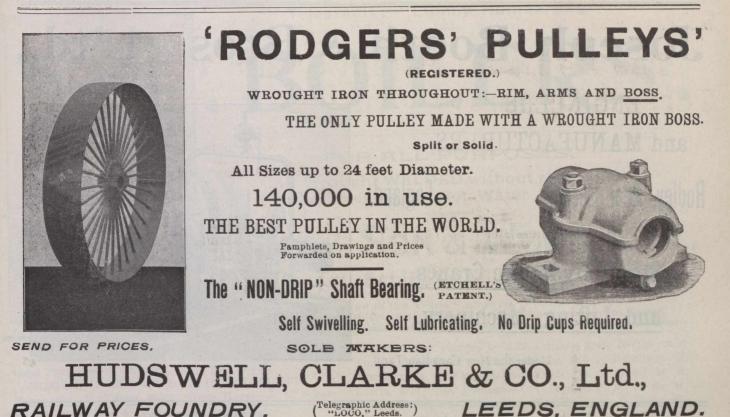
-It is reported at Hamilton, Ont., that the Everett syndicate, with Messrs. H. A. Everett of Detroit and W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo, as the chief promoters, has approached the Cataract Power Company, of that city with a view to including it in the scheme of consolidating all the electric railways between Detroit and Toronto and between Hamilton, and the Falls. The probability is, says a dispatch, that negotiations will soon be begun for the acquirement of the local power company's numerous electric railways, there being an understanding that this will eventually come about.

-A company is stated to be process of formation in Toronto, among the leaders of which are Dr. Pyne, M.P.P., E. L. Sawyer, H. H. Dewart, K.C., C. H. Riggs, G. H. Fensom, G. A. Baker, and A. T. Lawson, for the purpose of investment in apartment houses in that city. They have been incorporated as the Modern Flat Building Company and purpose, it is said, erecting a number of such modern conveniences. The first is to be at the corner of Jarvis street and Wilton avenue, be six stories and have 48 suites, to be available at from \$20 to \$30 a month.

-The Dominion Government analyists endorse the idea propounded by medical men that canned salmon should be stamped with the date on which the fish has been put up and that it should not be kept for sale beyond a certain number of years on the ground that it is liable to deteriorate and become dangerous to health. A bulletin dealing with the matter will be issued by the Inland Revenue Department shortly.

-The officials of the Department of the Interior, Lands branch, Ottawa, are engaged in issuing the patents for the remaining portion of the C.P.R. land grant. By fall it is expected that the whole of the grant for the main line will have been finished, after which the lands earned by the building of branch roads will be allotted; then the selection will be made of lands for the Canadian Northern and other companies.

-A Long Island, N.Y., justice has decided that to send a worthless package by express to a person, requiring the



recipient to pay charges, comes under the head of petty larceny and is punishable as such. In the case the justice decided one man had sent by express a worthless package to another as a joke. The express charge was 35 cents. The man who got the package couldn't see anything funny in the business and complained to the magistrate, who entered a charge of petty larceny and extortion and fined the joker \$5 and costs.

-Late advices from Costa Rica report considerable public dissatisfaction in that republic with the Government's increase of import duties owing to the abolition of export duties. It is feared that if the Government continues to increase the duties a revolution will follow. Already precautions have been taken to protect the lading Government officials. The new taxes have resulted in a general decrease in wages.

-The Dominion Immigration Department is having a number of show cases made for the agencies in Great Britain. Each will contain a complete collection of Canadian cereals, grasses and soils. The cereals will be shown threshed and on the stalk. A show case will be placed on exhibition at each immigration agency, and will afford to the British farmer a good idea of the agricultural resources of Canada.

-We learn from Sydney, N.S., that Messrs. F. D. Copeland, Antigonish, and A. C. Ross, Sydney, have obtained an act of incorporation under the joint stock companies' act, as the Dominion Powder Co. The object of the company is to engage in the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives used principally at collieries. Plans have been prepared and the plant purchased. It is expected the plant will be in operation in three months.

-A late London cable announces that the all-British Pacific cable scheme has taken an important step in advance. The Government bill authorizing the sum of $\pounds 2,$ -000,000 to be spent on the line connecting Vaucouver with New Zealand and Australia. The cable will be controlled by a special board, including representatives of Canada, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and New Zealand.

-Halifax, N.S., Notes.-A delegation waited on the Nova Scotia Government recently, and asked that assistance be extended to a steel ship busiding plant. Delegates from all parts of Nova Scotia favoured the arrangement. Premier Murray in reply, said that the matter had been under consideration for some time and recognizing its importance an early announcement of policy would be made.

Grand Trunk Railway System—Earnings 22nd to 31st July, 1901, \$793,310; 1900, \$700,369; increase, \$92,921.

-The ratepayers of Port Elgin, Ont., recently, by a vote of 195 to 21, voted a loan of \$4,000 to Stevens, Hepner Co., brush manufacturers, for the purpose of erecting additional buildings.

-In the course of a speech at the closing session of the Newfoundland Legislative Assembly last week, the Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, announced that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy would be installed along the Labrador coast at an early date.

LEGAL RECORD.

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

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Clarkson-S. Price vs R. Quance, \$3,061; Galt-J. M. Hancock vs Jane McQueen, exrx., \$948; Nepean Tp.-T. Linahan vs J. Linahan, \$1,000; Ottawa East-Capital Planing Mill Co. vs M. T. Beaudry, \$363; Ottawa-Capital Planing Mill Co. vs E. Boudriault, \$1,300; Scott Tp.-D. Pugh et al exrs vs J. Paris, \$372; Dorchester N. Tp.-D. Mac-Millan et al vs J. Durand, \$407; Front of Leeds and Lansdowne Tps.-H. S. McDonald et al vs J. Kidd, \$500; Galt-J. J. Williams vs est of J. McQueen, \$376; Hay Tp.-Clement, Lafleur & Lecair vs J. Cantin, \$751; London-Bank of Toronto vs Mary Schreiber, \$401; Niagara Falls-J. J. Bampfield vs C. E. Smith et al, \$345; Ottawa-G. J. Lavoie vs R. P. Robinson, \$500; Seaforth-T. F. Coleman vs Coleman Salt Co., et al, \$5,586; Toronto-J. A. Morrison vs B. F. & I. R. Alexander, 10,274; McWilliam & Everest vs R. M. Gray, exr., \$855; Ontario Bank vs H. G. Shaver, \$1,506.

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Joseph Booth & Bros., L'td.,

ENGINEERS and MANUFACTURERS,

Rodley, Near Leeds, - - England.

Manufacturers of

Steam Hydraulic Cranes and Lifting Machinery,

Under the New Canadian Tariff.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T. Calgary -- Mackenzie & Gillespie, \$466, \$472 and \$1,003;

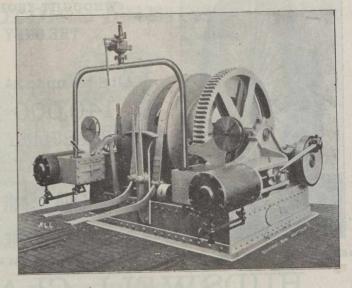
Elkhorn—J. W. Carwin, \$1,210. JUDGMENTS RENDERED—ONTARIO.

London-H. Brodrecht agt W. S. Bowden et al, \$415; Maryboro Tp.-W. Mulock, trustee, agt E. M. Vandusen, \$1,488; Niagara Falls-J. Le R. Smith agt Niagara Metallic Furniture Co., Ltd., \$500; Scott Tp.-J. Crowther agt J. & M. Oliver, \$2,262; Stratford-A. Bauer et al agt B. Howald, \$309; Torbolton Tp.-Georgina Scott agt J. & Sarah E. Murdock, \$589; Toronto-J. F. Pease Furniture Company agt H. W. and Elizth. J. Van Every, \$410; Wroxeter-D. Martin agt S. B. McKelvie et al, \$677;-E. Bourne & Co., agt Niagara Metallic Furniture Co., Ltd., \$575; Toronto-E. T. Wright & Co. agt J. T. Craig, \$365. JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Granby—Birkbeck I. S. & S. Co. agt De. C. Bessette et vir, \$1,375; Grand Mere—Laurentide Pulp Co. agt H. Wise,\$890; Louiseville—Dme. Mathilde Belanger agt A. I. Gravel, \$704; Montreal—Hon. L. F. R. Masson et al esql. agt A. Lemieux, \$15,425; Quebec—Banque de Quebec agt A. Charlebois, \$14,-173; St. Angele de Laval—A. Baptist agt C. R. Scott, \$303; St. Anne du Sault—S. Lamothe agt D. Smith, \$300; Shawenegan Falls—Bk. of Ottawa agt I. Girard, \$302; Three Rivers—C. Dion agt C. Dion & Co., \$300; Birkbeck I. & S. & S. Co. agt V. Desmarais, \$2,714.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-Z. Raymond agt D. McPherson, \$371; Telfer & Ruthven Co. agt De. A. Murphy, \$356; Town of St. Louis



HENDERSON & SONS, Tanners and Curriers.

Makers of Leather Belting and Fire Hose.

LADYBANK LEATHER WORKS, AND DUNDEE, Scotland.

____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.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

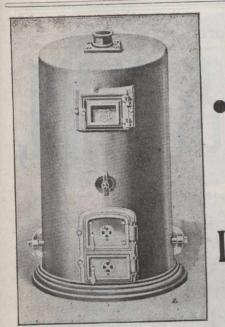
JUBORS' AWARD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Jubilee International Exhibition, ADELAIDE, 1887. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Centennial Exhibition, MELBOURNE, 1888.

agt M. Paquette, \$366; St. Romuald, Farnham-Rev. A. C. Larose esql, agt C. Boisvert, \$360.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA. Souris-E. McKenzie, 353; Weymouth-C. Burrill, \$433.



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Telegrams:-"Lumby Halifax, Eng "
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509

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

All Wrought WELDED without rivets, and without seams for Hot Water or Steam.

LUMBY, SON & WOOD, LTD.,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Finest Catalogue in the Trade Post Free. Prompt Deliveries. Special terms to Canadian buyers under new Preferential Tariff.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—P. E. ISLAND. Cape Traverse—A. Strange, \$2,010 and \$2,010. JUDGMENTS RENDERED—BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver—M. Tyson, \$841; White Horse—J. C. Schermerhorn, \$2,337 and \$1,073.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Brantford—W. J. Barton and wife to J. N. Peel, \$1,061; Oshawa—J. W. Ray to T. H. McMillan, \$2,337; Sault Ste. Marie—O'Boyle Bros. to W. H. Plummer, \$6,773; Stratford —T. Smith to Laidlaw-Watson Shoe Co., \$2,068; Teeswater —W. Habkirk to J. Button, \$830; Whitby—J. H. Niekolson et al to C. J. Johnson, \$3,000; Windsor—J. C. Peters to Walkerville Brew. Co., \$1,700; Wingham — James Broadway to O'Keefe Brew. Co., \$1,300;Brantford Street Ry. Co. to R. S. Schell, trustee, \$4,203; AylmerC. J. & L. & J. Gundry to A. J. Gundry, \$742; Berlin—A. & Amelia Bossard to Kuntz & Barrie, \$3,012; Hamilton—H. Atwell to J. McPherson Co., \$2,924; D. H. Long to H. Kuntz, \$698; Rat Portage—J. C. Brady et al to G. M. Brady, \$2,360; St. Thomas—A. V. Ellis to C. W. Ellis, \$7,-470; Toronto—A. A. Alexander and wife to A. A. Allan, \$836; Hall & Downey to Canada Perm. Corpn., \$9,750; Wroxeter—D. Gadke & C. Reis to Bank of Montreal, assignee, \$3,643.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—BRITISH COLUMBIA. Greenwood—Cartier & Dale, \$1,350; Nelson—McFarland & Brockman, \$2,225.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—MANITOBA & N.W.T. Carberry—W. I. Smale, \$1,400; Morris—F. S. Phillips, \$1,300.

-The boot and shoe firm of Messrs. Hirsh & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont., has been dissolved, the senior member, Mr Samuel Hirsh, retiring. His two sons will continue the business.

Joseph Fisher, clothing merchant, of Quebec, has assigned with liabilities of \$6,000 and assets estimated at \$4,-500. Of these \$1,800 is the value of the stock in his Quebec establishment and \$2,700 that of the stock at his branch in St. Francois de Beauce. He is offering to compromise at 40 cents in the dollar spread over twelve months, which is now under consideration. Fisher was previously at Roberval, and also at St. Romuald, but does not appear to have been successful in either place.

FINANCIAL. Montreal, Thursday, Noon,

August 8th, 1901.

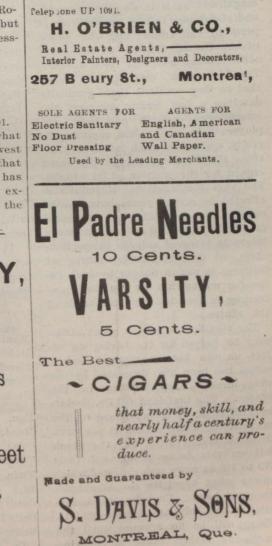
The country is busy reaping what promises to be the largest harvest ever grown in Canada. Probably that of Manitoba and the North-West has been exaggerated, but if, as one expert observer who has been over the

BALLANTYNE & COMPANY, PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ALTERING OLD SYSTEMS OF HEATING.

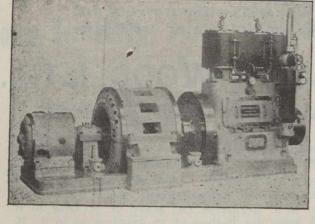
FACTORY WORK CAREFULLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED 159 St. Antoine Street MONTREAL, Que.

