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## Commercial Summang．

［这 Serchants，Manufacturers and other business ven should bear in mand that the ＂Journal of Commerce＂will not accept ad－ sertisernents through any agents not specialby in its employ．Its circulation－extending to all parts of the Lominuon－renders it the best advertising medium in Canada－equal to all others combined，while its rates do not include hearoy commassions．
－Hamilton meat－cutters held a meeting on the market racently，and decided to organize for the express purpose of fighting the Morris and Swift Companies，which have located there．
－The two by－laws voted on recently in Mount Forest，Ont．，resulted as fol－ lows：－For loan of $\$ 20,0$（1）to car－ riage factory， 300 ；against， 29 ．For loan of $\$ 12,000$ to moulding factory， 290；against， 38.
－Collingwood Schreiber，Deputy Minister of Railways，says the Inter－ colonial cannot get cars enough to meet the demands of the business of fering this summer．This applies to the passenger and freight depart－ ments．The revenue for last month made an excellent start for the new fiscal year．

A Paris paper states it has good au－ thority for announcing that the Min－ ister of Finance，M．Rouvier，proposes to balance the budget by the early is－ sue of a loan，and that a law to that effect will be presented to Parliament in October．The amount of the loan， according to this paper，will be \＄260，－ 000,000 ．
－It is reported from Ottawa that the commissioner who has been appointed by the Dominion Government to inves－ tigate into the alleged tobacco com－ bine，will hold the first business ses－ sion in Ottawa on Septepmber 4th． From there the commisuioner will pro－ ceed to Windsor，where evidence will be heard．Subsequent sittings will be held at London，Hamilton，Toronto， Montreal and Quebec．

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-Mr. J. D. King, a well-known Toronto merchant, and head of the J. D. King, Shoe Company, Limited, is dead.
-One of the largest transactions in timber limits that has taken place in Ottawa in recent years was concluded recently when the W. C. Edwards Company purchased from the Arthur Hill Company of Michigan a big limit in the Temiscaming region, which is said to contain some of the best timber in Canada. The purchase price is in the neighborhood of $\$ 300,000$.
-A meeting of the cr:ditors of W. J. Hill, Toronto, who recently assigned, is to be held this week. It is expected that the liabilities will amount to about $\$ 20,000$. Of this amount some $\$ 14,000$ is owing to Montreal firms, the bal ance being Ontario d:bts. The assets are figured out as about equal to the liabilities, and it is expected that Mr . Hill will make an effort to arrange a compromise.
-The U. S. State Department has made public a report from United States Consul Winter at Annaberg, dated July 19, showing the commerce of the world for 1901, according to German statistics. The total imports and exports trade of all countries is given as approximately $\$ 23,800,000,000$. Great Britain with her colonies, heads the list, with the great total of nearly $\$ 7,000,000,000$. Germany is placed second with $\$ 2,618,000,000$, and the Unit=d States third with $\$ 2,118,200,000$

The contemplated improvements on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, embracing reduction of grades and curvatures, will not be comemnced until next year, the en gineers of the company will be engaged during the winter working out details. The idea is to reduce the gradients and cut off curvatures, curtailing the schedule from the Atlantic to the Pacific so as to make the run within 70 hours, and increasing the haulage power of the locomotives by at least 25 per cent.
-The anti-Japanese legislation of the British Columbia Legislature of last session will be disallowed in the near future. The Japanese Government is reported to be indignant at the uncompromising attitude of the legislators of the Pacific province. Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General for Canada, bas by instructions from Baron Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, protested against the action of British Columbia, and appeals to the Canadian Government to have these obnoxious laws disallowed at an early date. It is pointed out that the Japanese are practically debarred from the enjoyments of rights and privileges granted to all other aliens in the province. It is held also that the immigration law recently enacted proves not only disadvantageous to Japanese subjects, but is contrary to the Canadian Constitution. The Japanese Government are extremely surprised at such action being taken in view of the severe restrictions imposed by them since 1900 upon the immigration of their people.
-In a communication dated Pietermariztburg, July 19,Mr J. G. Jardine, Canadian Commissioner in South Africa, states:-"The English and South African shipping ring-a tremendous power here-binds all importers to send their stuff by steamship companies inside the combine under a penalty of forfeiting a ten per cent. rebate. This means a very serious loss to British exporters, as ve sels via Hamburg and New York charge thirty to forty per cent. less than the combination. As a consequence large orders go to the United States and Germany. When a Canadian direct line to Cape Town and Natal is an accomplished fact, and if Canadians adopt some of their neighbors' methods of advertising their goods throughout Soutn Africa, Canadian exports will largely increase." Mr. Jar dine points out that, while Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers import oak sole from the United States and England, tanners in South Africa use wattle bark. He asks that the attention of manufacturers there be drawn to this fact.

Telegrams, "ARTESIAN," Manchester.


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#### Abstract

-The Eastern Townships Mining and Smelting Company, capital $\$ 1000,000$ in two hundred thousand five-dollar shares, ha: been organized. The headquarters of the company are at Sherbrooke, Que., and the objects are to $d$ velop the copper industry in the Eastern Townships, and also to build a smelter in the town of Sherbrooke. At a meeting held a few days ago in Sherbrooke, and attend, d by most of the leading men of the district, it was pointed out that there were no less than 59 partially developed properties within a radius of 35 miles of Sherbrooke. At present ore from the Eastern Townships had to be sent to the smelter at Staten Island, N.Y., where it cost $\$ 4.65$ per ton freight alone, whereas arrangements had been made with local railways to bring the ore to Sherbrooke at an average cost of about 75 cents a ton, thus effecting a saving of $\$ 4$ per ton. It is expected that both the Federal and Provincial Governments will $\mathbf{r}$ ®nder some assistance to the company. A Boston mining man pres nt at the meeting, Mr. Norton, stated that there was more mineral wealth within a radius of forty miles of Sherbrooke than in the whole of the British Columbia Boundary district. A site for the smelter has been presented the company.

The revised figures giving the salient features of Canada's foreign trade for the fiscal year 1901-02 have been made public by the Customs Department, Ottawa. On the basis of total imports and exports, the aggregate was $\$ 423,910,444$, an increa e of $\$ 37,007,287$ compared with the previous year.


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The total imports amounted last y:ar to $\$ 212,270,158$, a gain f $\$ 21=54$ C 33 as compared with the year previous. The value of our total exports was $\$ 211,640,286$, showing an excess of $\$ 15,152$, , 54 over $1900-01$. There was an excess of total imports over total exports last year of $\$ 629,872$. The total imports for consumption were $\$ 202,791,595$, as against $\$ 181,237,988$ in 1901, an increase of $\$ 21,553,607$. Of the imports for consumption, $\$ 118,657,496$ were dutiable and $\$ 84,134,099$ were free. The increase in dutiable imports over 1901 was $\$ 12,687,740$. Free imports show an excess of $\$ 8,865,867$ compared with 1901. The customs duty collected amounted to $\$ 32,425,532$, or $\$ 3,318,553$ more than in the previous year. Canada's aggregate trade with Great Britain, on the basis of imports for consumption and exports, amounted to $\$ 166,524,283$. Compared with 1901 it shows an increase of $\$ 18,177,163$. Our aggregate trade on the same basis with the United States amounted to $\$ 190,376,982$, whicn was $\$ 7,509,744$ more than the preceding year. Our imports from Britain of dutiable goods for consumption were $\$ 53,062,564$, and of free goods $\$ 14,143,498$. In 1901 our imports of dutiable goods for consumption amounted to $\$ 31,868,310$, and free goods to $\$ 11,097,818$. Our imports of dutiale goods from the United States reached $\$ 68,922,500$ last year, and free goods $\$ 60,879,347$. A year ago our imports of dutiable goods were $\$ 62,823,061$, and free goods, $\$ 53,148,031$. Compared with 1901 this is an increase of $\$ 18,576,324$. Our exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain amounted to $\$ 109,347,345$, which exceeds last year by $\$ 16,489,820$. Last year, of Canadian produce $\$ 66,567,784$

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what to the United States, as again $\mathrm{t} \$ 67,983,673$ in the year previous. Last year $\$ 8,424,693$ was collected in duties on British imports, and $\$ 15,155,136$ on duties from the United States.