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Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

ROSLING, APPLEBY & FYNN,



Bradford, ______ Yorkshire, England.

LIMITED.

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

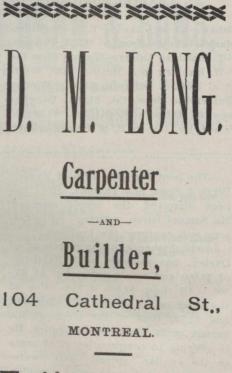
field, declares the yield will not be 60 millions of bushels, but only forty-five to fifty million bushels, that will add enormously to the income of Canada this year, the distribution of the proceeds of which will be felt beneficially in every sphere of trade. .ne moving of this vast crop to market will strain the C.P.R. to its limit, as it is now doing the physical resources of the North-West in gathering the grain. A financial event of magnitude, as it is also an economic and social one full of possibilities of peril to the trade and the peace of the United States is the great strike of the iron and steel workers. The history of such strikes shows that as they continue there gradually develops a bad feeling amongst the unemployed towards not their employers only but against capital generally, which has often led to very serious attacks on property, with scant regard for the position of its owners. The vast combinations of industries effected in recent years have caused equally large combinations of workmen to be organized and the monetary interests involved enlarge proportionately, so that the entire fabric of business is put in danger by such extensive movements as are now proceeding in the steel and iron trade of the States.

The significance of the great strike may be judged by its having an effect on the London money market, which has been also depressed by the unfavourable crop reports in the States. The Standard Oil Co. declared a dividend of \$8 per share on the 6th instant, which makes 40 per cent. declared this year. Yet the stock fell on this being announced from 772 to 768 as more was expected, which shows what appetites the stockholders must have. Consols after touch-931/2 on 31st July, are down to 93 3-16. There will be no advance until the enormous outlays cease in checking the brigands in South Africa. The

Johannesburg mines, however, are to be opened shortly which will add to the gold supply and to some extent ease the situation. A block of 6,560 Heat and Power shares were negotiated on the local 'Change yesterday at 93, the exact meaning of which is not apparent. It was certainly not an investors' purchase and probably no purchase at all, in the business sense, but a transfer under some understanding. Pacific has been ranging from $107\frac{1}{2}$ to $107\frac{5}{8}$, there being little disposition to give higher figures, though a few were sold to-day at 1081/8. Outside these stocks there has been no movement. Trifling sales of bank stocks were: Montreal, 256; Bank of Commerce, 155; Merchants, 1511/2; Hochelaga, 140; Molsons, 204. Grand Trunk and C.P.R. are having heavier receipts than in same week last year. Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 20c.; Berlin, 20m. 45pf. In New York, call money is 21/2 per cent., and for good paper, 41/2 to 5 per cent. Local foreign exchange, 60's, 9 15-16 to 9 7-16; demand, 9% to 10. Money rates remain unchanged.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Aug. 8th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock brokers, Montreal:—

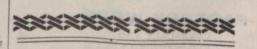
				Averag
	Shares	ł.		date
Banks.	sold.	Highst.		
Montreal	. 28	2551/2	2551/4	253
Molsons		204	204	182
Merchants	. 70	1511/2	150	150
Commerce		158		147
Hochelaga	. 28	140	140	
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pac. Ry.	.4212	1081/2	1073/8	87
Montreal St. Ry	7. 802	2885/8	285	
Do. new	. 90	290	288	240
Toronto St	. 800	1091/2	1081/2	95
Twin City x d	.1010	943/4	917/8	
Rich & Ont. N			114%	997/8
Com. Cable	. 50	181	180	1631/2
Bell Telephone	. 6	173	173	1711/2
Montreal Cotton	. 5	130	130	
Do. new			122	
Dom. Cotton .			72	861/2



Estimates

Given for Buildings of Every Description, including Dwellings, Stores, and Hotel and Bar-room Fixtures.

Tel. Main 3556.





BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE. For week ending Aug. 6, 1901.

July	31	
Aug.	1	10 9-16d
	2	10¾d
	3	10 25-32d
	5	10½d
	6	10¼d
	net abalti bisting	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, Aug. 8th, 1901. The week has been productive of few changes in values, owing principally to the midsummer conditions which admit of fur;ther life at the heliday resorts and a corresponding quietness in trade centres. The harvest is on and prospects in Ontario and Quebec are assuring for an average yield of cereals. Fruit will be a partial failure. Manitoba and the North-West will have abundant grain crops providing sufficient help can be secured. In trade circles metals are to some extent disturbed by the big strike in the U.S., and already some branches are seriously affected.

BUTTER.-There is a good business passing. The demand keeps well up, export orders arriving freely and pleasing quality in choicest creamery finds quick sale at 20c to 201/2c, with some special makes reaching 21c to 211/4c. There is also a good demand for second grade at 19c to 191/2c, but good lots, held between 191/4c and 20c are slow selling. Trade in dairy butter is more of a local character, the advanced prices being a check on export, this giving the market a somewhat easy tendency. Finest dairy realizes 16% to 17c, with good solid for baking purposes, 14e to 15c. Receipts are accumulating but are largely of medium qualities which go into stock owing to difference between buyers and sellers as to value. Exports of butter from ports of Montreal and

Portland, for Europe for the week ending August 3rd, 1901: Thro. Total. Local. To Liverpool-Numidian 2,530 To London— 1,080 3,610 234 234 Fremona 1,314 3,844 41,950 7.670 19,576 144,054 18,971 115,853 Shipments via Portland-Cheese, Butter To Liverpool-Ottoman Strathnevis 2.251 8,497 Total..... 10,748 Since May 1, 1901..... 82,890

CEMENTS, ETC.—No change in prices. Stocks ample for requirements. Recent large orders reported on the market have not yet been reported as given out, trade being confined to small local needs. Arrivals for week ending 6th inst. were: 2,070 brls. Belgian and Geman cement; 1,250 English cement and 12,673 fire bricks.

CHEESE. — The market is reported much quieter and the feeling is ¼c lower all around. Absence of orders has had a weakening influence and it looks now as though there will be a dull market for the next week or ten days, but the prevailing opinion is that the chances of low prices ruling are remote, the season being too far advanced. Exports of cheese from ports of Montreal and Portland for Europe for the week ending August 3,

1901:	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool— Numidian Lake Ontario	$10,945 \\ 5,758$	1,774 2,404	12,719 9,162
To Glasgow— Ontarian Tritonia	294 2,4 2 2	$1,171 \\ 1,291$	1,465 3,713
To London— Fremona	22,920	785	23,705
To Leith- Leander	0.000	2,651	4,990
To Belfast- Torr Head	1,549	100	1,649
To Bristol- Lycia	. 10,249	240	10,489
Total Cor. week last yes	. 56,476	$11.416 \\ 15,208$	67,892 84,536

At Woodstock, Ont., on the 7th inst., 17 factories boarded 3,790 boxes. Bidding was only fair, beginning at 91/4c, and reaching 91/2c. Only one sale was made of 108 boxes at 91/2c. Ormstown, Que., 7 .--- 1,045 cheese and 70 packages of butter offered; 93%c was paid for 180 boxes of cheese; and 19% c for 45 boxes of butter. Balance un-sold. — Napanee, Ont., 7.—901 white and 310 colored cheese boarded; 91/2c bid, no sales .- Picton, Ont., 7 .- 15 factories boarded 1,107 colored and 275 white. Highest bid, 91/2c; 533 boxes sold. - Stirling, Ont., 7.-910 white boarded. Sales: 845 at 93% c.-Peterboro, Ont., 7 .- 39 factories boarded, 5,319 boxes second half July make, all colored; bidding brisk. Most sold at 93/4 C.

DRY GOODS .- Prospects are steadily brightening as the month wears on. Orders are being placed freely for the coming fall trade and the practical certainty of a very large wheat crop in the North-West has given confidence to the trade. Prices are firm. Any change in values is far more likely to be in an upward than a downward direction, and, as a consequence retail houses are more ready to buy since goods taken now are likely to be worth more before long. The paper on the 4th was very satisfactorily met as a rule. Very few renewals are noted, and those that were asked for were only, for short dates and accompanied with a liberal instalment on account. In the United States buyers are purchasing specialties for spring with a fair amount of freedom, but they still regard the market for staples and for purely fall goods with more or less indifference. The fact that they are not always able to fill their current requirements without difficulty does not seem to alarm them. Sellers, on the other hand, are not disturbed by the continued quietude, as there is not any important direction pressure evi(Cut will be inserted next week.)

THE



Single and Double.

Leather-Link or Chain Belting.

For ELECTRIC and HEAVY DRIVING.

Picking Straps, Bark Tanned, Green, Buffalo Hide & Helvetia.

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

Special rates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Telegrams: "ENGINE, LEEDS."

dent to stimulate buyers into greater exertions at the expense of values. Some odds and ends of fall specialties may show irregularity, but they are not of a character to affect the general tone. Sellers have also withstood in good shape the recent course of the cotton market, which has certainly not been in their favour. The woollen goods division has furnished the best business of the week, good progress being made in the sales of men's wear light weights for spring, and the market closes with a steady tone.

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EGGS .- As usual at this season, the market is showing considerable strength with every possibility of an early advance. Finest new laid command a good export sale at 13c to 131/2c, with ordinary run of candled quality at 111/2 to 12c. No. 2, 10c to 11c. There is a satisfactory business passing and the demand appears to be increasing every day, so receipts do not accumulate.

FLOUR & FEED .- The week has developed no change in the situation, both flour and feed being in good local demand. The latter is particularly sought, the raise of \$1 per ton last week having no apparent effect. With high prices for pork and dairy products, a good demand is expected to be kept up. Prices on another page.



Tank Engines

Ool-

Branch Railways,

Specially designed for any circumstan-ces, or to suit any Gauge of Railway.

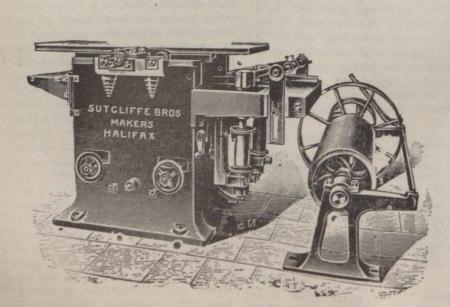
Arrangements Made for Hire. On Purchasing Lease or otherwise.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

GREEN FRUITS .- There is already shown on the street sufficient evidence of a short fruit crop to warrant speculation in future apples, pears, etc., at prices which bespeak high values for the approaching season. New apples are small, defective and dear, being dealt in at 35c to 50c per small basket. Estimates refer to a yield of one-third last year's crop for apples, peaches and pears. Cherries are very scarce

and difficult to procure, the crop being virtually a failure. Lemons are in light supply, new fruit being sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Quotations are: Canadian apples, 35c to 50c per basket; Messina oranges, boxes, \$4 to \$5; Cal. late Valencias, \$7 to \$7.50; lemons, 300s, \$4 to \$4.50; bananas, 8-hands, \$1.30 to \$1.50; No. 1, \$1.60 to \$1.90; extras, \$2; pineapples, each 8c to 15c; limes, per 100, \$1.50; new figs,

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



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

This is the most useful machine that a Joiner or Builder can have. It will plane wood per-fectly 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 occe or separately ; or will work nearly every kind of moulding, or tongue and groove boards, to the full width of the machine. It is speci-ally 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ in deep may be taken off without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one placed 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 adjuatable 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. machine will do more work per hour, and better work, than 20 good men.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.



mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 4c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 14c; do. large, 121/2c; walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; French chestnuts, 10c per lb.; cocoanuts, \$3.25: California plums, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per box; do. peaches, \$1.15 to \$1.25 box; do. pears, Bartletts, \$2.50 to \$2.75 box; onions, \$3 per crate; Egyptian onions, 2c lb.; Canadian, brls., \$2.50; gooseberries, 40c to 50c basket; raspberries, 11c to 12c per box; red currants, 12-qt. basket, 40c to 45c; Canadian peaches, 40c to 60c per basket; California Mal. grapes, \$2.85 to \$3.15 per crate.

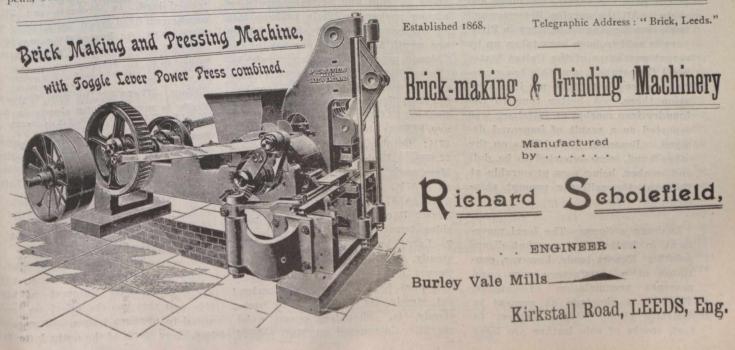
GREEN HIDES.—The market showed considerably more business during the past week. No change in prices, however. Cattle are so dear that dealers are not looking for much business. The New York market was reported dull, with prices inclined to sag, as receipts were accumulating without response from tanners. Chicago reported a dull market with buyers doing very little.

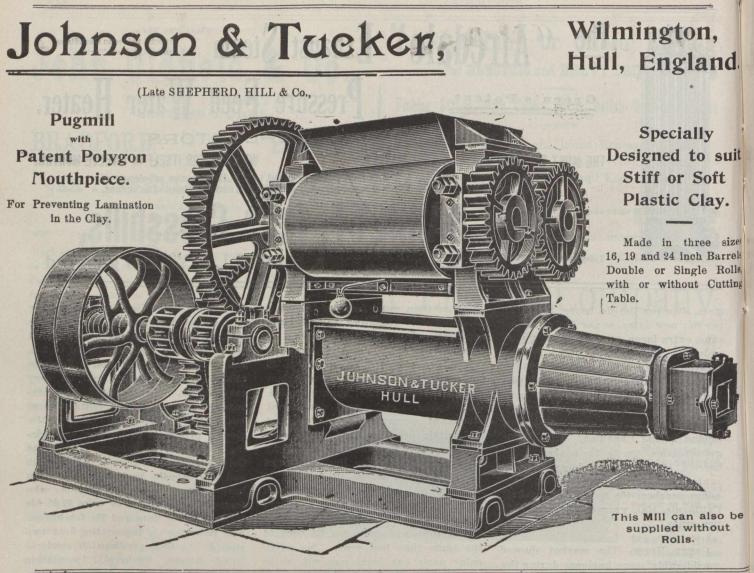
GROCERIES.—Wholesale houses were notified this week by the syndicate that prices of canned goods will be advanced on the 15th instant. The amount is not stated. The reasons for this are a reported short crop of peas, corn small and being considera-

bly later than usual fears of frost are entertained. Tomatoes have a good appearance but are not ripening as freely as desired. Peaches, pears and apples are expected to be but a 30 per cent. crop, as compared with last year. Molasses, rice, sugars, coffee, tea, spices, etc., are unchanged. Stocks of currants held throughout Gt. Britain are light, and while business may only be done in a small way it is figured that the limited stocks may be cleared before the arrival of new fruit. London is taking the bulk of the business owing to the limited stocks held in Liverpool - reported at 212 tons, as against 1,036 tons at No partithe same time last year. cular news has been received, as to the new crop, and it is therefore presumed that everything continues fav-The cutting of the fruit is orable. now general, and if no rains occur a crop of fine quality will be housed. Best authorities continue to estimate the crop at 140,000 tons, and speak of the retention as practically sure to A late be fixed at fifteen per cent. London letter states that the trade are fully alive to the fact that the crops of both currants and Valencia raisins this year give promise of Wholesale dealers great abundance. are therefore operating with caution, with the result that merchants are not refusing any reasonable offers. Cur-

rants must again be quoted lower for all medium descriptions, the cheapest sales of the week having been of good old at 25s; fine Vostizza, 28s 6d to 29s, and choice at 31s to 32s. Valencia raisins also are being sold on very easy terms, fine selected quarterboxes only realizing 30s. Sultana show but little variation in values, the gloomy prospects of the new crop giving confidence to holders. Both the Columbia River Packers' Association and the Alaska Packers' Association have reduced prices on salmon, the former's opening prices were \$1.65 for talls, \$1.80 for flats and 75c for halves. The reduction is 10c on the first two A Chicago dispatch reads:named. "The Alaska Packers' Association named prices on first allotment of Anacortes Packing Co.'s sockeye salmon on the basis of \$1 for talls, \$1.15 for flats, and 85c for halves. Expect further allotment at same prices within a few days. Run continues good and it is expected this will be the recordbreaking pack of sockeye salmon.

IRON & HARDWARE.—The presence of American buyers in the market has again sent up prices Tin plates are growing scarce, and we quote \$4.50 for I.C. coke and \$4.75 for I.C. charcoal with but little to be got at that figure. Stocks are light in every branch of the metal trade, and the demand is





active in consequence. The coming strike bids fair to stop production sufficiently long to swallow up all the existing stocks, and hardware dealers are looking out to fill requirements before the squeeze comes. The trend of all prices is upward and wholesalers are very firm in their views, in face of the rising prices cabled from England where tin and black sheets are being eagerly taken for the American market. From Pittsburg there come reports by mail of a steadily increasing volume of tonnage in iron and steel and an exceedingly strong tone to the market, with abnormal prices paid for sheets, tin plate and All the surplus Bessemer and skelp. basic iron for August delivery in Pittsburg is said to have been taken up by recent purchases of the United States Steel Corporation, and this has materially strengthened the pig iron situ-A better tone to the ation there. foundry iron market at Pittsburg was reported as a result of improved demand. Bessemer steel billets on the other hand, were reported to be dull and weaker, being now procurable at \$23.50 at the mill for prompt shipment.

LEATHER & SHOES.—The local movement in leather is somewhat disappointing. Export trade, however, continues at a satisfactory pace and prevents accumulation of stocks. There is a shortage at present in desirable plump jobbing leather; in fact, stocks of sole leather are light all round, but manufacturers' selections are more plentiful. Prices hold firm at the recent advance. The New York market was reported well sold up, both jobbers and manufacturers placing new orders and calling for deliveries. Prices firm.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.—Seal oils are slightly easier. Turpentine and linseed oils are unchanged. Chemicals are quiet as usual in midsummer.

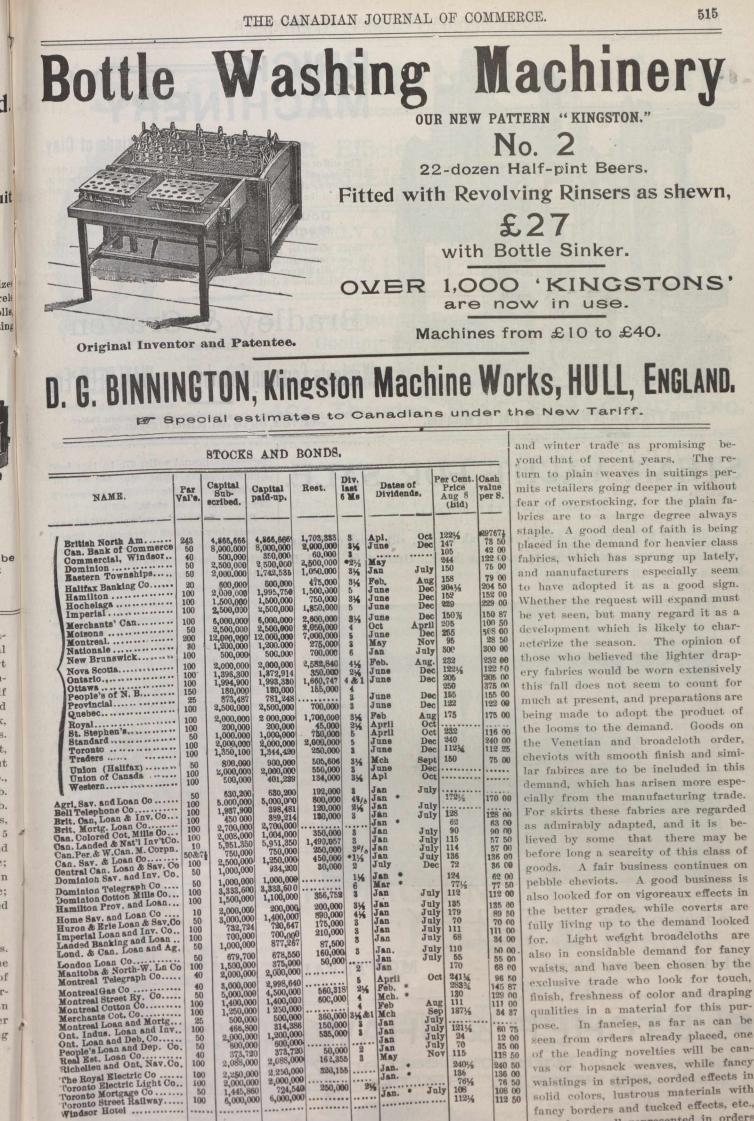
PROVISIONS .- Prices are unchanged under a steady movement. At interior points high prices for hogs continue to rule and active competition among packers is likely to keep this up for some time. Fresh killed hogs are worth \$9.50 to \$10 per 100 lbs. At Chicago provisions continue weak, declining 21/2c to 5c to 15 cents. Closing prices were: Mess pork, September, \$13.821/2; January, \$14.821/2; lard, September, \$8.571/2; October, \$8.65; January, \$8.621/2; short ribs, September, \$7.-771/2; October, \$7.85; and January, \$7.671/2. Cash quotations were: Mess pork, \$13.75 to \$13.80; lard, \$8.55 Short ribs, sides, loose, to \$8.571/2. \$7.70 to \$7.90; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 71/4c to 71/2c, and short clear sides, boxed, \$8.25 to \$8.35. Liverpool, 7.-Lard, American refined, in pails, steady, 43s 6d; prime western, in Hams, short tierces, quiet, 43s 9d. cut, quiet, 53s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, steady, 44s 6d. Short clear backs, Shoulders, square, quiet, steady, 44s. 38s 3d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined,

spot steady, 23s 6d. Tallow, Australian, in London, firm, 27s 3d. Local quotations: Brls. heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$21; tierces heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$31; half barrels do., \$10.75; bbls. selected heavy Canada short cut mess pork, boneless, special quality, \$22; bbls. heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, \$21; bbls. heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$20.50; half-barrels do., \$10.50; pure Canadian lard, in 375-lb. tierces, 111/2c; parchment lined 50-lb. boxes, 113/4c; parchment lined pails, 20-lbs., 12c; tin pails, 113/4c; tins. 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 12c to 121/4c; compound refined lard, in 575-lb. tierces, 73/4c; parchment lined wood pails, 83/4c; tin pails, 20-lb., 8c; hams, 131/2c to 141/2c; and bacon, 14c to 15c lb. Fresh killed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

WOOL.—There are no new features. Trade is moving along slowly in fine wools but there is a notable lack of large orders. The tone of the market is inclined to firmness. Canadian wools are being shaded to still lower quotations, yet this does not bring the desired movement.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Thursday, Aug. 8, 1901. The attractiveness of the country keeps the holiday interest at high tide and this has the effect on trade noted in previous issues. Dry goods importers speak of the outlook for fall



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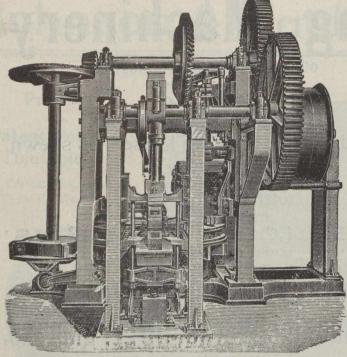
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0 Is vas or hopsack weaves, while fancy waistings in stripes, corded effects in solid colors, lustrous materials with fancy borders and tucked effects, etc., have been well represented in orders placed.

Butter .- Demand better owing to cooler weather. Prices firm at old

* Paying quarterly/dividends.



BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay.

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

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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

Bradley & Craven, Westgate Common Foundry, WAKEFIELD, Eng.

Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines. Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Preferential Tariff, 88% per cent. in favor of English Goods.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.

(Dimensions, 55 ft. x 9 ft. over all.)

Cost over \$7,000 to build and equip. Oak frame ; silk plush cushions ; fine upholstering ; speed, 12 to 14 miles an hour. Draft 4 ft. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Machinery, &c, all in good order.



Apply to M. S. FOLEY, "Journal of Commerce,"

171-3 St. James Street,

MONTREAL

figures. Pound rolls, 17c to 18c; best quality crocks, tubs, etc., 16c to 17c; medium bulk, 14c to 15c; creamery, 20c to 21c, as to style.

Eggs.—Inferior quality still disappoints buyers and prevents liberal transactions, keeping the maket irregular. Best obtainable are sold at $12\frac{1}{2}c$; held fresh, $11\frac{1}{2}c$ to 12c; inferior, 8c to 9c.

Potatoes—Scarcity rules and keeps prices at \$1.10 to \$1.25 for good new stock in small quantities. No carlots visible as yet.

Hops.—Market dull at 13c to 14c per lb.

Hides.—Steers sell at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c lb., and cows at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; cured, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c for cows and $9\frac{1}{2}$ c for steers.

Wool. — Market depressed. Large offerings of fleece, but little doing. Prices, 12c to 13c, for washed and $7\frac{1}{2}c$ to 8c for unwashed. Pulled, 15c to $15\frac{1}{2}c$ for supers and 17c to $17\frac{1}{2}c$ for extras.

-If the promoters of the electric railroad projects and the Electrical Inspector of the New York state railroad commission are to be credited, an electrical road from Buffalo to Boston is not at all improbable in the near future, says a Rochester dispatch. Rochester is the centre of a network of electric roads already in operation or in progress of develop-



Leather Bolting, Laces, Picking Bands, Combing Leathers, &c.

and Link Belting, &c

Special prices to Canadiana urder the new Canadian Tariff.



ment. The Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo railway company has just been granted a franchise by the state railroad commission to build an electric line from Rochester to Buffalo. It is capitalized at \$3,500,000. Franchises are asked for by the Genesee and Oreans company to build a line from Batavia to Oak Orchard, 27 miles; the Monroe county belt line, to run through the villages of Brighton, Fairport, Pittsford, Penfield, and Despatch, 20 miles; the Rochester and Eastern railway company, to construct a line from Rochester to Geneva, 65 miles; Rochester and Sullivan traction company, to build a line from Rochester to Dansville, 78 miles. It will thus be seen that Rochester is the centre of the most aggressive electric road movement along the whole line of similar movements extending from Buffalo to New York city. New York city does not mark the end of the experiment. Charles R. Barnes, the commissioner, said last week: While in the metropolis recently I made a

trip over the new line just completed from Port Chester to One Hundred and Thirty-second street, paralleling the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It has four tracks, uses the third rail system, and has not a single grade crossing. It marks the beginning, I am told of an electric line that is to parallel the New Haven road elear to Boston.

ORILLIA AND COUCHICHING.