Fire Insuranc Decisions.-An insurance policy, in form a standard fire policy, contains the glause: "If fire occurs the insured shall give immediate notice of loss." A rider attached to the policy, and made a part thereof, provided that "this insurance covers loss by lightning, tornado, clclon's, or wind storms." H:ld, that the policy did not require immediate notice of loss by a eyclone. Epiphany Roman Catholic Church vs, German Ins. Co., 91 N. W. Rep (S. D.), 332-Comp. Laws, section 3104, declar:s that no policy of in urance shall be forfeited by non-payment of any premium note umless the insurer shall, not l:ss than thirty days prior to its maturity, mail the insured a notice, informing the insured of his right, at his own election, to pay in full and keep the policy in force, or to terminate the insurance by surr ndering the policy and paying the part of the premium earned. On December 10 , 1895, defendant company sent plaintiff a notice that his
certain note for in urance would be due on January 2 1896, authorizing him to sind a draft or postoffice order for the amount stated, and that payment would be duly receipted, and adding: "Do not fail to be prompt, as you cannot recover in case of loss after the note becomes due until the same is paid." Held, that the notice was insufficient, and the policy was in force on April 27, 1896, when a loss occurred. Epiphany Roman Catholic Church vs. German Ins. Co., 91 N. W. Rep. (S. D.), 332.-Application for insurance by the secretary and treasurer of plaintiff corporation was "by Epiphany Church for insurance on church building," and the reply to the questions: "Are you sole owner? What kind of title? Explain fully,"stated: "Yes; according to church rules." The policy stated that defendant insured "the trustees of Epiphany Church." In making the application said officers acted as truste's for plaintiff, which at that time was the owner and in possession of the property, which was mortgaged; the legal title to the realty on which the church was situated being in the name of the bishop of the diocese, under the rules of the church. Held, that as the only

## The Improved Long Saw Grinding Machine

A. Suaplow e "Co, Lumien, SHEFFIELD,

ENGLAND


ESTABLISHED 1869.

## Bottled Beer and Stout FOREXPORT.



## The "Compass" Brand

Bass \& Co.'s Pale and Light Bitter Ales, and Gulnness's Extra Forelgn Stout.

Also Exporters of Mineral Waters Devonshire Ciderand Apecially Blended Scotch and Irish Whiskies, guaranteed Five Years old. Buy ing Agents wantedWest Coast Africa United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

# KIRK \& CO., <br> SHUTTLE <br> And Bobbia Makers and General MILL FURNISHERS. 

## SPECIALITIES.

SHUTTLES, Shuttle Pegs Oak-tanned PickingBands. Buffalo and Leather Pickers. Leather Bumpers, Strapping, etc.

## - <br> Cob Wall Works, BLACKBURN, Eng.



Special Rates to Canadians under the Now Preferential Tariff.
reasonable inference was that there was a mutual mistake in writing the name of the insured as it appeared in the policy, the representations did not avoid the policy, but it was the duty of the court to reform it to express the real intention. Epiphany Roman Catholic Church vs. German Ins. Co., 91 N. W. Rep. (S. D.), 332.
-Tne rapid growth of Manitoba is thus referred to by a party just back from a general tour of that country:This time next year western Manitoba will have'a few more thriving towns than it has at present, and these places will be found along the new Forest extension of the C. P. R. Although the towns have hardly been decided upon the boom has already commenced and the residents of each place are doing their best to make their town the leading point on the new road. It is an excellent year for these towns to start, and they will receive great encouragement from the bountiful crop that is about to be harvested. Not only have the farmers along the Forest branch a erop that will average 30 bushels to the acre, but it is estimated that at the present time there are 60,000 bushels of last year's wheat still in their granaries. One noticeable feature of the crop is the amount of sixrowed wheat grown in that district. The heads are well filled out, and the yield will be a larger one than heretofore known in that country. At present the five leading towns along the line are known by the names of Wheat-

[^0]land, Bradwardine, Parr's Siding, Kenton and Lenore. At each of these places elevators are being built by the Ogilvies, the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg Elevator Company. Enterprising residents of each place, who probably hope some time to be prominent citizens of these future cities, have constructed temporary frame buildings, and put up tents for the purpose of conducting business of diffierent kinds. The road will not be ready for the inspection of the Government for some weeks yet, but it is being rapidly pushed towards completion. The Winnipeg Elevator Company has built twenty new elevators this year at the following points:-Maripolis, Barlingford, Crystal City, Mather, Gainsboro', Frobisher, Milestone, Yellow Grass, Belle Plains and Grand Coulee, and have under construction at the present time elevators at Burrows, Pendennis, Wheatland, Bradwardine, Kenton and Lenore, making sixteen in all. The names of the other four sites will not be given out until construction starts.

What is said to be the largest automobile in the world, and the largest combined harvester as well, is now at work on a big ranch in Central California, where it is being used in cutting 40,000 acres of barley. The big machine, says a Los Angeles, Cal., report, consists of a traction en$g$ ne capable of handling seventy-five tons, and which takes the place of sixty horss; a header or mowing machine, which cuts a swath thirty-six feet, and a threshing ma chine, all complete. The thrashing machine and header

## SASH WEIGHTS

## N"W

Manufactured for the Canadian Market under the New Tariff, by

## C. H. Taylor \& Son, CYOLOPS FOUNDRY. <br> LEEDS, ENGLAND.

## DESSICATED COCOANUT.

JOHN SHORE \& SON, 39 Old Hall 8t.,

Codes :
A.B.C. 4th Edition. LIEBER'S, PRIVATE.

# TARTARIC AND CITRIC ACID. Cream of Tartar, Salipetre. 

Cream of Tartar and Tartaric Acid Substitutes-Specially Manufactured for Baking Powder and Self-raising Flour Makers, Bakers and Confectioners, and Mineral Water Factories.

## The Liverpool Chemical Company, Limited,

> E4 Stamley sureet,LIVITMPMOII。

AGENTS :
JOHN W. BICKLE \& GREENING, Hamilton, Canada.
are run by a 30 -hor:e power engine, entirely separate from the traction machine, save that they both get steam from the same boiler. The apparatus moves over the ground at different speeds, according to the thickness of the crop, while all the time the header and thrasher are going at full speed, whether the grain be thick or thin. The average speed is three and on -half miles an hour and 100 acres a day can be thrashed by the machine. The drive wheels of this monster traction engine are eight feet in diameter, and have tires 48 inches wide, on which are ridges an inch and a half high. Eight men are employed on the thrasher. Half a minute after the header starts to work the thrashed grain begins to fall into the casks at the other side from where it is cut, while the straw falls into a cart behind. The heads are carried away from the header by a drap r, or moving belt, 48 inches wide. They are carried through a colander, which breaks the beard from the barley and shells it at the same time, then by a
narrow belt through two cleaners, and finally to a bin, from which it is sacked. The sacks are sewed and set aside as fast as filled. When twelve sacks have been filled they are allowed to slide off the cart on which they are stacked to the ground. Likewise when the straw cart is full it is dumped. This giant automobile is 66 feet long and half as wide, weighing over a hundred tons. It uses oil as fuel, necessitating the use of four horses to haul oil and the water for the boiler as it travels around large areas.
-Canada exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th last living animals valued in the aggregate at $\$ 13$,739,113 . Of this sum $\$ 10,704,875$ went to Great Britain, $\$ 2,168,349$ to the United States, and $\$ 865,889$ to other countries. The mother country, therefore, took from us nearly five times as much live stock at did the United States. The last financial year was a record-breaker in regard to ex-

# Groves \& Whitnall, Ltd, BREWERS \& BOTTLERS, 

Regent Rd. Brewery, ${ }^{\text {Globe Bottling Works, }} \|$ Alexan dra Brewery, Salford, Eng. Salford, Eng. Manchester, Eng.

Shippers of EXPORT ALES and STOUTS in Cask or Bottle, Cbampagne Ginger Ale and other Specialities.

## HgTABLTERED 1887.

 Eabeolutoly the finest Motor Cyclo made. Simplest to Manipulato. and absence of viate. A perfectly balanced machine, onsuring easy gieering

gamuraciureb by the

## LEEDS MOTOR EXPERTS,

WALKER BROS., "primo"<br>Meanwood Road, LEEDS, Eng.

## A. Kinghorn \& Co.,

## Phœnix Ironworks, Millwood, TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.



Single Action Power Squaring shearc.

Cacadians have $331 / 3$ per cent in their favor by purchasing these Machines, under the New Canadian Tariff.
ports of live animals. In 1868 exports under this head were $\$ 2,010,595$, and in 1900 they totalled $\$ 12,201,595$, and in $1901 \$ 11,693,922$. Last year's figures are $\$ 1,537,518$ ahead of the best year ever previously experienced. Our export of horned cattle reached its highest value last year, being $\$ 10,633,819$, or $\$ 1,599,257$ in excess of 1901. Great Britain was the market for $\$ 9,742,738$ worth of Canadian cattle, being the largest amount for this class of stock she ever took from us in any one year. The nearest approach to this was in 1891 , when cattle valued at $\$ 8,425,396$ went over the sea. Our exports of horses seem to fluctuate considerably. Last year the total was $\$ 1,457,173$, or $\$ 548,000$ more than for the previous year. Of this number $\$ 434,755$ went to Great Britain, $\$ 345,448$ to the United States and $\$ 676,970$ to other countrizs. The latter ex $\rightarrow$ pression probably means South Africa, for a large number of Canadian horses were shipped there on account of the war. Our total exports of Canadian sheep amounted to $\$ 1,483,526$, showing a falling off of $\$ 142,176$ compared with the previous year. The reduction was in the number sent to the United States and other countries. To the former we shipped $\$ 908,892$, as against $1,158,069$ in 1901. Great Britain received from us $\$ 525,336$ worth of sheep, or $\$ 90,000$ worth more than for the year previous.
-A report to the Department of Agriculture from London, Eng., states that a shipment of various apples and peaches, sent by the United States Government, had just been received. The peaches were unwrapped and packed in carriers. On the whole the fruit was in good condition, with the exception of one or two cases that had been
frozen right through. Some unwrapped California plums on the same ship were in the came condition. Prices averaged about seven shillings per carrier, which was deemed a good figure. An experimental shipment of early apples by Grimsby growers was sent from Montreal for Glasgow in the Kastalia recently. The fruit was transported from Grimsby in a refrigerator car; kept the same way during a few days' stay in Montreal, and loaded into a cold-storage chamber on the steamer with little exposure to the outside atmosphere. It should, therefore, arrive at Glasgow in perfect condition. Mr. McNeill, acting head of the fruit branch of the Agricultural Department, watched over the progress of the shipment through Canada, and Mr. W. A. Mackinnon will receive the fruit when it raches Glasgow. In addition to the shipment from Grimsby, a carload of apples was sent from London, Brighton and Trenton.
-Louisville, Ky., advices of recent date, state that Charles D. Gates, president and general manager of the Turner, Day, and Woolworth Handle Company, has returned from New York, where he conferred with capitalists who are promoting a $\$ 25,000,000$ trust to take in all the axe manufactories, handle manufactories, and grindstone factories in that country and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management. "Plans for the formation of the trust have been perfected, and arrangements have already been made to take over the larger plants, though the deal may not be finally consummated for several months. Men of great wealth are interested in the project, which is to be financed by a big New York trust