Orillia and Couchiching, two names with a subtle aroma of romance in their very euphony, the one a Spanish word and the other of Indian origin, are nearly always coupled in describing one of the most beautiful summer resort districts in the famous "Highlands of Ontario," Orillia names the town, one of the prettiest and most picturesque in all Canada, and Couchiching, the lovely lake on whose shores it is built. This was a famous summer resort thirty years

ago, but with the destruction by fire of the famous Couchiching Hotel and the opening up of newer and wilder regions, there was a slight falling off for some years, though there were still many who loved the lake for its quiet and beauty and who came annually to spend their summers on its shores. Of late years there has been a remarkable revival in its popularity, as more people have begun to learn of the not easily equalled combination of attractions offered, fine scenery, capital fishing, a health-giving atmosphere, endless means of amusement, and all the comforts and conveniences that go to make life itself a pleasure, to be had for the asking.

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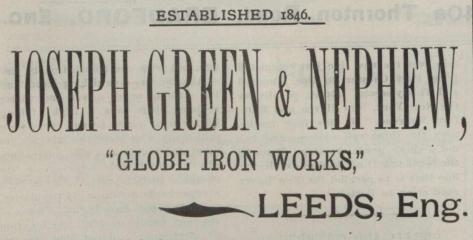
The Grand Trunk Railway System recognizing the unlimited attractions of the district situated in the vicinity of Orillia and the unexecelled facilities for the accommodation of summer tourists, have issued a handsomely illustrated publication dealing with the special features and attractions of the locality. The brochure also



The above Machine will produce from marl, shale, fire-clay, pit-refuse, &c. 10,000 to 12,000 best quality pressed bricks per day, stiff enough to go direct to kiln without expense of drying, and equal in strength and density to a well-made plastic brick.



Makers of all descriptions of Wire Ropes for Mines, Tramways and other purposes. LONDON OFFICE-11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. GLASGOW OFFICE-19, ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE. Sole Makers of... NEWALL'S PATENT MICROMETER WIRE GAUGE.



Manufacturers of all kinds of Hand and Steam Power

518

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

DRAWINGS & FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS & SHIPPERS.

All Machines are of the Best Materials, High Class Workmanship and Finish and thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

Telegraphic Address : "GREEN-NEPHEW," Leeds, Eng.

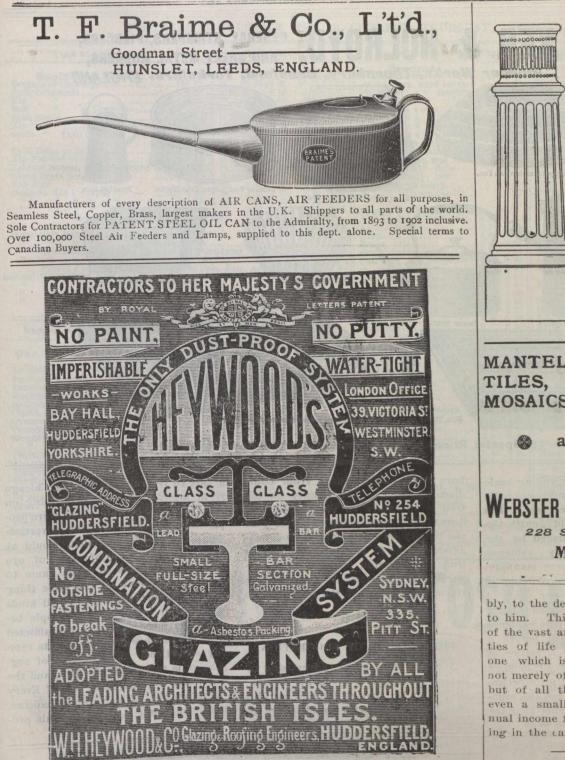
touches on some of the attractive spots on Lake Simcoe, Bass Lake and the Severn River. It deals in a truthful spirit with what may be expected by the fisherman and amateur angler. A chapter on the hotel accommodations with a list of hotels and boarding houses and prices per day and by the week is also embodied. It tells how to reach Orillia and gives authentic information to the tourist from the United States regarding customs arrangements. In all it is a most comprehensive pamphlet of invaluable aid to the summer traveller and will be sent free to anyone applying to G. T. Bell, G. P. and T.A., Montreal.

HUNGARIAN CROPS.

1

The official estimates for the forthcoming Hungarian crops place wheat at 35,000,000 metric centners, which is 3,000,000 metric centners, below the production of 1900. The quality of this wheat is considerably below the expectations. The rye crop is estimated at from 11,500,000 to 12,000,000 metric centners, which is somewhat above the crop of 1900. Barley is estimated at 10,000,000 centners, which is a decrease of 1,500,000 centners. Oats is estimated at from 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 centners, being a decrease from last year's production of 750,000 The crops in Sweden are centners.

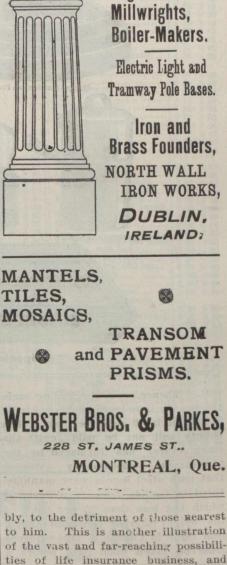




also seriously suffering as a result of the continued hot weather. Fires have devastated the forests of Jentland, Western Gotland, and the Smaland and Upland districts.

NEW USE FOR INSURANCE.

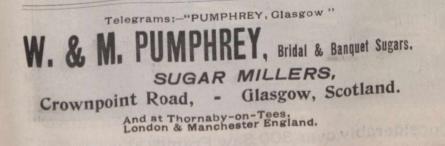
People who wish to benefit the churches to which they belong, or to endow universities or public institutions of any kind, such as hospitals, can select the one which they desire to benefit, and, by taking out an endowment policy, or even a whole life policy (it being simply a matter of magnitude of premium) can secure substantial aid in the future to the institution in question, at a very moderate annual expenditure on their own account. This plan seems better than what we may call death-bed bequests, by which, perhaps, the testator tries to compound for the sins of his past life in the hope of getting future advantage, sometimes, possi-

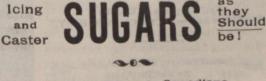


to him. This is another illustration of the vast and far-reaching possibilities of life insurance business, and one which is worthy the attention not merely of persons of large means, but of all those who can set aside even a small sum out of their annual income for the purpose of assisting in the cause of charity.

BOUNTIES ON PIG IRON.

Additional regulations governing the payment of Lounties upon iron and steel made in Canada have been approved by the Governor-General, and are issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the information of all concerned. Under the act of last session these bounties which had hitherto been paid by the Department of Customs will hereafter be paid by the Department of Trade. The bounty on steel ingots is \$3 a ton if manufactured before April 23rd,





Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

ROSS & WALPOLE,

Limited,

Engineers,



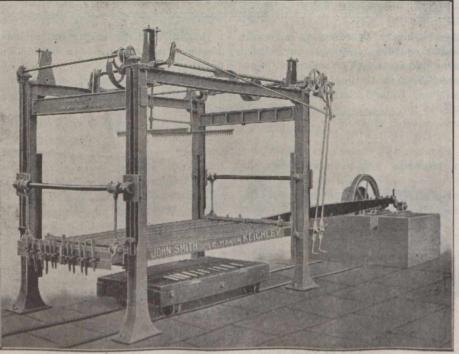
Thence, by a descending scale 1902. the bounty is reduced each year until in 1907 it is 60 cents per ton. The bounty will not be paid until the manufacturer has furnished to the Government satisfactory evidence that such steel ingots were manufactured in Canada from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent. of the weight thereof consisted of pig iron made in Canada. This evidence must be taken upon oath before a collector of customs or a justice of the peace. The bounty on puddled iron bars is the same as on steel ingots, but it is necessary for the mbnufacturer to produce evidence that the

bars were manufactured from Canadian pig iron. The bounty on pig iron is to expire on the first day of July, 1907. Commencing the first year the bounty on pig produced from Canadian ore is \$3 per ton, and on pig iron from foreign ore \$2. The proportionate difference is the same for the seven years that the bounty is to run.

THE PROCESS OF SUGGESTION.

A great boom to the advertising of patent medicines is given by the testimony of Dr. Sara C. Buckley, of Chicago before a Master in Chancery in a suit to restrain the city of Chicago from interfering with advertising on billboards. She said there were people who, if they saw the advertisement of an eye specialist, would at once experience symptoms of eye trouble, and some of them came to her for treatment. "The same thing is true of advertisements of all kinds of medicine," she said. "People become convinced that they are afflicted with a disease when they see its remedy advertised. The process of suggestion is responsible for this, and the billboards are the cause of it." Every manufacturer of a patent medicine, then, can create a demand for his pro-





Considerably over 300 Saw Frames at work.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.



EXTRACT of INDIGO. REDUCED INDIGO. J. W. EASTBURN, Raglan Chemical Works: HALIFAX, ENGLAND. MSpecial prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tariff. duct. He has only to advertise a remedy for insanity and a certain portion of the public will believe itself insane, and while a few of these will go to their own physicians, much the greater part will buy his infallible mind cure.

INDIVIDUAL ACTION.

Prophecy is the most gratuitous form of mistake, but we venture to believe that better insurance conditions will slowly but surely arrive; not, perhaps, along the line of any general agreement, for which so many seem to be expectantly waiting, but by compelled individual action of officers, managers and agents. The impressive lesson's of the last two years must have their influence. Companies have failed, some bringing serious trouble to their agents and policyholders; others have retired and the expirations of their agents have gone into rival offices. Still others are quite likely to discontinue, for it takes a robust company to stand the prevailing unhealthful insurance atmosphere, Even those companies which will not

MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY,	AUGUST	8, 1901
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Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.			
Farm Products.	\$ c. \$ c 0 21 0 214	Crain No. 1 Hard, Man. Lake & R. No. 2, """"	\$ c. \$ c. 0 S3 0 81 0 81 0 79 0 77 0 75	Molasses (Barbados) do brls. & ½s Evaporated Apples,	\$ c. \$ c. 0 28 0 29 0 311 0 321 0 05 0 061	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " italian	\$ c. \$ c. 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 10 0 13
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Vestern " Hood to choice	0 18 0 15 0 00 0 00	Peas, afloat Rye, Buckwheat, afloat	0 57 0 58 0 56 0 00	Loose must mangar Layers, London Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm	0 00 2 75 0 00 8 25 0 00 8 75	Chocolate Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x 16 lb do Chamois do do	0 34 0 36 0 43 0 48
CHEESE: Finest, col d Gastern Inferior	0 094 0 093	Groceries. Tea, (HfChest & Cad.)	0.14 0.18	" Selected " " Leyers " Currants, Provincials	0 06 0 06 0 06 0 07 0 00 0 00	do Pink do do do Blue do do Trip. Van. Green do do 10 do Lilac do do	0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66 0 50 0 56 0 58 0 66
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Cond storage. Hops: N Y. State, per D Pacific Coast, " Canadian " German " English British Columbia "	0 10 0 11	Y. Hyson, com. to good fine to finest, b Gunpowder, Moyune Pingsuey med to good fine to finest	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"i new layers Dates	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 04 & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 03\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 03\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 32 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 01 & 0 & 08 \end{array}$	Starch: Can. Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn "Sat. Chr. label Can. Pure Corn.	0 00 0 007
English British Columbia " Hoe PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per b Hams, city cured, " Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl	0 14 0 15	Congou, common	0 00 0 16	Walnuts	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 051 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 00 & 1 & 70 \end{array}$	Vinegar: less 10 p.c. dis. Imp Trip	0 88 0 00
do mess Dressed Hogs, light ""heavy Lard, per b Can pure "Com. Refined	9 50 10 00	Cevion	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt	0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 45 0 00
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Millet		Sugars : Factory. Ex Granulated, bris	0 00 4 50	Rice, C. C	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 3 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 3 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 \\ 4 & 00 & 4 & 10 \end{array}$	Matches: Telegraph "Telephone	0 00 1 6
Hungarish SunDales:- Potatoes, (old) per bag. Honey, White Clov., Com "Extracted Beeswax	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Powdered, in bris	0 00 4 80	" standard D	5 00 5 10 6 60 7 60 0 00 2 00 0 03 0 05 0 03 0 05	Diamond Jubilee Washboards: Royal Lily do Rose	. 0 (0 0 0
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ROLLING MILLS, FOR DYNAMOS MARINE, And RAILWAY GENERAL PIPES MACHINERY TRAMWAY, ABSORBE BEARINGS. MINING, Glasgow, Scotland, THE LARGEST PRICES ON APPLICATION. Clay 00 SOLE PROPRIETORS_ Manufacturers in the World. 3 St. Nicholas' Buildings, Robert Bowran & Co England. newcastle-upon-Tyne, OF ALL DEALERS

retire and have the vigour of a strong surplus are not likely to continue satisfied with enjoying poor health, so that altogether, it is reasonable to expect that companies, each for itself, will determine, more or less resolutely, for better compensation and reduced expenditure, even if business goes from their books.

ONTARIO'S IRON INDUSTRY. The manufacture of pig-iron in Ontario by modern methods dates back only to 1896. Since 1897, the Ontario government has given a bounty of one dollar a ton on pig iron made from Ontario ores. Until December last, when the new furnace at Midland was put in blast and began to use ore from the Helen Mine, the Ontario ores were from small and only moderately successful mines along the Kingston and Pembroke railway. In 1899, the last year for which the statistics have been officially published, 24,000 tons of Ontario ore, or 22 per cent. of the amount required was used at the two then existing furnaces at Hamilton and Deseronto. The rest of the ore was imported from the United States, The eastern Ontario ore carries but a low percentage of iron, and is not likely to be increasingly used now that there is a vast supply in the Michipicoton country. In 1899, 64,700 tons of pig iron were produced in Ontario. By far the larger part of it at the furnace of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company on Lake Ontario at Hamilton.