# J. SHIIPMAN \& CCU. 

Attercliffe Steel Works and Wire Mills, SHEFFIELD,


Paragon Umbrella W re, Rope Wire, Needle Wire, Music Wire, Steel Wire of every Description.

# JOHN H. THOM, 

Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England.


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

Special Fstimates under the Now Canadian Preo forential Tariff.

Telegra hic Address :-"MESH," Manchester.

## The Yorishire Wire Cloon Company,

Flour and Rice Mill Furnishers, Silk Merchants. Wire Weavers, Brush Makers, Hietal Pertorators, \&c.

Victoria Wire Works, Commercial Street, Kpotı Mill, MANCHESTER, ENG.
F.O.B. MANCHESTER.

## Manganesé

 LUMP, IINE and GROUND.
## EVERITT \& CO.,

40 Ohapel Street, Liverpool, England.
company. An offer of $\$ 1,000,000$ has been made for the Turner, Day, and Woolworth plant, but Mr. Gates refused to discuss the matter further than to state:- "You can say that such a deal is on. A proposition has been made to this company, but as for discussing the matter in detail or its probable outcome, I cannot do so." It is stated on good authority that matters have so far progressed that options have been given on most of the plants desired.
-In a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce Mr. J. S. Larke, commercial agent for Canada in Australia, gives the statistics of Australian trade for the year 1901, the figures being as follows:-

| New S. Wales | £26,928,218 | £27,351,124 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Victoria | 18,927,340 | 18,646,097 |
| Queensland.. | 6,386,208 | 9,249,366 |
| S. Anstralia.. | 7,371,588 | 8,010,934 |
| W. Australia. | 6,454,171 | 8,515,623 |
| Tasmania | 1,969,577 | 2,916,656 |
| Total Commonwealth | £ 63,438,520 | £ 74,689,600 |
| New Zealand. | 8,739,633 | 12,881,424 |
| Total Australia.. | £ $72,178,153$ | £ $87,571,224$ |

Last year Australia's crop was less than the previous year by $12,300,000$ bushels, or 22.4 per cent. Mr. Lark

## ${ }^{66}$ Su11" Ventilating Fans

Highest Efficiency, Strength and Lightness
made fentirely of WROUGHT OR MALLEABLE IRON.

> For Vertilating, Drying and
> all Cooling Purposes


# Ice-Making Machinery 

FOR ALL

## Refrigerating Purposes.

# Benj! Goodfellow, Limited, 

HYDE, near MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.


#### Abstract

further states that the sale of Canadian hard wheat flours is making progress in New South Wales, but there is a considerable trade in inferior grades in the South Sea Islands, which as yet Canada has not touched. The trade is unaffected by duties.


-A report from Jackson, Ky., has it that the large boundary land situated in Breathett and Knott counties, Kentucky, embracing 129,000 acres, belonging to the Broathett Coal, Iron and Lumber Company, has been sold through Mrs. Helen B. Lansdown, of Covington, Ky., the largest stockholder, to Canadian capitalists. This, the report adds, is the only tract of land in Kentucky containing over 100,000 acres in one continuous boundary. It was patented under a special Act of the Legislature, and the law was repealed the following session. Before and since that time, but 200 acres of land could be "taken up" or patented by one person. Lawyers have paised favorably upon the title. Among them are the Hon. John G. Carlisle, former Governor Stevenson, former Appellate Judge James, and Judge James P. Tarvin. Their opinion has been sustained by a recent decre of the Court of Appeals, written by Judge H. Paynter. This valuable property extends 35 miles through the eastern part of Kentucky, and is underlaid with fine cannel coal and iron ore, and has the finest virgin timber:, with every indication of oil.
-The serious deficit heretofore reported in the fish pack of North Pacific waters, says a Seattle, Wa:h., despatch, which largely constitutes the salmon supply of the world, becomes more and more apparent. The supply, it is now evident, will be $1,498,912$ cases short for Puget Sound and British Columbia wat als alone, with a total deficit of about $2,000,000$ cases. These figures are based on the reports of the fish experts. Puget Sound, the Columbia River, British Columbia and Alaska waters constitute the
lish waters of the North Pacific, which, strange as it may ssem, give the world the salmon and other canned fish supplies. The combined calmon pack of Puget Sound and British Columbia waters in 1901 was $2,319,912$ cases. The canned pack of 1902, estimated, is:-British Columbia, 521,000 cases, and for Puget Sound, 300,000 . The total pack of salmon for all waters for 1901 was $5,000,000$ cases, the largest catch in the history of the salmon-canning industry. Thres million cases previous to that time repre-

## GEORGE SWIFT, Ltd.,

## Manufacturers or



Tiles for Floor and Wall Decorations, Mosaics and Faience.

## Swan Tile Works,

Lierepol E. En En,

Special prices to Cansdians under the New Tariff.

# AUSTIN \& DODSON, Limited, 

# Spocial $T$ Tool Steel for $^{\text {or }} \mathrm{H}$ igh $S^{\text {Speods. }}$ 

Best Warranted CAST STEEL for Tools of all kinds.
DOUBLE SHEAR, BLISTER, HAMMER and DRIFT Steels.

## MINING TOOL STEEL.

Best CRUCIBLE Cast Steel FILES.

Cambria Works, SHEFFIELD, England.

## LIGHT <br> LIFU CARS.

BEST STHAM CAR ON THH MARKET. KNGLISH-BUILT THROUGHOUT.

MADF IN THREE SIZES.


## FOUR-SEATED Double Phaeton,

The Steam Car Co. House's System Limited. Regibtared Officks :
88 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C., Eng.
sented the annual product. These were the figures for 1898,1899 and 1900.
-The Ottawa Gas Company has raised the rate for fuel gas from $\$ 1$ per 1,000 cubic feet to $\$ 1.10$, at which rate, report has it, it will remain until the cessation of the coal strike, when it is the intention to resume the old rate. The company in an explanatory circular to customers, states:-"Owing to the scarcity of anthracite coal and cons: quent rise in price-which it is hoped will be tem-porary-combined with additional advances in wages and oil used for manufacturing purposes, the Gas Company is compelled to make a slight change in the discount arrangements for fuel gas only, which will, it is thought, meet the necessities of the situation. This alteration will go into effect on October 1 next, and will be as follows:To all customers using gas for fuel purposes only the discount will be 12 per cent., instead of 20 per c:nt., as hereto fore, but to all those using at least 2,000 cubic feet per quarter for lighting purposes an extra discount of 4 per cent. will be given on fuel gas, making the sam: 16 per cent.'
-The Inland Revenue Department has issued a bulletin giving the results of an analysis of 106 standard samples of fertilizers transmitted to the department by the manu facturers or importers, in compliance with the provisions of the law, and of other samples obtained in the open market. The chief analyst states that the number of samples of fertilizers not registered, and therefore illegally sold, amounts to ten, which, compared with eleven similar samples in 1901, do:s not show much improvement. In such cases it has been customary heretofore to warn offending parties, but this does not seem to have the effect of preventing these contraventions of the fertilizers act, and

## R. WHITE \& SON, Widnes, England.


Cable Address:
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A.B.C. \& Universal Mining
Codes.
Engineering Telegraph
Code.
Moreing \& Neal's Code.
A1 Code.


GALVANIZED SHEETS, BAR IRON. AERIAL WIRE ROPEWAYS.

Steel Rails of all Sections. Fish Plates. Bolts. Spikes. Points and Crossings. Steel Sleepers. Wagons for all purposes. Wire Ropes. Pit Headings. Screens. Mining Steel Pulsating Pumps.

## EOCIR ALIEN SOLE MANUFAGTURERS OF

# AlR-HARDENING HIH SPEED TOOL STEEL. 

## The best Steel In the market for Heavy Cuts and High Speeds. Any Tool Smith can easily manipulate it.

## CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

he has to submit for consideration the question as to whether some more severe method of dealing with such in-

Telegrams : " MIOTOR, LEYLAND," ENGLAND.

## HIGHEST AWARDS.

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


## The Lancashire Steam Motor Co.,

 LEYLAND, ENGLAND.EF Special prices to Canadians under the new preferemtial terith
fractions should not be resorted to. According to the opinions expressed by the district analysts, five out of the 85 samples collected have been found to be adulterated, being deficient in available phosphoric acid or other fertilizing constituents, while eight others have been characterized as being "below guarantee." This is not quite such a favorable showing as that of last year.

Chicago insurance men, says the Press, are trying to figure out the eff:ct the new $\$ 120,000,000$ harvester combine will have on their business. They recall the fact that the similar combination of the steel companies lost them nearly $\$ 100,000,000$ in insurance, which is now being carried by the insurance fund of the United States Steel Corporation. Of the principal concerns in the new combine, the McCormick plant was for many years in both mutuals and tock companies, but went into the mutuals wholly this year, because the Chicago Underwriters' Association would not give it a further reduction in rate. The Deering plant was wholly in the mutuals until this year, but lately the stock companies have been getting large lines till now they have several millions of it. The other large plant, that of the Plano Manufacturing Company, has also been in the mutuals, but has been negotiating with the Chicago board for a rate that would allow it to change. It is conceded by many that the new cone rn will have a sufficiently wide distribution of values to justify it in carrying its own risks if it chooses.
-Three petitions to wind up the Holgates, Limited, druggists. Toronto, were filed this week. The petitioners are Chas. Evans \& Sons, wholesale druggists; John Kay \& Co., and Thomas Kennedy, the latter a member of the Holgates. The company was incorporated in February, 1901, with a capital of $\$ 100,000$, divided into 1,000 shares of $\$ 100$ each. According to the statements filcd only 140 shares were subscribed, and but 60 paid up. The liabilities are stated to be $\$ 5,000$. The stock in trade is valued at $\$ 7,000$, and the unpaid calls aggregate $\$ 8,000$. The company has two stor: c in the city.

## The Sizing Materials Company

## Manufacturers of ;all kinds of

Chemicals and Materials used by Warp Sizers and Finishers.

10 Masisien St, - MAICHESTER, Erg.
OF EDINBURGH.
EHAD OFFICF FOR CANADA. MONTR卫AT
Investod Funds,Investmenta in Oanada,Thirteen months for revival of lapsed policies without medical[World Wide Pouries.]- 14,930,000
Loans advanced on mortgages and Debentures purchased. ..... certificate of five
Agents wanted.
D. M. MCGOUN, Manager.

$S^{\circ}$O far as is known no other Canadian Company holdssuch strong policy reserves as the CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.
INSURANCE COMPANIES placing orders for Printing should make it a Fall contracts. We paint to get our figures before closing their are thus enabled to give our customers the benefit. If you are interested in any way write, or come and see us,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE JOB DEPT.

171 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

# NORTHERN 

## ASSURANCE CO'Y. INCOME AND FUND 1901

Capital and Accumulated Funds, :-: $\quad \$ 42,990,000$

Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from
Interest on Invested Funde

....6,055,000

Deposited with Dominion Government for the security of policy-

Head Offices:-London and Aberdeen.

Branch Office for Canada, Montreal, 1730 Notre Dame St.
Manager for Canada,-ROBERT W. TYRE.

## PHCENIX

## ASSURANGE CO'Y: Ltd. OF LIONDON, HNG.

Established in 27as. Canadian Branch Established in 1304.
0. 164 st. James st. MONTREAL, $\mathbb{P}, \mathbf{Q}$.
PATERSON \& SON, ty Agents :
埭. A. Whitehoad \& Oo. English Doot. A. Mimard.
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## a aledonian....

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

## R. WILSON-SMITH

FINANCIAL AGENT.
Government, Manicipal and Rallway securities bought and sold. First class securities suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates managed.

Standard Life Chambers,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MOHTRELL.

FIRE
LIFE.
MARINE.
G. ROSS ROBERTSON \& SONS, General Insurance Agents and Brokers RSTABLISHED 1865.
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
Telephone - Main 1277.
P. O. Boz 994. Private Offloe, " 2822.

THE CANADIAN Journal of Commerce.

Montreal, Friday, August 29th, 1902.

THE JULY BANK STATEMENT.
The July bank statements have a long record as evidences of a quiet time in business circles. Circulation usually runs quite low with signs, however, of the coming expansion for harvest purposes. Thus, while the amount of notes out on 31 st July was $\$ 52,070,065$, there was a demand during the month which sent the circulation up to $\$ 55,031,430$, which slackened off until nearly three millions were retired. The receipts for summer produce and for stocks cleared out to make room for ineoming crops, are shown to have been large by the deposits paya' le after notice having risen last month from $\$ 239,812,120$ to $\$ 245,044,194$, an increase of $\$ 5,232,074$.

## THE MANCHESTER Fire assurance

Etatablubed 1834 .
OAPTTAL, - $\$ 10,000,000$
$\qquad$

Cansdian Branch Head Office, TORONTO. T. D. Richardson, Assistant-Manager.

RVANS \& JOHNSON, Resident Agents, MONTREAL. 1723 Notre Dame St.

## The Imperial Life asese oor CANADA.

Will offer a most advantageous contract to a good representative in each of the following places

| Sherbrooke, | Knowlton, |
| :--- | :--- |
| St. Johne, | Stanstead, |
| Huntlngdon, | Waterloo, |
| Fernhem | Granby, |

Richmond,
St. Johns, $\quad$ Stanstesd, Uosticook and
Farnham, Waterioo,
Drummondville.
Only men of good character, posseesin
will be considered for these vacancles.

## E. S. MILLER, Provincial Manager,

260 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

The demand deposits remained about as they were at end of June.
Since the opening of this year the following changes have occurred:-

|  | Dec. 31st, 1901. | July 31st. 1902. | Increase or Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital paid up | 67.591,311 | 69,733,701 | Inc. 2,142,450 |
| Reserve Fund. | 37,364,708 | 40,301,622 | Inc. 2,936,914 |
| Cireulation | 54,372,788 | 52,070,065 | Dec. 2,302,723 |
| Deposits on demand. | 102309,034 | 105,539,151 | Inc. 3,280,117 |
| Deposits after notice | $233,431,229$ | 245,044,194 | Inc. 11,612,965 |
| Deposits outside |  |  |  |
| Canada | 31,355,262 | 37,272,322 | Inc. 5,917,060 |
| Total deposits | 367,095,525 | 287,855,667 | Ine. 20,760,142 |
| Due from foreign |  |  |  |
| banks, etc. | 11,456,756 | 16,645,395 | Inc. $5,188,639$ |

# Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co, frederick a. burnham, parsionnt. <br> HIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, $\$ 12,264,838.21$. 

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT Shows that the 1800 Business Brought<br>An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus AND..<br>An Increase in Insurance in Force. Net Surplus, - $\$ 1,187,617.68$.

Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FORTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.



```
CAAN WORI FORL. Farther Information eupplica by yny of the Manager:
```



```
Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - . NEW YORK CITY
    Montreal Office, - La Presse Building.
    T. W. P. PATtRRSON, Gen. Man.
```

| ll loans in Canada | 37,651,941 | 45, |  | 8,224,726 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| outside | 45,263,961 | 50,534,884 | Inc | 5,270,928 |
| Current loans in |  |  |  |  |
| Canada.. | 9,158,65 | 296,498,818 | Inc | 7,340,161 |
| Current loans outside |  |  |  |  |
| Cana | 32,160,56 | 28,587,07 | De | 3,573,490 | Total loans to public $404,235,125 \quad 421,497,445$ Ine. $17,262,320$

These figures show what an important part is played by the business of our banks outside Canada, and how useful this outlet is when the demand for accommodation is slack in this country. The advance of deposits at a higher ratio of increase than the expansion of loans is a condition which may be regarded as likely to be normal, until the inflow of deposits is checked, or some development of business enterprise occurs that will create a much larger demand for current loans and discounts.

The crops in Manitoba and the North-West are now being gathered. All the necessary funds for harvesting and moving the grain to market are ready. They will flow out without any jar to the financial machinery, almost, indeed, without exciting notice, while the same operation in the United States excites constant anviety and makes the whole fabric of finance pulse and throb like an over-strained engine with loose points that threaten to occasion a break down. We shall not be surprised to find the circulation to have risen by over nine millions between the end of July and end of October, in which case it will bring the total note issues up to within $8 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of the legal maximum. The following shows the amount by which the note issues of a number of the larger banks increased in the late summer and fall of 1901, and the amount to which their circulation would be raised this year were the same expansion to occur:-


Imperial.
Montreal.
Molsons.
Merchants.
All Ontario banks.
All Quebec banks.
All Nova Scotia banks All New Brunswick

2,321,761
6,868,201
2,333,338 3,629,480 20,489,851 24,271,409 6,322,018
735,606

| $2,300,000$ | $12,000,000$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 200,000 | $2,500,000$ |
| $1,260,000$ | $6,000,000$ |
| $3,500,000$ | $24,627,009$ |
| $5,400,000$ | $36,710,781$ |
| none | $7,215,958$ |
| none | 880,000 |

If, then, the same ratio of increase in note issues obtains this fall as in 1901, many of the larger banks will have to utilize the circulation of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce, the Merchants Bank of Canada, and some other banks in order to provide notes ior theiir customers, as their own circulation is likely to have reached its limit some time before the maximum demand for the coming season has been felt.