The furnace at Hamilton has a capacity of 150 tons. There are also two open hearth furnaces; and until the works at Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie are complete, the Hamilton plant will rank as the best equipped in Canada. It ranks with the best

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hardware.	\$ c \$ c 0 091 0 10	Coil Chain-No. 4		Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7 00 0 00 less 30 p.c.	Tallow, cake	0 00 0 06
Antimony	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 32 \\ \end{array}$	9-16	3 50 0 00	Zinc:	TOPR ON D.C.	" Ordinary	0 041 0 04
St. BIOCK, L COF, T D	0 00 0 00	78	8 55 0 00	Spelter, per 100 lbs	0 00 4 75	" rough	0 02 0 02
Antimony	0 00 0 82	78	8 45 0 00	Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc "	5 75 6 00		
opper: Ingot "	00 0 00 0	1 in	8 45 0 00		Dave Mart	No. 1 B. A. Sole	
		animanized Stanles-	Contraction of the	Black Sheet Iron. Per 100 lbs.	DADOTIC	No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 27 0 28
ase Price, per Keg, car lots	2 35 0 00 2 45 0 00	100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%	3 50 0 00	8 to 16 guage	2 65 0 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole	0 25 0 26 0 24
ess quantity	A 40 V UV	Bright, 1% to 1%	0 20 0 00	18 to 20 do	2 50 0 00	Slaughter, No. 1	0 28 0 29
ttras-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails.	21783 K (1997)	Galvanized Iron:	ANNELLE HEADE P	22 to 24 do	2 65 0 00	Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy	0 28 0 29
int and Fence Nalls-	Phile Line and	Queen's Head,) or equal) gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge	4 40 4 65	8 to 16 guage	2 70 0 00	Harness	0 26 0 27
a a none Trat Clark more 100 lbg	0 05 0 00	Comet do 28 gauge	4 00 4 25	28 do WIRE:	2 75 0 00	Harness	0 26 0 30
b and 20d Hot Cut, per 100 Abs D and 12d " " and 9d " " and 7d " " and 5d " " d " " d " "	0 10 0 00 0 15 0 00		A ME LO HU HAL	Plain galv'd, No. 5 do do No. 6, 7, 8	4 00 0 00	Upper, heavy Upper, light. Grained Upper	0 34 0 36 0 37
and 9d	0 30 0 00	Iron Horse Shoes:	0 00 8 50	do do No. 6.7.8	3 50 0 00	Grained Upper	0 84 0 8
and 5d G	0 40 0 00	No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller	0 00 3 75			Scotch Grain	0 35 0 39
66 66	0 65 0 00	NO. 1 and smaner		1 do do No. 10	3 60 0 00	Kip Skins, French	0 60 0 6
d •• •• •• ••	1 00 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 70 1 75	do do No. 11	3 70 0 00 3 00 0 00	English	0 45 0 51
ne phirop roof hor mon and	ALL STREET	Car lots		do do No. 12 do do No. 13	8 10 0 00	Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. '' Light	0 50 0 6
Vance.	12.5	Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2j ft., 1 	8 0 00 2 70	do do No. 14	4 10 0 00	44 Light	0 50 0 0
ine blued nails- d per 1001bs	1 00 0 0	66 66 66 66 2	0 0 00 2 95	do do No. 15	4 60 0 00	F FORCH CHILASANAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	0 65 1 1
d per 100105	1 50 0 00	u u u 2	2 0 00 8 10	do do No. 16	4 80 0 00	Splits, light and medium.	0 22 0 2
a per lot los. asing. Box, Tobacco Box and Flooring Nails—		66 66 4 24		Barbed Wire-	8 05 1.o.b.	" heavy	0 17 0 2
and Flooring Nails-		66 66 61 2	6 0 00 0 20	Spring Wire per 100, 1.00	Montreal,	Loather Board Canada	0 18 0 2
I TO AUG DEL TOTADE		66 66 61 <u>2</u>		net extra. Iron and Steel Wire pl'n	AND DESCRIPTION OF	Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	0 16 0 1
DIO 100 00	0 65 0 00	Boiler plates, iron, % in	0 00 2 10	6 to 9	2 80 base.	repoie Grain	101201
	0 70 0 00	Hoop Iron, base for 2 in	and the second s	and the second s		Glove Grain	0 12 0 1
to 5d 46	0 95 0 00	and larger		Rope.	0 00	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0 2
a	1 20 0 00	Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sisal, base	0 10	Brush (Cow) Kid	0 11 0 1
inishing nails-		30c ; over base of ordin	-	" 5-16 " " 14 " " 3-16 "	0 094	Buff Russetts, light	0 18 0 1
inch and longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	iron, smaller size Extra	.8	" 5-16 "	0 10	Kussetts, nght	0.95 0.9
% and 2% inch """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0 70 0 00	Canada Plates:	Warning of the s	1 1 ·····	0 10	44 heavy	0 35 0 4
14 and 124 54 16	0 95 0 00	Full Polish	· 8 25	3-16	0 10	" Saddlers' doz	7 50 9 0
1 8110 178 66 66 66	1 20 0 00	Ord. 52 sheets	• 2 60	Manilla, 7-16 & lgr	0 13 1 0 14	Imt. French Calf	0 65 0
	1 50 0 00	" 60 do " 75 do	2 60	" 5-16 " ····	0 144	English Oak lb	0 30 3 1
lating nails-	0 95 0 00			" ¹ / ₄ "	0 14	Dongola, extra	0 38 0
and 1% inch per 100 lbs	1 20 0 00	Black Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in 1/2 in 1/2 in	. 272 .	" 3-16 "	0 15	" ordinary	0 14 0
	1 50 0 00	1/2 in	. 2 87	Lath yarn	0 09	Colored Pebbles	0 18 0
ommon Darrei Hallo	9	2 11	. 3 20	Wire Nalls.	anarran Pille	" Calf	0 16 0
1/ inch nor 100 lbs	1 00 0 00	1 in 1½ in	4 60	Base Price carload	2 771	alle alle	-0.5.69
	1 00 0 00 1 25 0 00	1½ in	7 80	Less than "		Olls	0 35 0
· ···· ··· ···	1 50 0 00	1½ in 2in	. 10 40	11 2d extra	1 00	S. R. Pale Seal	0 50 0
Unch natio	0.0001 6403	per 100 ft. nett.	CONTRACTOR OF A DAY OF	2d f "	1 00 0 65	Straw Seal	040 0
	0 60 0 00	Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'	a 0 08 base	4d and 5d 44		Cod Liver Oil, Nfid. Norv	7
4 and 2% inch "		" Spring, 100 lbs	· 2 75 0 00	I fd and 7d is	0 30	Process	0 85 1
K and 2% inch " and 2% inch " And 2% inch " M and 1% " "	0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00	Sleigh Bhoe, 100 108.	-1185 base	Sd and 9d 44	0 15	Castor Oll	0 095 1
and 1%	1 20 0 00	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	I A AU	10d and 12d		Castor Oil bris	0 00 0
	1 50 0 00	" Machinery	2 75 base	30d to 60d "		Lard Oil. Extra	0 75 0
and det pressed nails		" Harrow Tooth Tin Plates :	2 50	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	and the second second	66	0 65 0
inch and longer per los abo	1 35 0 00	IC Coke, 14 x 20	4 50	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides		Linseed, raw, nett boiled, nett	. 0 82 0
		IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 75	Montreal Green Hides	0 071/20 00	Olive pure	0 85 0
and 21/2	1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00	IX Charcoal IXX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28 Best Lyon	. 5 75	" No. 2		Olive, pure Extra, qt., per case Turpentine, nett	0 00 3
4 and 2% incn	9 50 0 00	IXX "	. 6 50	56 No. 3	0 051/20 00	Turpentine, nett	. 0 54 0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 00 0 00	Pres Shoet Los	- 7 50 box	Tanners pay \$1 extra Ion	C The state of the	Petroleum:	AND ALL THE
ou Chain-No. 6	0 11 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.	. 0 10 0 00	sorted, cured & inspect'd		Benzine	. 0 18 0
		22 and 24 guage case lot	8 0 00 7 50	Sheepskins	0 00 0 90	Gasoline	. 0 19 0
" 4	0 034 0 00	26 guage		Lambskins each	0 00 0 25	Silver Star. Imperial Acme. American W. W.	0 19
8	0 071 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs;		Calfskins, No. 1	0 00 0 10	American W W	0 18 0
¥ inch	4 70 0 00	Sheet	0 00 0 044	10. 2	0 00 0 08	Astral	0 181 0
% inch 5-16 7-16	4 10 0 00	Sheet,	. 0 00 6 50	Horse hides	. 1 50 2 00		

American plants of its size. At Deseronto, charcoal iron is made chiefly from imported Lake Superior ore.

The Midland furnace is the latest addition to the Ontario iron manufacturing plants. It has been established by the Canada Iron Furnace Company, limited, of Montreal. Midland is a prosperous and growing lumber and grain centre on Georgian Bay. It has a magnificent harbour, one of the best on Lake Huron; and is one of the industrial centres on the lake, which has been immensely benefitted by the change of policy of three years ago. of the Ontario Government in connection with the sale of timber limits on crown lands. Until 1898, Americans were permitted to buy these limits, and float the logs cut from them across the lake to Bay City and other Michigan ports, where they were sawn into lumber for the American market. When the Dingley Act, with its unprecedentedly high duty went into operation in 1897, the provincial government promptly retaliated by inserting in the conditions governing the sale of crown lands that the logs cut on them should be manufactured into lumber in Canada. A great howl was raised in Michigan, but the result of the new order has



MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY,	AUGUST	8
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Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesa
Class. United inches,00 to 25 do 25 to 40 do 41 to 50 do 51 to 60 Paints. C.	0 00 2 20 0 00 4 70 0 00 4 95	Salt-Continued. Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Spl Cheese Salt p bag 2001b Turk's Island per bush	0 45 0 50 1 25 1 50	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s. 50s. Gold Flake, 10s, 50s Three Castles, 10s, 50s Gold Tip, 50s, 100s Gerth's Smoking, per lb	\$ c. \$ c. 0 15 0 75 0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50 0 00 1 60	Ports- Tarragona Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherriss-Per artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	2 00 6 00 2 10 6 50 2 00 5 50
Paints, &C. Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs do No. 1 do No. 3 do No. 4 White Lead dry Red Lead Venetian Red Eng'h	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tobacco-Cut Smoking, No. 1 Black Chewing, cads No. 2 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and 12s Old Chum, in tins, 1bs. and ½s	0 50 0 054 0 59 0 00 0 00 0 82 0 00 0 82	Canadian Washed North West Unwashed Pulled, combing do super do extrs	0 12; 0 18 0 14 0 15 0 08 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 21	riesper gal Clarsts- St. Juliens. Barton & Guestier Nat. Johnson & Sons J. Calvet & Co	4 00 25 00
Yel. Ochre, French Whiting, ordinary do Gilders do Paris, do English Cement, cask	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Puritan, in pkgs, 1-11s do ½ lb.tins Ont Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10s Durham, in bags, 1-12s and	0 00 0 85 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 83 0 00 0 83	B. A. Scoured Natal Cape, greasy. Chillan Australian greasy	0 16 0 16 0 18 0 16 0 12 0 18	Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co G. H. Mumm Perrier. Jouet & Co	28 00 30 0 28 00 30 0
Belgian do German do American do Fire Bricks per 1000	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1-68. Durham, 1 lb. drums. Ritchie's Navy Cut, 1-5 tins. do Smoking Mixture	0 00 1 00 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 05	Building Paper.		Brandies-Hennessygal, 1 Star cases	7 00 8 5 12 75 14 0
Fire Clay Rosin Hue: Domestic Broken Sheet	2 75 4 50	% tins. Ritchie's Smoking Mixture 1-10s. Unique, 1-15 pkgs	0 00 0 95	Tarred felt, per 100 lbs 2 ply, Ready R'f'g., roll 8 """"""""""	0 80 0 00 1 05 0 00	Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. Spl. Liqueur Extra spl. Liqueur	12 20 12 0
french Casks do bris American White, bris Coopers' Glue Golden Ochre	0 111 0 15 0 00 0 14 0 16 0 20 0 20 0 26 0 04 0 74	do in pkgs., 1 lb do in pkgs., ½ lb O. K. Mixture, in pks., 15s Plug Tobaccos- Ritchie's Derby Smoking	0 00 0 61 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 61	Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale-English	2 50 2 55 1 621 1 671	Gin- De Knyper red cases do green do do violet do hhds	0 00 26
Brunswick Green French Imperial Green Genuine Quicksilver No.1 Furnit's Varn'h, pr.g a do do	0 12 0 15	Solace, 38, 88 and 168 Ritchie's Old Virginia Smok ing Twist, 3½5 Old Virginia Solace, 3½5 Ritchie's Old Chum Chewing	0 00 0 70 0 00 0 70	Spirits Canadian—per gal. Alcohol	$\begin{array}{c} 1 57\frac{1}{4} 1 62\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 50 4 60 \\ 4 15 4 25 \end{array}$	Irish Whisky- Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qts do do 3 stars, qts	9 50 0 0 2 70 10 5
Brown Japan Black Japan. Orange Shellac, No. 1 do do Pure White do	$\begin{array}{c} 0 50 & 0 75 \\ 1 70 & 1 80 \\ 1 90 & 2 00 \\ 0 25 & 2 40 \end{array}$	Solace, Thick and Thin 98 (6 lb, cads) Standard, 9 1-38, 6 lb. cads do Thin, 98 W. D. & H. O. Wills.	0 00 0 67	do	8 60 0 00 8 00 8 50 6 00 6 50		4 00 4 2
Putty Bulk 100 lb. brl Parisgreen in drum 1 lb pi Sait. Liverpool per bag Canadian, in small bags Canadian, Quarters ractory Filled per bag	$\begin{array}{c} 18\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 19\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 45 \\ 2 & 10 & 3 & 00 \\ 0 & 27\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 50 \end{array}$	(E. A. Gerth, agent.) Westward Ho, ½ Ib. tins Meridian (Cavendish ½ Ib. Traveller Three Castles. Bristol Birds Eye. Capstan Navy Cut	0 00 0 75 0 00 0 50 0 00 50 0 00 50	Canadian Wines Golden Diana, qts Fine Old Port " Niagara " Burgundy " Dry Concord "	. 5 00 1 25 . 5 00 1 25 . 4 50 1 00		

been that, at Midland, and at several other towns on the Grand Trunk Kailway between Midland and Illora, Americans have been compelled to erect large sawmills, and an industry which was formerly carried on in the State of Michigan has been transferred to the Ontario side of Lake Huron.