Our usual comparative table is appended, and the complete bank statement is published on a later page.
the bank statements.
July, 1902. June, 1912. July, 1901. July, 1892.

Capital authorized.
Capital subscribed. Capital paid-up..
Reserve fund.

81,626,666 $\quad 79,126,666 \quad 74,875,332 \quad 75,955,685$ $70,848,806 \quad 70,844,926 \quad 68,156,427 \quad 62,952,931$ $\begin{array}{llll}69,733,761 & 69,584,308 & 67,095,718 & 61,597,484\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}40,301,622 & 40,407,911 & 36,437,736 & 24,755,731\end{array}$

Liabilities.

Notes in circulation. Due Dominion Government $52,070,065 \quad 53,953,043$ Derincial Govts. Deposits on demand Deposits after notice Deposits outside Canada
Loans on bks in Canada, sec. Depts on demand in Can. bks. $3,818,376 \quad 3,194,350 \quad 2,539,758 \quad 2,905,610$ Due agencies in U.K. ....... 4,593,092 $5,024,180 \quad 6,906,088 \quad 4,920,914$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Due agencies abroad } & . & . . & 1,210,414 & 1,054,241 & 2,855,151 & 258,607 \\ \text { Other liabilities } & & & & 12,698,067 & 11,509,460 & 10,554,072\end{array}$ Other liabilities

Total liabilities
. $469,883,653 \quad 465,103,425 \quad 417,320,761$ $207,783,253$ ASSETS.

| ecie .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12,295,849 | $12,409,855$ | 11,695,053 | 6,950,566 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominion Notes . . . . . .. . 23,726,010 | $23,690,782$ | 19,088,896 | 11,787,446 |
| Deposits securing circulation .. 2,792,166 | 2,644,760 | 2,442,124 |  |
| Notes \& cheques on other bks. 14,834,152 | 16,918,470 | 11,880,928 | 6,446,581 |
| Loans to other bks. in Can., sec. 583,633 | 698,097 | 1,360,911 |  |
| Dept on demand in Can. bks.. 4,545,575 | 3,821,451 | $3,808,555$ |  |
| Due from bks, ete., in U.K. .. 7,046,772 | 5,957,350 | 4,440,719 | 1,890,992 |
| Due from foreign bks, etc. . 16,645,395 | 13,484,668 | 11,446,617 | 22,272,582 |
| Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs. . 9,897,199 | 10,024,060 | 12,318,007 | 3,102,688 |
| Can. municipal \& other pub.sec. 14,506,515 | 14,717,139 | 13,037,085 | 8,773,916 |

(Not Dominion ${ }_{6}$ )

| Railway and other sees. . . $34,971,475$ | 34,850,386 | 31,618,845 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Call loans in Canada . . . . . 45,876,667 | 45,828, 253 | 33,573,539 | 15,910,932 |
| Call loans outside Canada .. 50,534,884 | 46,388,241 | 41,199,281 |  |
| Current loans in Canada .. ..296,498,818 | 300,714,347 | 282,872,134 | 189,513,321 |
| Current loans outside Canada. 28,587,076 | 26,097,921 | 23,226,982 |  |
| Loans to Covt. of Canada ... . |  |  |  |
| Doans to Provincial Govts. . $3,242,384$ | 3,935,592 | 3,167,483 | 975,063 |
| Overdue debts.. .. .. .. .. .. 2,043,504 | 2,148,011 | 1,594,876 | 2,317,318 |
| R. E. besides bk. premises .... 873,611 | 890,756 | 907,085 | 1,094,854 |
| Mortgages on real estate .. .. 796,208 | 793,776 | 650,372 | 843,088 |
| Bank premises . . .. . . . . . . . 6,976,805 | 6,851,226 | 6,541,498 | 4,570,777 |
| Other assets.. .. .. .. .. .. 10,635,4i2 | $9,011,660$ | 11,232,048 | 1,253,079 |
| Total assets .. .. .. .. . .587,900,352 | 581,876,985 | 528,304,110 | 291,345,28,5 |
| Loans to directors \& their firms $10,284,068$ | 10,497,230 | 11,852,421 | 6,669,218 |
| Average specie for month .. . . 12,317,599 | 12,420,737 | 11,869,498 | 6,468,411 |
| Dominion notes for mo. .. $23,163,823$ | 23,413,978 | 19,170,742 | 11,545,058 |
| eirculation during mo, , 55,081,430 | 54, ¢48,201 | 49,630,106 | 33,785,612 |

## THE FAST LINE AND THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

The fast line service across the ocean seems to be still a bone of contention in certain quarters, but the excitement is likely soon to subside. The large and influential meeting of the citizens of Montreal at the Board of Trade rooms on Monday last will go far to lead to that end.

Although there was, as might have been expected, a diversity of opinion expressed at that meeting, the large majority of those present passed a common-sense resolution to the effect that while a fast line is desirable, in some respects for the general benefit of the Dominion, if it is established by means of a subsidy, the clear duty of the Government after fixing the speed, time and place at which the mails shall be delivered and proper accommodation provided for, the vessels shall be allowed a free hand to proceed further with their passengers and freight to such ports in the Dominion as may be most profitable and so ensure the permanency of the service.

It is difficult to understand the reasoning of those who oppose such a proposition as this, which should commend itself to all who have the interest of the Dominion solely at heart. It is the business of the Government to see that a regular and fast mail service is ensured at a given point, for the subsidy. That obtained, the owners of the line of vessels can safely be left to decide which is the most likely place to secure passengers and freight sufficient to make the line a success and profitable to the owners and a benefit to the country.

In this matter it will be the country at large that must pay the subsidy, and it is absurd to suppose that the Government will put a restrictive clause in the contract and say, practically, "Thus far shalt thou come up the river and no further," and so prevent the vessels from reaching the largest source of supply of the best paying freight and the nearest and most convenient point for at least ninety-nine out of every hundred of the passengers they will carry from the St. Lawrence at which to go on board. That point is undoubtedy Montreal, and all that Montreal and the country outside of Quebec ask is that after the mails are delivered the vessels shall be free to proceed as far up the river as the success of the line calls for, provided they are at the stipulated point in time to take the out-going mail bags.

That is all Montreal asked for through its representative business men last Monday, and it is a position so reasonable that it is almost inconceivable how it can be overlooked or set aside by any influence whatever.
Fast line, or no fast line, Montreal is now and must always remain the chief port of the Dominion if its business men will that it shall be so, and keep up its past record for enterprise. All the efforts of its opponents cannot prevent or retard its constant growth and development, which are a reflex and consequence of that of the whole Dominion. All the talk about the difficulties and dangers of the channel between Montreal and

Quebec is at the present time purely imaginary, and has ceased to have any influence, if, indeed, it ever had any. With the improved channel and the evidently greater carefulness on the part of the pilots, so far, this season, the part of the navigation from Montreal to Europe, the least dangerous is that between Monvreal and Quebec. Any accidents on the St. Lawrence route this year have been below Quebec. In the past the dangers of the St. Lawrence route have been much magnified by different interests; especially has this been done by agents of companies who appear to have in the past been working against the St. Lawrence route in the interest of United States Atlantic ports. This, bowever, is likely to be entirely changed. The Government has taken up in earnest the improvement of the aids to safe navigation. What has been done of late and will be done in this and the next year or two, will render the St. Lawrence route in as perfect condition in these respects as any other system in the world.
Not one of the accidents on the Lower St. Lawrence, so far this year is attributable to defects in these aids to navigation. A proof of this is in the fact that the shipping interests have made but little stir about them. The blame lies for these unfortunate accidents, so detrimental to the good name of the St. Lawrence route, in the management of the lines and those in command of the vessels. There have been five serious accidents this season already. The first and perhaps the most serious one was from the fact that the vessel was on the wrong side of the river in thick weather, where it was over 100 miles wide, and it is not surprising that she was stranded on the rocks she had no business to be near. The last was less than 100 miles below Quebec in charge of a pilot who persisted in moving in a dense frg in a part of the river notoriously the most intricate in the whole navigation of the St. Lawrence, and yet no serious attention has been drawn to it, as would have been done had it occurred above Quebec. The other accidents, about which but little has been said, occurred from preventable causes had ordinary care been exercised. These are matters for shipowners to consider carefully for the future.

As regards the large question of the fast line and its benefit to the country at large, much can be said on both sides. There is much in the contention of our able and enterprising fellow-citizen; Senator Drummond, as propounded before the Parliamentary Committee in London, and since his return to Montreal, that a fast line for the mails and passengers seeking a short sea voyage should have its terminus all the year round at Halifax. That point would undoubtedly save time for the distribution of the mails, which for the majority of business men is of the first importance. Whether that point would draw sufficient passenger and freight business to make it a paying line or not, only actual experience can prove. If it could be made a success, all the advantages from advertising Canada as the continental route of America would be achieved and the question is worthy of the most serious consideration. Assuming that this proposition is carried into effect it will not in any wise jeopardize the interests of the St. Lawrence route as the great artery of the trade of the country to the West, or of the interests of Quebec or the port of Montreal as its central point.

Whatever the point selected for the fast line may be, if the vessels are to have a speed of 22 or 23 knots per hour they cannot be built and ready for service in less
than two years. Before then, if the promise of the indefatigable Minister of Public Works is fulfilled, the channel will have a depth of 30 feet, a width of 500 feet, and the bends widened to 800 feet; and, if it is profitable to do so, the fastest and deepest draft vessels now afloat will be able to reach Montreal without difficulty.
Whether the fast line ever reaches Montreal or not, the trade now here will continue and increase through its natural advantages, aided by the energy of its business men. Montreal, in addition to its large number of freight lines, has already two or more first class lines of passenger vessels sailing weekly and doing a large business. Although they are not all of them what may be called ocean greyhounds, they are all as comfortable for passengers as any afloat, and from the shorter route the passage across is not much longer than the fastest from New York or Boston. From year to year these lines are increasing the speed of their vessels, as new ones are put on, without decreasing their carrying capacity, and when they reach a speed of about 18 knotsas they doubtless will ere long-Montreal will surely become the favourite for the passenger traffic of the continent for all travellers except those whose business is most urgent. Those will naturally take the fast line when it is established.

Moreover, it is promised that the Dominion line is, again to run to Montreal, with such vessels as the Canada and others of equal and even greater speed. The Canada was much admired when running to this port for a short time, much regret was felt when for some reason or other she was taken off the line.
With the Dominion as a passenger line, Montreal would have three first-class passenger lines each with a weekly service. If the days of sailing were divided it would go far to meet the idea of a daily line of ferry steamers crossing the Atlantic leaving every week day morning at nine o'clock as regular as clockwork, destined to different European ports.

This was the hope and expectation of the late Mr . Andrew Robertson when president of the Harbour Board, often so confidently expressed as sure to come after the completion of the $27 \frac{1}{2}$ deep channel then in progress.

Since that time there have been many changes in ocean navigation, but our old established liners have not oeen laggards in the race. The increased size and speed of vessels has rendered necessary a 30 -feet deep channel, which is now apparently nearing completion. After that is accomplished it is not at all unreasonable to expect that shortly after the traffic will be such that Montreal shall be the place of departure of an Ocean Ferry if not daily-at least very near it-and that the vessels shall be of such a character for comfort as will bear comparison with any afloat.

## A NEW FIRE-PROOF PRODUCT.

The London "Times" recenty gave an account of an interesting product called "Uralite," which is now being produced in England by an English company. It is clamed for Uralite that it will resist fire with complete success. The article, which is made of asbestos compounded with certain other materials, is produced in large flat sheets, or boards, which can be used for all the purposes for which boards are employed. It can also, it is claimed, be employed for roofing, as it is rain
proof and rot-proof as well ${ }^{\text {asy }}$ fire-proof, and is also a non-conductor of heat and cold. If this is true, the building of light, cheap dwellings could be immensely facilitated. Uralite could be used as corrugated iron now is in milder climates, but would not have the disagreeable effect of heat in hot weather. The practical employment of Uralite, as the "Spectator" remarks, will be watched with interest.

## THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

The great coal strike in Pennsylvania is likely to cause all concerned manifold the loss of any similar obstruction in the annals of industry and trade. The losses and costs at the end of the fifteenth week, of the strike are estimated as follows:

A considerable portion of this loss may be deducted, because goods not purchased are still in stock, and there cannot fail to be a rapid recovery as soon as the strike is over and the obstructionists come to their senses.

## PROFIT IN HORSES.

The large number of horses purchased in Canada during the past two years for army use in South Africa has awakened new interest throughout the Dominion in the raising of horses, particularly those adapted for war purposes. While the price of all products of the farm has increased to a greater or less degree during recent years, the value of horses may be said to have far outstripped that of anything which the farmer could raise. Happily for the Dominion as a whole farmers have been of late years giving more attention to quality and have been studying up the causes which have led to the large proportion of vastly inferior animals which, until recent years, were to be met with in almost every county.
The progressive farmer and stock-raiser of to-day is as far removed, in intelligence and thrift, from the settlers of fifty years back as the prosperous departmental store is from the peddler with a basket. This is but natural. Anything else would be contrary to the results which are the outcome of enlightenment, study and the constant seach for improvement which has characterized the sturdy tillers of the soil in the older provinces of the Dominion. The modern farmer, no longer considered behind the manufacturer or merchant in the furthering of ideas for the betterment of his calling, has learned to distinguish false from real economy, a something which, if harder to learn, is productive of better results than some studies over which many an hour has been spent at early school. The remark: "Sending a boy on a man's errand" is as well known to most every farmer from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the prayer he recites before his morning meal, yet how well its wisdom has
been studied in the early days of the Dominion could readily have been seen in the case of too many pioneers of the past century. Small potatoes that refused to grow because not endowed by nature with sufficient vigour, crowded out in the scramble for space, or perhaps of too late arrival on earth for mature expansion, were, by many, placed aside for seed. The object of this was economy. Out in the pasture field could be seen the hollow-back mare, or, if not thus distinguished, it may have been a hump, on the back, leg, neck, anywhere so long as the defect deprived her of active participation in the harnessed duties of the farm. This beast was hept for raising colts. Of course this was done for economy. The same with everything else which possessed the quality of reproduction. If it was fit for nothing else it was to be a factor in begetting the next year's supply. All on the grounds of economy. Nor did it even stop here. The boy that refused to grow with the vigour which was seen to characterize his brothers, but was puny and delicate, was looked upon as the making of a schoolmaster, or minister of the gospel. The fact that a strong mind and body usually go together was given little practical thought, but was swept aside or covered up by surface economy.
Seed wheat, so called because it was decidedly smaller than the ordinary full-grown, was separated from the large grain by the aid of the fanning mill, occupied a separate bin in the granary and was kept for the purpose which its name denoted. This also was a sample of early economy. True, the majority of farmers did not adopt these singular methods of attempting to make the inferior and defective reproduce the perfect and full grown, but there were 'enough who adhered to such methods to keep dwarfed and defective growths mixed with the general run, the percentage being sufficientiy heavy to make a low average on the whole.
The country has pretty well outgrown this and so much for the healthy and vigorous progress to be seen to-day on-most every hand by the summer tourist whose steps have been through the productive farms rather than by the sandy beach. The farmer is found to be more of a thinking and reading man than formerly. He is seen attending the Government exhibits and agricultural professors' lectures, subsequently discussing their merits with his neighbours, who, in turn, show the varied results of tests and experiments; all this tending to reveal the wide gulf which separates real from surface economy.
As farming is now being brought down to that science and intelligent management which governs and keeps in the right groove the workings of the bank, the factory and the mill, the prosperous, farmer's position in the world is gradually becoming more exalted.
A pamphlet on the raising of horses for army use has been issued by Mr. J. G. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector, giving details as to the three separate classes of horses desired for army purposes, the opening page of which we reproduce:-
"While the supply of horses suitable for military use has always, even in times of peace, been a serious question, the experience of our South African troubles has given it an importance altogether new and somewhat startling. It has now been clearly shown that troops under modern conditions of warfare musc be able to move rapidly from place to place, and that the mounted soldier has thus an immense advantage over the less mobile infantry man. This development has led to the purchase
by the British Government, during the present campaign, of a very much larger number of horses than would otherwise have been required. "Nor has the lesson been learned by Britain alone; all military nations have been closely watching the operations in South Africa, and there is no room for doubt, that the general demand for horses suitable for army purposes will be much greater in the future than in the past. Of the horses purchased for use in Africa the Dominion has by no means furnished her fair share, although in addition to those taken by our own contingents, a considerable number have been picked up in Eastern Canada by Lt.-Col. Dent of the Remount Department of the British Army. It is not, however, an easy matter at present to obtain in this country any large number of horses altogether suitable for army use. No encouragement to produce them has, until very recently, been shown to breeders, and there being no active home demand for any but the very best of the sorts now asked for, they have not been bred to anything like the extent of which the country
is capable. is capable.
"After the visit of Colonel Ravenhill in 1887 the western ranchers, in expectation of a market, went to much trouble and expense in securing and importing suitable foundation stock, and as a result were suceessful in producing many first class cavalry horses. As, however, beyond a limited number taken by the North-west Mounted. Police and a few by foreign buyers, there was no sale for them as such, the breeders have largely turned their attention to other and, under the circumstances, more profitable lines of stock. The natural conditions in Canada are, it need hardly be said, most favourable for the production of the animals wanted, while in the event of serious international disturbance, Canadian horses would always be available for Imperial use while it might be impossible to procure them in foreign countries. Again, through the medium of our great transcontinental railway they could be shipped from either Atlantic or Pacific ports to any part of the world where they might be required."
The growing demand for farm stock in the Canadian West will, with the gradual expansion of population, call for sufficient horses for farm use to keep prices for many years at or near their present level, in which there is shown profit equal to if not surpassing any product of the field.