The municipality of iMdland, to induce the Furnace Company to establish its plant there, gave the company a bonus of \$50,000, and has freed it from all but nominal taxation for ten years to come. The Furnace Company is in possession of eighty acres on the north side of Midland Harbor, with a frontage of half a mile to deep water. Its furnace has a capacity of 150 tons a day, and at the time of the visit was making pig metal for shipment to Sault Ste. Marie, where it is to be used in the rails which the Clergue company is under contract to supply between now and September Midfor the Intercolonial railway. land is an increasingly important station on the Grand Trunk Railway, and an excellent distributing point both by rail and water for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

To make this survey of the iron and steel industry in Canada complete, it should be added that the province of Quebec has one charcoal iron-making plant. It is at Radnor, near Three Rivers, the oldest iron-making centre in Upper Canada. The furnace is forth feet high. nine feet in diameter at the bosh, with a crucible five feet deep. Lake and bog ores are exclusively used at Radnor, and the Canada Iron Furnace company, which owns both the Midland and the Radnor plants, has control over 100,000 acres of ore-bearing lands and, lakes in the neighborhood of the Radnor

Patent Mica Grease

SAVES 80 TO 90 PER CENT.

OVER COST OF OIL-

Used on all kinds of Machinery and specially adapted for India and hot climates.

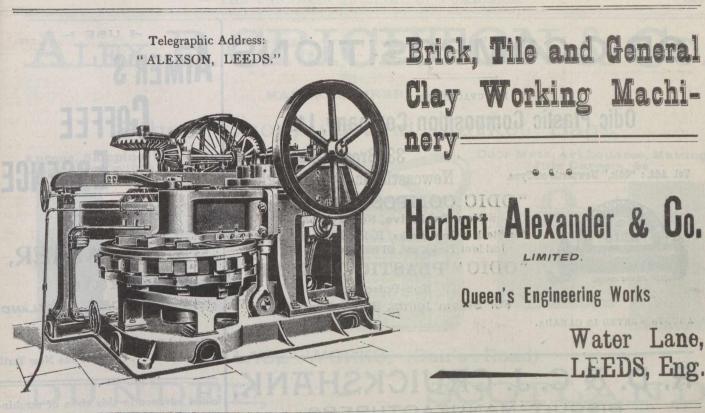


furnace. Except for this charcoal furnace in the province of Quebec, the manufacture of iron and steel is as yet confined to the provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario, which are not only soon to suply all the iron and steel needed in the Dominion but are to compete with Great Britain and the United States for the trade of the world.

BRYANT & MAY ABSORPTION.

8, 1901.

The announcement that the wellknown London firm of Bryant & May (Ltd.), manufacturers of lucifer matches, has been merged in the Liverpool Diamond Match Co., is causing British manufacturers in all trades to reflect upon their conservative meth-



ods. The Liverpool Diamond Match Company is really an American concern. It was beating the London company by means of its labor-saving machinery, and now it has absorbed it altogether. The American plan of making matches is with a single machine to cut the wood into splints, dip them with phosphorus, and put them into boxes. Seven girls can thus turn out 1,000 gross of boxes in a day with one machine. The London firm buy their splints, dip the ends by hand, hence the disease known among their workers as phossy jaw -the splints are next cut by hand, and slowly put into boxes by hand. The American company makes boxes and prints the labels and finishes at the rate of 580 a minute. Bryant & May buy theirs ready made. To produce the same output of matches the London firm employ 1,400 workers, while the Americans can do with 700. For years the Americans have been spending money on new machinery and patents. The English were content with the old ways, and now the inevitable has happened.

TESTING ONTARIO WHEAT.

For some time the millers of Ontahave have been complaining that the wheat grown in the province makes flour of an inferior quality, which can only be sold at prices below those obtained by competitors. The quality is improved by mixing Ontario and Manitoba hard, which is bought in considerable quantities for that purpose. The provincial government last fall instructed Professors Harcourt and Zavity, of the Guelph College, to thoroughly test the various sorts of Ontario wheat for their bread-making qualities, the opinion being generally expressed that the farmers were using varieties of seed yielding largely, but which were not so good for flourmaking as those formerly used. Samples were taken from all over the province, ground and compared, and baked by two expert bakers of Guelph. Soil and other circumstances that might affect the quality were taken into consideration. The best fall wheats, according to the experts, are turkey red, yielding 157.6 pounds of bread for 100 pounds of flour, and having 95 per cent. quality out of a possible 100; Scott yielded 148.2 quality,90; Michigan Amber yielded 147.90; quality, 88.6.

RICHARD SCHOLEFIELD.

Mr. Richard Scholefield, engineer, of Burley Vale Mills, Kirkstall Road, Leeds, Eng., is a specialist in brickmaking and grinding machinery. In his circular letter to the trade he says:-

"I have made considerable improvements, and shall continue to do so as occasions require. I would particularly call the attention of all interested in brick-making to the merits in my 'Eclipse-All' Stiff-Plastic Brickmaking and Pressing Machine, which I venture to say is unsurpassed by any in the market, I have had repeat orders to the extent of several machines in numerous cases only recently, all of which are giving great satisfaction.

"I also would draw attention to my Diamond Jubilee" Semi-Plastic or Semi-Dry Brick-making and Pressing Machine, which I consider to be a de-





Note that all our Lathes are fitted with : "Ball Trust," "Hollow Spindle," "Graduated Slide Rest," "Tailstock for Taper-Turn-ing," "Highest-class Workmanship," "Best Material." Our Patent Treble Gearing stands alone: three times the power with less work. Write for Illustrations and be convinced.

Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.

tors, single horizontal mixer, "Diaat - the

building and fire brick making. They

consist of the following machinery:-

9-ft. perforated grinding pan, eleva-



Planing Machines Slotting Machines Drilling Machines Plate Bending Machines Plate Edge Planing Machines

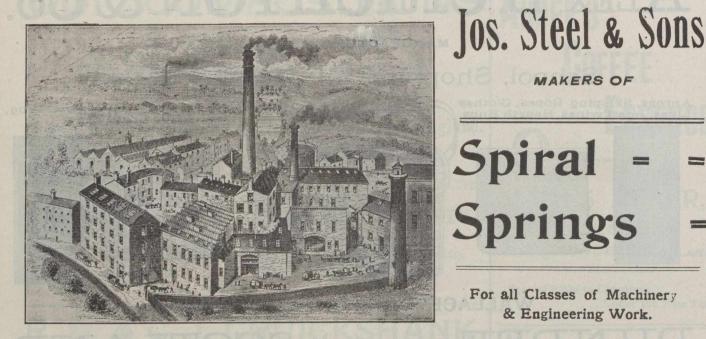
and Milling Machines

Crown Works,

14A MARINA

HALIFAX ENG.

Contractors to His Majesty's Government--War Department and Admiralty.



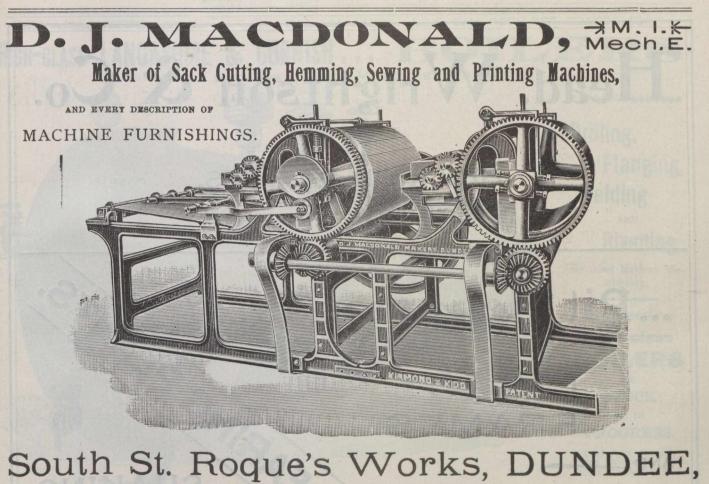
Harden Yorks, near BINGLEY, Yorkshire, Eng. Spring

Special terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff To Telegraphic Address, "STEEL, BINGLEY."

England, and desires to extend the field by introducing to Canadians the merits of their "Twentieth Century Continuous Current Protected Motors." The following points are claimed by the above makers to be worth the serious consideration of intending purchasers:

These motors are constructed on the experience gained by ten years' manufacturing and experimenting, and combine the best English practice with some desirable features introduced from American and Continental designs, in addition to the valuable inprovements patented by Mr. A. V. Fynn. The makers, consequently, may without exaggeration claim for them merits which make them superior to any others now on the market .-- Owing to the entire absence of sparking and the efficient design these motors will run for long periods with a minimum of attention and a small temperature rise, the output being limited by heating and not by sparking; for short runs or intermittent work the loads given may be largely exceeded .- The firm carry a large stock of motors, and parts, and as these are all standardised and made to gauges and templates, early delivery for machines or spare parts can be guaranteed.-The yoke of soft annealed cast iron is so arranged that it forms a complete protection for the field magnets, armature and commutator, avoiding any risk of danger to these parts, and, as will be seen from the print, gives the machine a substantial and neat appearance .- The pole pieces are made of steel, and are specially designed to work in connection with the patented armature winding; they are bolted and studded to the yoke frame, and can be readily removed if required. -The field energizing coils are equal to





SCOTLAND. SACK PRINTING MACHINES, THE FINEST

FOR JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. 'Soecial Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

the poles in number, and are constructed of the best high conductivity copper wire, wound on very stout insulating formers tested to withstand 5,000 volts pressure. The connections are made with copper strip arranged on an improved principle, eliminating the danger of break-down through fracture or short circuiting .- The armature is built up of notched discs assembled and keyed on to a shaft of best mild steel of great strength; the plates are insulated from one another by thin hemp paper. and are held in position by stout gun metal end plates with projections to hold the plate teeth securely in place. The armatures are carefully balanced and baked before winding. and the slots are carefully insulated from end to end .- They are wound with high conductivity treble cotton covered copper wire, the wire being arranged symmetrically in the slots in accordance with our patents. The whole armature after winding is thoroughly baked at 200 deg. Fahr., to remove all traces of damp, and well varnished .--The commutator is built of hard copper sections of high conductivity, insulated with mica and held between micanite end rings securely held on a gun metal sleeve.-The brush gear is of our radial carbon type, with high grade brushes, special precaution being taken to avoid the loss through bad contact so often found in the ordinary designs .- The terminals are inside the yoke, the four insulated wires from the armature and the field coils are brought out through stuffing boxes, so that they can be readily joined up and arranged for the armature to run in whichever direction is required without any alteration to the machine itself .- The bearings are made of phosphor bronze or lined with white metal and are self- centering, very heavy and stiff in construction, and arranged with two rings each for automatic lubrication. -The pulleys are of cast iron, carefully machined and balanced .- Write for price list and special terms to Canadians under new tariff, to Messrs. Rosling, Appleby & Fynn, Limited, Trafalgar Works, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

WM. THOMSON & CO.,

Wm. Thomson & Co., engineers of 57 Smith street, Kinning Park, Glasgow, are manufacturers of the Thomson internal expanding cutter for boiler tubes, internal ferrule extractors, suspended lever weighing machines, ratchet handles and ratchet braces, screw keys and box keys, emery grinders of every description, steering gear—hand and steam, travelling cranes—overhead : chains, &c., &c., and of the "Invincible" corking machine. Their patent hoist is specially adapted for warehousemen, millers, brewers, butchers, and all other classes requiring great speed for lifting and lowering loads of from 5 to 20 cwt. It can be used as a self-sustaining block, or by merely applying the hand-chain (and without any special chain or cord), for lowering by brake power. The Thomson patent internal tube cutter is specially made for cutting boiler tubes, either at the ends or inside of the tube plate, when boilers require to be re-tubed. A tube of medium size can be cut in a few minutes with perfect ease.

Thomson's patent ferrule extractor, for withdrawing ferrules, valve seats, &c., consists of a screw having a cone formed at one end, a hollow cylinder fitted with a number of claws placed around the cone, so by tightening the nut against the bridge the cone is drawn backward, thsu expanding the claws so as to catch against the inner edge of the ferrule, and by continuing to tighten the nut the ferrule is drawn out.

Thomson's patent suspended lever weighing machines are capable of weighing the smallest weights to 100 tons and upwards. These machines are made to indicate with common weights, and they are about half the weight of the hydrostatic weighing machine, and about one-eighth the weight of the compound lever weighing machine. Each machine above



thirty tons made by special agreement. Weights required to weigh the different sizes of machines, 20 lbs. to the ton.

Another specialty of the firm is Thomson's patent "Invincible" bottle corking machine. The strongest, cheapest, simplest, and best machine made. I To suit, from the shortest to the longest pint bottles, and from the shortest to the longest quart bottles. With self-raising, self-locking adjusting apparatus, with cork crushing motion. No chipping of corks. No Bottles filled breaking of bottles. up full to the lip can be corked with perfect ease and safety without the use of a needle or wire. Each machine supplied with the necessary receptacle for spilt liquors, also pan for holding corks. Used and highly recommended by the principal wine and spirit merchants throughout the Kingdom.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON & SONS, LTD., Millings and Brick Engineers,

Castleton Foundry, Armley, Leeds, England.