## THE ART OF CULTIVATING TRADE.

There are two methods of conducting trade, by one trade is left very much to itself, to grow "naturally" as Ts advocates say; by the other, trade is subjected to processes of cultivation. Under the latter system the ground is carefully tilled, the best seed is selected; the young -ilants are protected; as they progress they are dressed, and, if need be, pruned, and the whole field is so attended to as to yield all the increase of which the soil is capable. All this means the outlay of money before any return can be received; in some cases and under some conditions this expenditure will remain for several seasons without producing any revenue. Another system is to throw seed around hap-hazard, without any plan to entirely cover the ground or thoroughly to develop its latent resources. The young plants are left to thrive or wilt according to their native strength or
weakness, and the field under such a method is never wholly cultivated, its barren patches being likely to be as large as the other portions. This latter system is cheap; it calls for small outlays; it needs little capital and makes small demands on the labourer and the attention and the skill of the cultivator, but its results are, light crops, poor produce, and considerable waste of even the small outlay spent. There are two ways of cultivating trade to which the above systems are analogous.
A foreign merchant or manufacturer who desires to get crops, as it were, out of Canada, has his choice of inethods for securing them. He can just adopt a halfhearted, indifferent, fitful, very cheap method of cultivating our market, or, he can throw his energy, his shrewdness, his push, and his capital into the enterprise. If from lack of business experience, or from ignorance, or misapprehension, he chooses the former course, he is certain to reap very unsatisfactory crops. But, on the other hand, if he adopts a more enterprising method, if he studies our market, observes carefully what styles of goods our buyers prefer, what terms they require, what new goods would be likely to find a sale here, if he sedulously invites attention to his wares and presses them continuously on public notice, such a system involves the outlay of capital, trouble, business enterprise, but the result can hardly fail to be remunerative crops and the establishment of permanent conditions that will yield good returns on what has been expended.

It is mere wastefulness to make a half-hearted, desultory effort to gain a foothold in the Canadian market. No prize worth having is got by casual efforts, what is necessary is persistent application, bull-dog tenacity, the determination of one of old who said, "I will not let thee go until thou bless me." Canadian trade is like a mine the product of which is the reward of industry.
There are some British traders who seem to be under the same misapprehension as some immigrants who soon become disheartened because they do not find gold coins strewn over the pavements, as they expected. Some traders do not realize what have been the consequences of British exporters neglecting the Canadian markets so long. They seem to suppose that our buyers are waiting anxiously for British goods to be offered them. This is not so, the Americans have been far more alert and have secured a position here from which they can only be ousted by methods at least as determined and as well designd as their own.
Whoever is ambitious of capturing the trade of Canada must act like a beseiging general before the fort he means to reduce, he must make a thorough study of the ground, of the forces to be overcome and of the style of attack that is best adapted to the enterprise.

## A UNITED STATES BANK TRUST.

One of the latest moves made by trust promoters is in the direction of a Bank Trust. At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, the possibility of such a Trust's being formed by the great banks in the Eastern States was discussed. This, they claim, would enable them to lend money at lower interest than can be done under the present system. The absolute control fhus obtained would, it was argued, be followed by an asset currency with consequent depreciation, and
all the evils of the old Law scheme in France. It was suggested that the desired elasticity would be given to the present currency by the national banks diminishing or increasing their circulation by depositing or withdrawing their government bonds as might be required from time to time. One banker warned the Association that the City Bank of New York with $\$ 500,000,000$ capital, would dominate the whole country if it could have branch banks somewhat after the manner of those found to work so well in Canada; that it would be able to influence, if not "dictate, tariff legislation, make or prevent wars, own all the ships and railroads and mines and hold the country in the hollow of its hands." The attitude of Western bankers in the United States as regards their brethren in New York, is not very assuring. They observe that in all the recent discussions, the bankers in the East have been disposed to defend the methods by which the Trusts have obtained certain monopolies, and have discredited the fears of the public that the Trusts might lose their overwhelming influence to direct legislation against the interests of the people.

## THE GROWING ANTAGONISM TO TRUSTS.

There is apparently arising in the United States in respect of the great Trusts, or rather of their promoters, a feeling somewhat akin to that which gave rise to the great French Revolution. History is said to repeat itself. the conditions, however, are not similar. There are no starving crowds of men, women and children-of such as marched to the palace at Versailles shouting the "Marseillaise"-if we except, perhaps, the obstructionists at the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania, who, notwithstanding all the help obtainable, are very largely in a state of dire distress, and no one will compare such men as Carnegie, Schwab, Frick and others with the timid though well-meaning royal locksmith, Louis XVI. The newspapers, now that there is scarcely any "copy" from South Africa or the Philippines, are turning their attention to the dangers at home. Kussell Sage, perhaps the greatest independent capitalists in the world, said to be worth $\$ 100,000,000$, in an interview referred to a published statement quoting J. Pierpont Morgan as saying that the era of great Trusts had just begun, and that more gigantic corporations are stored in the near future, some of which may overshadow the Steel Trust. He said:-
"Whether Mr. Morgan said that or not, combinations of all industries are a menace to true government. Not only so, but they are the oppressors of the people. In such an event the American people will revolt against them and there will be financial ruin the like of which this country has never seen-or any other. When several industries," said he, "are starting out in business it is well for individuals to combine for mutual protection until the business is firmly established. When the business is so established the combination should be disrupted and conducted on individual lines. Then if one individual became embarrassed it would not mean the wrecking of the industry." He believed it is "best to have such industries divided among several individuals than combined into one great combination, the embarrassment of which would mean the ruin of all." It is the general opinion that it will require all the good sense of the controllers of public opinion in the United States

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 LONDON, ENGLAND.}to prevent serious mischief arising out of the developments of the Trust system.

Bryan, the former defeated candidate for the Presidency, warns leading politicians that there will be a dismal awakening if national policies are not changed. In his periodical he speaks of Republicans as very optimistic, as rushing headlong into new conditions and of leading the country into untried paths, that they are sure they can safely encourage the growth of private monopolies, notwithstanding the inevitable tendency of man to use power for his own selfish purposes. "They think they can permit watered stock and fictitious capitalization, seemingly indifferent to the interests of those who must suffer from unjust rates in order that dividends may be paid on stock that represents no actual investment. They are giving free reign to the financiers, indifferent to the fact that in all history they have never been known to consider or conserve the interests of the producing masses. Belshazzar was optimistic up to the night of Babylon's fall, and the Republicans of to-day are imitating him as closely as posible. Theirs is the fatal optimism that refuses to recognize the logic of events or apply reason to the affairs of government." Mr. Bryan led his countrymen a few years ago to study the question of the silver standard with the result, as we all know, of his ignoble defeat. He has no occasion to go so far afield for his examples.

## THE ROYAL-VICTORIA LIFE.

The new offices of the Royal-Victoria Life Assurance Company, in the recently completed Royal Insurance Building, Place d'Armes, should be inspected by anyone contemplating the equipment of offices for this purpose. The details, which were planned by the General Manager, Mr. David Burke, in which he had the co-operation of his active directors, Mr. James Crathern and others, must be examined to be appreciated-seen by those largely in the profession. They deserve the name of model offices. The company will doubtless long continue to give a good account of itself in its elegant new quarters.

## THE COAL STRIKE.

A practical United States man-and they are all built that way-characterizes the claims of Mitchell and the organization over which he presides as being in contravention of the principles of free government-of the rights of men to earn their living in any lawful way without interference. The unhappy controversy now existing is not based upon any reasonable claim which labor can make for
shorter hours or better wages. The real object is to secure the recognition of it as a national organization. This will amount to a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor in a free market. The concession of this demand would make Mr. Mitchell dictator of the coal business and i ut him in control of votes enough to decide the next Presidential elfction. It would be far better, it is believed, to abandon mining anthracite coal than to concede the demand of any man, or set of men, to deny the rights of employment and of labor. The operators are only doing their plain duty in declining to arbitrate.

## THE PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY.

The native phosphate industry which bade at one time to become of no little importance in Canada has fallen to quite trivial proportions. The showing for the last five years is as follows:-

| Year.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1897 | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tons.. | . | .. | . | . | 23 | 256 | 861 | 149 | 6 |
| Value.. | . | . | .. | .. | $\$ 275$ | 1,090 | 9,290 | 2,285 | 120 |

The total production of phosphate rock in the U. S. in 1901 was $1,483,723$ tons, valued at $\$ 5,316,403$, as compared with $1,491,216$ long tons, valued at $\$ 5,359,248$ in 1900 , a decrease of 7,493 in tonnage and of $\$ 42,845$ in value.
The industry in Florida, which has been the chief producing State since 1894, continued to show an improvement, the total output and value for that State in 1901 being the largest yet recorded. The total production in Florida during 1901 was 751,996 long tons, valued at $\$ 3,159,473$, as compared with 706,243 long tons, valued at $\$ 2,983,231$, in 1900.

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THE PAYING TELLER.
A paper by Alfred M. Barrett, of the Western National Bank, New York.-Continued.