Manufacturers of Plastic Brickmaking Machinery. Among the specialties of this well-known firm is the No. 1A Pugmill Brickmaking Machine. — This machine is of very massive construction and is capable of a production of 40,000 bricks and upwards per day of 10 hours. Similar to their other machines of this type, it can be supplied either with or without crushing rollers, and hoist. The shafts are all of steel, bearings of gun metal, and the

thrust is specially designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the very large output of which this machine is capable. The knives and worm are easily changed, and notwithstanding the large capacity of this machine the wear and tear is extremely small. The crushing rollers are easily adjusted and are made of a special mixture of hard tough metals. The cutting table used in connection with this machne may be a double hand cutter or a patent automatic table of which they are the sole makers. Power required for driving-from 45 brake H.P., but this varies according to the nature of the clay which is being operated upon. Weight: 17 tons, approximately. Shipping measurement: 775 cubic feet, approximately. Design subject to alteration without notice.



WILLIAM ARNOTT & CO., Coatbridge Boiler Works, COATBRIDGE, near GLASGOW, Scotland.

The productions of the firm of William Johnston & Sons are becoming gradually better known, as the perfectness and durability of their output are being recognized. The new Canadian tariff offers special terms to Canadians and under this inducement it would be desirable by parties interested in this trade to write for terms and prices to William Johnson & Sons, Limited, Castleton Foundry, Armley, Leeds. England. Prize medals Inventions, 1885. Liverpool, 1886. Architectural Society, 1885. Adelaide, Melbourne, 1888. Edinburgh, 1887. Brickworks at Leeds and Skipton. Telegraphic address-"Ronksley, 1890. Leeds telephone, No. 387. Armley,"

MR. A. E. HAWORTH.

A clothes line rope so manufactured as to be free from stretch, while at the same time possessing the pliability necessary in its successful use in so far as giving or yielding to the pressure of the clothes pins, has been a long-looked for and much desired article of the household. In another page of this Journal may be seen the advertisement of Mr. A. E. Haworth, Bell street, Bolton, England. The rope therein advertised is made by a new process, embracing automatic machinery, which combines in its manufacture the two necessary elements of strength and freedom, from

In these days of keen stretching. world-wide competition and daily announcements of new and improved machinery and articles of every known description it behooves the ordinary observer to keep pace with progress by every means whereby time and trouble may be saved. A clear head must be free from worry. The clothes line now in use must be either perfect as regards the above-mentioned features, or else form a constant worry to whoever has to do with it, and most of mankind are either directly or indirectly subject to its caprices and whims in doing the wrong thing at the right time. The fine cotton rope suitable for clothes lines advertised by Mr. Haworth is put up in balls, 365 yards, 10s 1d; 180 yards, Also put up in single lines with 55. iron rings: 12 yards, 4s 3d per doz. lines; 24 yards, 8s 6d per doz. lines. Write for special terms to Canadians under the new tariff, to A. E. Haworth, Rope Maker (by new automatic machinery), Bell Street, Bolton, Eng.

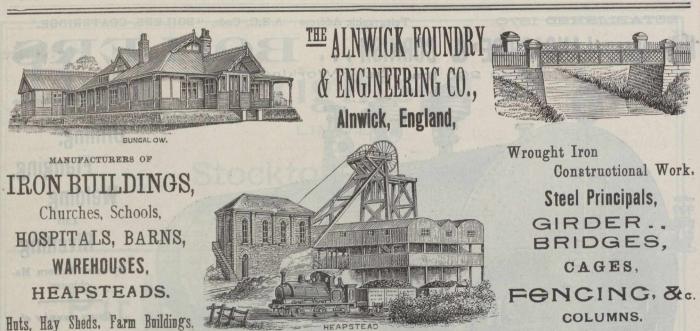
R. & C. J. CRUICKSHANK.

Messrs. R. & C. J. Cruickshank, biscuit manufacturers, whose works are on Lambhill street, Glasgow, Scotland, were first established in 1848 and for over half a century their dragon's-head trade mark has been favorably known all over the world. They have just issued a special export price list, designed primarily for the Colonies and hope, under the new preferential tariff, to secure an increasing share of Canada's biscuit trade. Their biscuits are put up in one and twopound tins, and in square tins of 7 lbs. to 9 lbs. Up to this weight the price is quoted by the dozen. Above this weight, n tins of 14 lbs., 28 lbs., and 56 lbs., and in barrels of 40 to 80 lbs., the price is quoted by the hundredweight. In ordering for export it is necessary to say whether the tins require to be soldered or not. Seventy varieties are offered to the Colonial trade, from the cheapest lunch biscuit at 25s 6d per cwt. up to the most expensive cocoanut drop at 152s per cwt. But the average sorts run from 30s to 60s in large quantities and at these prices should sell well in this country. At all events R. & C. J. Cruickshank will be glad to hear from Canadian houses dealing in this class of goods, and will forward catalogues and full particulars to intending customers on application. Their London agent is Henry W. Wood, 71 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

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 440.)

Collections of postage stamps, free; Colleges, articles for, see Philosophical Instruments; Collodion, for photographers' use, 20 p.c.; Colchicum seed, see Seeds; Colcothar, see item Oxides; Cologne, color in pulp, 25 p.c.; Cologne water, and perfumed spirits, in bottles, flasks, or other packages, not weighing more than four ounces, 50 p.c.; Cologne water, and perfumed spirits, in bottles, flasks, or packages, weighing more than four ounces each, see Spirits, \$2.40 per proof gal., and 40 p.c.; Colored glass, in sheets, plain, see Glass; Colored glazed paper.35 p.c.; Colours and paints, pulped or ground in oil, N.E.S., see Paints, 25 p.c.; Colouring, butter colouring, if armatta, free : Colouring, non-alcoholic, N.E.S., 20 p.c.: Colouring, containing alcohol, to pay as spirits, see Spirits; Colours, dry. not elsewhere specified, 20 p.c.; Colours, ground in spirits. and all spirit varnishes and lacquers. \$1.121/2 per gal.; Coloured sand, 20

Skirts .

WARNER & CO., LIMITED, Makers SPECIAL PIG IRONS.

under the New Tariff

Brand "WARNER C.S.R."

Special Prices to Canadians

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 Castings, also for Best Puddled Bars.

Brands "H.W." "O.K." "C.P."

For Malleable Castings The brand "C.P." is the Purest English Pig Iron for Malleable Castings in the market. These three brands are all cast in Small Pigs.

Brand "ANCLO-SWEDISH C: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 Castings. It is also suitable for Steel Making.

PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

England.

p.c.; Colza oil, see Oils; Combs, painters' graining combs, 30 p.c.; Combs, for dress and toilet, including mane combs, all kinds, 35 p.c.; Combs, curry combs, as saddlers' hardware, 30 p.c.; Comforters, see Bed Comforters; Commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, 35 p.e.; Communion plate, when imported for the use of churches, comprising flagons, chalices, patens, cruets, and alms dishes, free; Common



Simple.

Perfect Fitting.

Graceful.

NO COMPLICATIONS.

The "ERA."

The "ARIEL." The "ECLIPSE."

These Skirts are made from BARKER & MOODY'S Celebrated Unshrinkable Cycling Costume Cloths, which are manufactured expressly for this purpose.

BARKER & MOODY, Kirkstall LEEDS, Eng. Special rates to Canadians under the New Tariff.



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OFFICE ADDRESS: 81 Murrygate, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

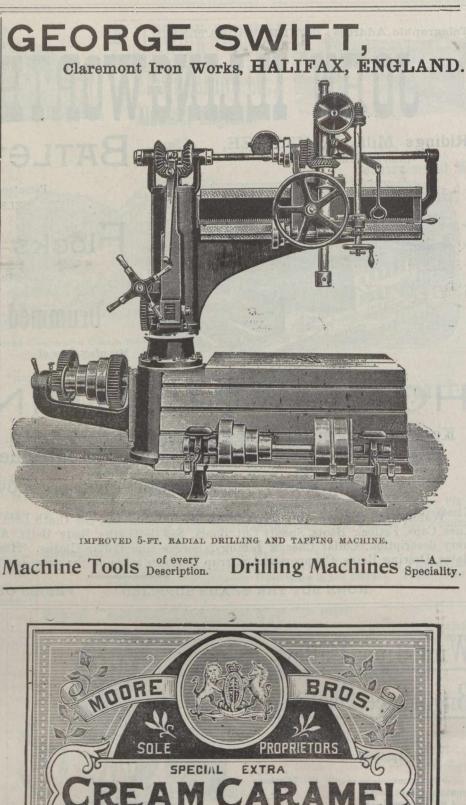
TEL. ADDRESS: FARINA, DUNDEE WORKS :

Commercial Court.

Large Stocks at our Stores in Dundee, of Ruby, Clear and Clouded. Regular shipments received direct from the mines.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

ed iron or steel wire, N.E.S., see Wire; Copper, bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, unmanufactured, in lengths not less than 6 ft., free; Copper bars, rods and sheets, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Copper nails, 30 p.c.; Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories for printing calicos and for no other purposes (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada), free; Copper rivets, 30 p.c.; Copper in bolts, unmanufactured, free; Copper burrs,30 p.c.; Copper, old and scrap, or in blocks, free; Copper tubing, in lengths of not less than 6 feet, not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured, free; Copper tubing, N.E. S., 30 p.c.; Copper tubing, brazen, 30 p.c.; Copper in sheets or subdivisons, shaped or otherwise manufactured, 30 p.c.; Copper sheets, plates or ingots planished or coated, 30 p.c.; Copper sheets, strips or plates not planished, polished or coated, free; Copper ingots or pigs, free; Copper wire, see item Wire; Copper baths, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Copper shells, etc., see Stereotypes, etc.; Copper bath tubs, fitted up in frame or stand of wood, 30 p.c.; Copper, all other manufactures of, N.E.S.,30 p.c.; Copper plates for doors, finished, builders' hardware, 30 p.c.; Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol), free; Copper, subacetate of, dry or verdigris, free; Copper, precipitate of, crude, free; Copper, black oxide of, etc., see Platinum; Copperas, sulphate of iron, free; Copying books, 35 p.c.; Copying presses, as office furniture, 30 p.c.; Copying pencils, 25 p.c.; Corals, see Precious Stones; Cords and tassels of silk or any other material, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Cords, yarn for the manufacture of, see Yarns; Cordage, of all kinds, N. E.S., see Twines; Cordials, medicinal, see Medicines; Cordials other, see Spirits; Corduroy, colored cotton to be rated as cotton fabrics; Coriander seed, see Seeds; Corms, see, Florist Stock; Corn harvesters, 20 p.c.; Corn, "dried or evaporated," 20 p.c.; Corn syrup, see Syrups; Corn, Indian, see Indian Corn; Corn huskers and shellers, 25 p.c.; Corn meal, including the duty on the barrel, 25 cents per brl.; Corn flour, when found to contain all the properties of the corn or corn meal, less the bran and other parts removable by boiling only, and not capable of being used as starch without further change,20 p.c.; Corn meal, when damaged by water in transitu (on appraised value), 20



AM CARA MANUFACTURED BY PATENT PROCESS 19 25314 ÷⊕÷

JOHN STONES. Shiffnall Mill,

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

the New Canadian Tariff.

Also handles a Big Line of Goods, slightly damaged in

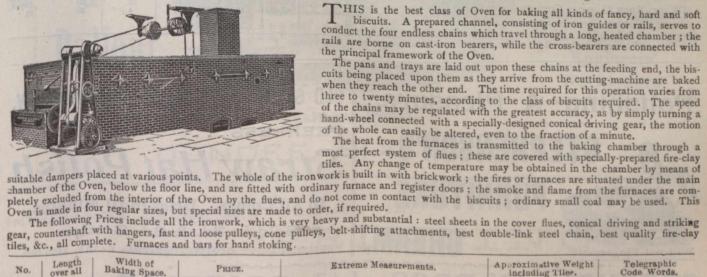
BOLTON, Eng.

process. These are valuable to Departmental Stores, under

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ANDREW GILLESPIE & SONS, ENCINEERS TRAVELLING CHAIN OVEN PATENT Complete with Conical Driving and Striking Gear.



THIS is the best class of Oven for baking all kinds of fancy, hard and soft biscuits. A prepared channel, consisting of iron guides or rails, serves to conduct the four endless chains which travel through a long, heated chamber ; the rails are borne on cast-iron bearers, while the cross-bearers are connected with

No.	Length over all	Width of Baking Space.	PRICE.	Extreme Measurements, Approximative Weight including Tiles.	Telegraphic Code Words.
1 2 3 4	Ft. 24 30 36 47 44 50	Ft. Ins. 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9	Wan and J	Ft. Ft. Ins. Cwt. 24 long, 10 3 wide, 8 6 high. 204 30 10 3 8 6 122 35 10 3 8 6 240 40 10 3 8 6 240	Alliance Allied Alligate Allow



FLANGED COMPLETE BY HYDRAULIC MACHINERY AT ONE HEAT.

The Leeds Forge Company,

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.

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

Agent: Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, 12 Seymour Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.

p.c.; Corn, pop corn, 1/2 cent per lb. and 35 p.c.; Corn, canned, see Vegetables; Corn cob pipes, tobacco, 35 p.c.; Cornstarch flour, see Starch ; Cornelians, see Precious Stones; Cork pullers, to pay according to material; Cork pressers, pay according to material; Cork buoys, covered with cotton duck and bound with rope, 35 p.c.; Corks, and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork bark, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Cork soles, finished as part of boots, etc., 25 p.c.; Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured, free; Corkscrews, according to material; Cork drawers, according to material; Cork matting and carpet, see Oil Cloth; Corn planters, see Agricultural Implements; Corrugated iron flues, see Tubing; Cornice poles and pole ends, brass, 30 p.c.; Cornwall or china stone, ground or unground, free; Corsets, cotton, silk or linen,35 p.c.; Corsets, steel for, see Corset Steel in Steel.

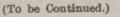
NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Dividend per year.	Share par value.	paid per Share.	quotat	tions
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance. Guarante: Co. of North America	25,000	3%-6mos. 5-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	\$50 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 50	107½ 113½ 	
BRITISH AND FORBIGNQuotations o	n the Lo	ndon Marke	t, July 27, 1	901. Market v	alue p. p'd	ap sh.
Alliance Assur		88. p.s.	20	2 1-5	91/4	934
Atlas	24,000	24 p.s. 25	50 20	6	£24½	£251/2
British and Foreign Marine	67,000 21,500		20	2	17½	18½ 36 7-1
Caledonian			50	5	451%	461%
Guardian Fire and Life	200,000	9	10	5	83/1	91/4
Imperial Fire	60,000	25	20	5	221/2	281/2
		and the second				3%.
Lancashira Fire	136,493	D	20	2	31/4	
Lancashire Fire	136,493	8	814	11	31/4 1/2	3/4 :
Lancashire Fire	136,493	8 22	814 25	114	17 1/2	18 -
Lancashire Fire Lion Fire London and Lancashire Fire	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862	8 22 20	81 <u>4</u> 25 25	1% 2% 12%	17 49	18 -
Lancashire Fire Lion Fire London and Lancashire Fire London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 \$5,862 10,000	8 22 20 10	814 25 25 25 10	1% 2% 12% 2	17 49 8	18 - 50 81/2
Lancashire Fire Lion Fire London and Lancashire Fire London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 \$5,862 10,000 391,752	8 222 20 10 90	814 25 25 10 8t.	1% 2% 12% 2	17 49 8 44	18 50 81/15
Lancashire Fire. Lion Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life. Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life.	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 \$5,862 10,000 391,752 30,000	8 22 20 10 90 *22	814 25 25 10 8t. 100	134 234 1236 2 2 2 10	17 49 8 44 73	18 50 81/1 45 75
Lancashire Fire Lion Fire London and Lancashire Fire London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life Liv, & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life Northern Fire and Life North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 \$5,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000	3 22 20 10 90 *22 308.p.s.	814 25 25 10 8t. 100 25	114 214 1214 2 2 10 614	17 49 8 44 73 36½	18 50 81/2 45 75 371/3
Lancashire Fire. Lion Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life. Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life Norwich Union Fire.	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000 11,000	3 22 20 10 90 €22 308.p.s. *33 %	814 25 25 10 8t. 100 25 100	114 274 1274 2 2 10 614 12	¹ / ₂ 17 49 8 44 73 36 ¹ / ₂ 110	18 50 81/2 45 75 371/3
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Lancashire Fire. Lion Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life. Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life. Norwich Union Fire. Phenix Fire. Royal Insurance Fire and Life	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000 11,000 53,776 125,234	5 22 20 10 90 *221 305.p.s. *333 \$5 583	814 25 25 10 8t. 100 25 100 50 20	1% 2% 12% 2 2 10 6% 12 5	^{1/2} 17 49 8 44 73 36 ¹ / ₂ 110 \$38 47 ¹ / ₂	18 50 81/5 75 371/6
Lancashire Fire Lion Fire London and Lancashire Fire London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life Northern Fire and Life North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life North Brit. Fire	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000 110,000 53,776 125,234 240,000	22 22 20 10 90 *221 305.p.s. *3336 35 5536 85 6d p. s.	814 25 25 10 8t. 100 25 100 50 20 100	114 274 1274 2 2 10 614 12	^{1/2} 17 49 8 44 73 36 ¹ / ₂ 110 \$38 \$	18 50 81/1 5 45

STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN. - Montreal Quotations Aug. 5, 1991.

Ltd.

Amount |

Canada



*Excluding periodical cash bonus.







NORMANBY, Near MIDDLESBROUGH, ENG.

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

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

For all further particulars apply as above.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.



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1387 Special terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff. And all kinds of HOISTING MACHINERY. Designs & Betlinates on application.

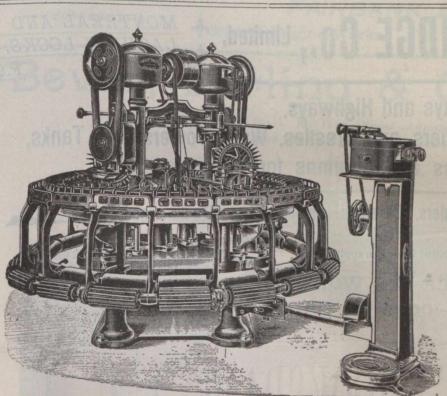


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Noble Wool Combing Machines, Lister Wool Combing Machines, Hand Wool Scouring Machines. Self-Acting Wool Scouring Machines, Hot and Cold Air Wool Drying Machines, Back Washing Machinery of every Description, Grease Presses on Screw or Hydraulic Principle,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



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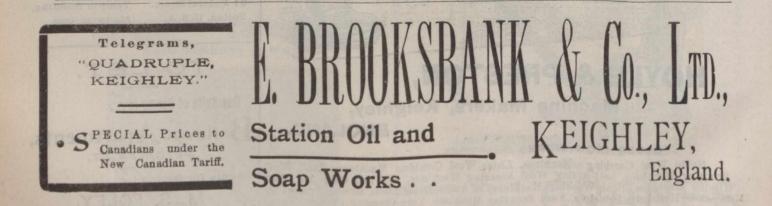
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Piers and Trestles, Water Towers and Tanks, Roofs, Girders, Beams and Columns for Buildings,

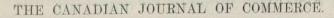
A large Rolled Steel Beams, Girders, Channels. Angles, Tees, Z Bars and Plates

Tables, giving Sizes and Strength of Rolled Beams on application.

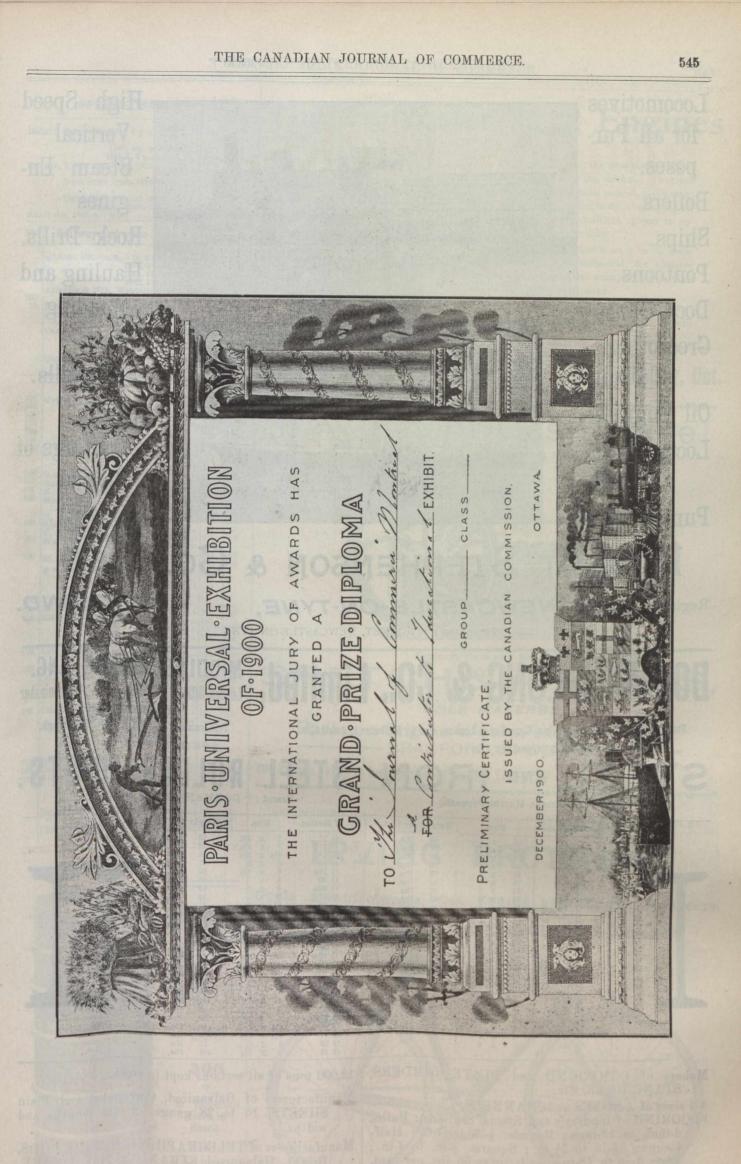
Post Office Address: MONTREAL. OFFICE AND WORKS AT LACHINE LOCKS, (DOMINION STATION, C. T. Ry.)



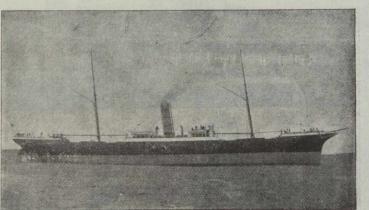








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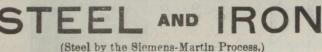
ROBERT STEPHENSON & CO., LTD.,

Registered Offices: NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

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Stock Yards at Works and Nine Elms Lane, London, also at Melbourne, Australia. MANUFACTURERS OF



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	No, of Section.	Size.	Weight per foot.	No. of Section	Size.	Weight per foot. (
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Makers of COMPOUND and PLATE GIRDERS, | STANCHIONS, Etc.

All sizes of ANGLES and CHANNELS.

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12,000 tons of all sections kept in stock.

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STEEL WIRE FOR ROPES.

Brand :

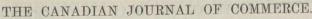
Locomotives

SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. 200-

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Tudhoe Ironworks,-Spennymoor, Durham, England. MANUFACTURERS OF

MILD STEEL PLATES AND SHEETS

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IARGEST PLATES IN THE TRADE.

Steel Bars, Angles, Tees, Hoops, Strips, Single Round Edge Tyre Bars for Carriages, Vans, and Omnibuses, &c.

ALL STEEL MADE BY SIEMENS' ACID PROCESS. Of the Highest Quality.

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STEEL, "WEARDALE STEEL." IRON BARS, "WEARDALE." TUDHOE BEST SCRAP "TUDHOE CROWN and DIAMOND T."

PIG IRON.

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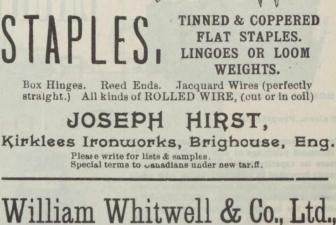
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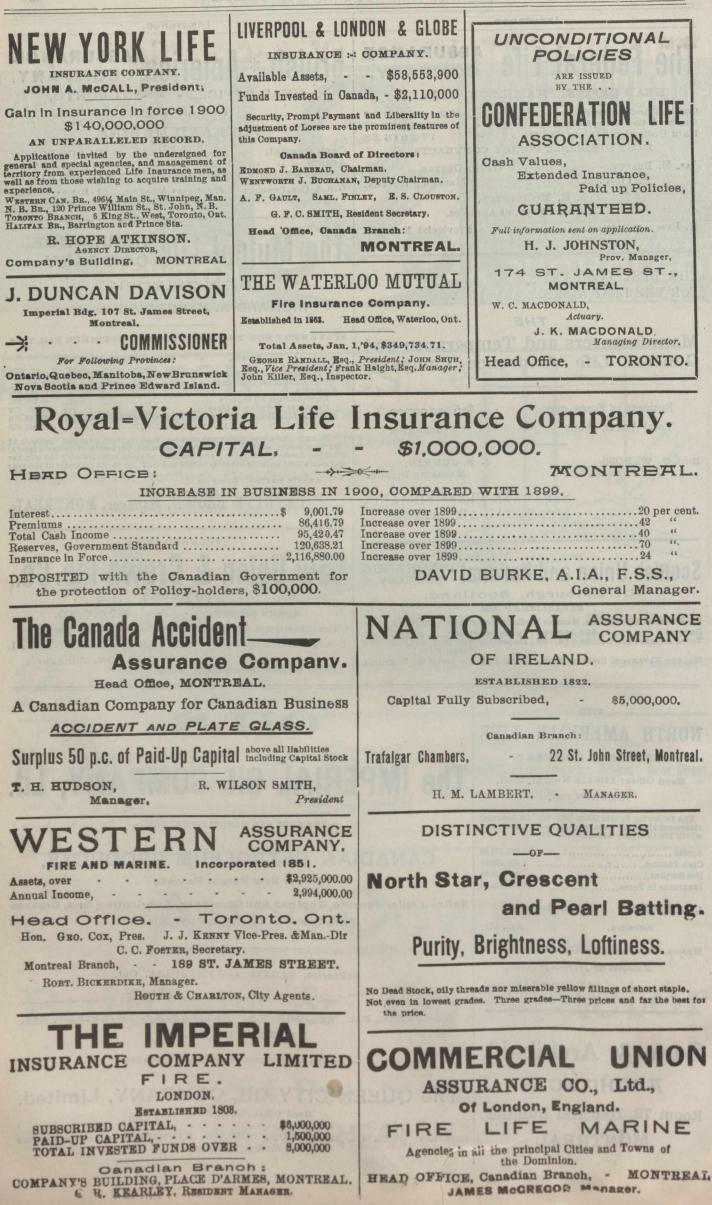




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