Coincident with the work of paying out funds over the counter there devolves upon the teller the duty of examining checks which have come to the bank through the mail or through the clearing-house. This examination includes the verification of signatures, the scrutiny of endorse

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ments and the examination of dates and fillings. All these duties are important and must not be done in a perfunctory manner. Checks are found drawn erroneously for one amount in the body and another in the margin. That is to say, a check may be drawn for $\$ 300$ in the marginal figures, and three dollars in the body. The question is, which is intended? The teller must note the difference and be guided by circumstances in the paying or refusing to pay for one amount or the other, or for either. Tom Brown may be in the habit of paying his gas bills by check, and if his check to the order of the Consolidated Gas Company comes through drawn for $\$ 300$ in the margin and "three dollars" in the body, the teller might pay it for three dollars, as that was clearly Mr. Brown's intention, he being unlikely to have to pay $\$ 300$ for his monthly gas bill. But occasions on which the teller can exercise this discretion are few. Usually, a check with a discrepancy between the body and the marginal amount is returned for proper filling or else submitted to the judgment of an officer of the bank. If the paying teller were to pay such a check as I have just described for $\$ 300$, the bank might be liable for $\$ 297$.
Checks must be examined as to dates. It might be a fatal error for a paying teller to cash a check dated ahead, and it is a rule of the clearing-house that checks are not payable through that institution on the same day on which they are drawn. Important interests might be affected by disregarding the rules governing in these cases.
I do not think there is any need for me to speak about endorsements. Their importance is self-evident. Checks must be carefully scrutinized to see that they are regular as to endor ements. Instances are of frequent occurrence which demonstrate the necessity for caution in the exercise of this function. * * *

The examination of signatures is by far of first importance. If Mr. Brown leaves some money with an individual for safe-keeping and comes in person and asks for it, it may be paid to him without question. But if he should send a messenger for it with a written order, one would have to know that his message was genuine before paying over the money. A check or draft being an order upon a banker to pay over some of the funds held by the bank for the credit of the depositor, the bank must be absolutely sure that the signature to the check represents the depositor. For this purpose, the written signatures of all persons opening accounts with the bank are lodged with the bank and preserved in the paying teller's department. Formerly, these signatures were written in what was known as the signature book, in alphabetical order. These books, how-

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evir, were bulky, clumsy, and difficult to handle, and fre quent reference to them soon caused them to become ragged, dirty, illegible, and in some cases absolutely use less. Oft=n, moreover, it was necessary to take the book away from the bank for use in court, which left the teller without his s:gnature book perhaps when he most needed it. Of late years, however, an improvement was started in a New York city bank and has since spread through the entire country, in the use of signature cards, which bear the same improved relation to the old-fashioned signature book that a card-index system in a library bears to the antiquated system of indexing which was in vogue half a century ago.

As it is absolutely necessary that the paying teller should be familiar with all the signatures, it seems to me essential that he should examine all signatures to checks, but in view of the importance of leaving him ample time for this and his other important duties, it would appear that the work of checking the fillings and scrutinizing the endorsements might be done in another department, or at least by some clerk of inferior grade, under the direction of the teller.
For altered checks the paying teller must be ever on the lookout. A certain class of thieves find in the raising of checks a ready method of making money at the expense of their neighbors, and they have become so skillful at it that not even constant watchfulness can always prevent the carrying out of their plans. Generally a check is altered by raising it from a small to a larger amount, say from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 700$, or from $\$ 17$ to $\$ 1.700$, but the very latest refinement of the process is to reduce the amount of a check. Certain office boys in New York have recintly taken advantage of the fact that there is considerable looseness in some offices about the delivery of brokers' checks and have obtained such a check for a few thousand dollars, reduced it to as many hundreds or tens, made it payable to bearer, and in one or two instances have succeeded, in getting it cashd. Modern chemistry has made very easy the task of altering checks, as certain chemicals can now be prowords and figures can be made withont possibility of anten tection except by the microscope.

In the case of the payment of an altered check for a larger amount than that for which it was originally drawn, the paying bank is the loser, hence the importance of careful scrutiny by the teller.
I might say here that it would be impossible for the tell $r$ to apply the suggested careful methods of scrutiny to the signatures, endorsements, fillings, etc., of all the checks passing through his hands, and with the vast mar jority of the checks presented it would be unnecessary. It is the one check out of ten or a hundred thousand probably, about which there is likely to be any trouble, and it is only by making it the habit of his life to pass nothing which is irregnlar that the paying teller can safeguard his work. He must have so trained his mental faculties that the slightest suspicion of irregularity in presenting a check, or the slightest departure from a recognized standard in the check itself, will attract his attention. This mental alertness, this habit of mind of the efficient paying teller can be the result only of years of training, and it is this which puts the paying teller in an attitude of suspicion toward the newcomer. If he fail to cultivate this attitude, he is not prepared to checkmate the many tricks which are liable to be played upon him, but it is this very attitude which is the cause of complaint of "grumpy" and "disobliging" tellers on the part of the unthinking. However courteous a man may be by nature, he cannot successfully maintain such an attitude during the busy day without grating upon the sensibilitiss of some one, and yet we have seen how necessary it is for the security of his work and the bank's interests. The officials of banks to whom complaints are sometimes made of the discourtesy of the teller must give all these facts proper weight in their judgment.
Next to the handling of the actual cash of the bank, the most important part of the work of the paying teller is in certification: ' It is important for two reasons: First, in the fact that its legitimate use calls for the excrcise of the greatest caution and good judgment, and secondly, that its illegitimate use is, beyond question, a grave danger to a bank. It is a danger which it is impossible to effectively guard against. No matter what safeguards are attempted, none give absolute security. That can only be found in the honesty of the paying teller, and in a

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#### Abstract

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measure, in the lack of inducement to wrong doing on his part. The certification stamp of a bank renders a check otherwise worthless as good as a Cashier's check, and may commit the bank, in printing the certification thereon to a liability of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The paying teller is the one who places this stamp upon a check, and in the exercise of this function he has absolutely no limitation for the time being. Of course, except by an elaborate system of frauds, an improper certification would be discovered within twenty-four hours, but by collusion between the teller and outsiders, frauds might be perpetrated because of which a bank would $b$. a heavy loser. Checks are daily certified by New York city banks for amounts which not many years ago would have bern considered extraordinary. It is nothing unusual for a bank nowadays to certify a check for a million. Twenty five years ago, this would have been an event.

Although the certification of checks is a function generally exercised by the paying teller, there is nothing in the banking laws to hinder its being delegated to some other clerk or performed by the Cashier himself. Under e rtain circumstances, it might be well for a bank to relieve the paying teller of this duty, and impose it upon the Cashier or an assistant especially detailed for this purpose. As it is entirely distinct from the work of paying out casn, there would be no question of dividing the responsibility. Only a small proportion of the total number of accounts ever call for certifications; and the charges against these accounts for checks paid in cash and because of certification could be just as well reported to the bookkeeper from two sources as from one.

> (To be Continued.)

## BOARD OF TRADE MEETING AT SYDNEY.

Several important matters were discuszed by the Maritime Board of Trade at Sydney during the recent session, says a Halifax despatch. "Subsidizing ste• 1 shipbuilding" was discussed at length. It was clearly and forcibly hannled by E. T. Mckeen of Sydney. He impressed upon the board the importance of the question. Mr. McKeen said he did not sp ak for any one portion of this country. He spoke for the whole of Canada. Shipbuilding is sometning
we must have, and we will have it. It behooved Canadians to work in this matter and inaugurate a policy which would eventually place Canada first in this matter. We have the opportunity, and if we don't take advantage of it will be very remiss in our duties. He moved the collowing resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Campbell of Halifax:-
"Whereas it is most desirable that the Canadian products should as far as possible be carricd in Canadian-built ships, and whereas the establishment and operation of large shipbuilding plants in Canada have proved to be an immense advantage to the whole country, and whereas the maritime countries have either directly or indirectly given liberal financial assistance to their marine and prospective Canadian builders, and are, therefore, seriously handicapped in competing with the old-established yards of Europe and the United States; therefore resolved, that the Federal Government of Canada be asked to grant a tonnage bounty large enough to enable Canadian builders to compete in thiv industry, and have it extended over a term of years sufficiently long to secure the permanent establishment of this industry, which is an industry vitally important to the business interests of the country."
Mr. Campbell endorsed the remarks of Mr. McKeen. He felt that, next to the steel industry in Sydney, this project of steel shipbuilding was the most important Canada could have. Such a project must be established on a large scale. He felt that if a united effort were made, a bounty would follow. Every Board of Trade was affected directly or indirectly by the establishment of such a plant, and every board should pass a resolution on the subject before Parliament met. The resolution was pass unanimously.
"Is not the fast Atlantic service an absolute necessity in the department development of the MaritimeProvinces?" was the next question discussed, and it proved the most important one of the day. It was clearly and concisely handled by Capt. Allen of Ming County, who moved the following resolution: "Whereas public opinion in Canada has pronounced empnatically in favor of a fast service between Canada and the United Kingdom, equal in speed and appointments to any now crossing the Atlantic, and whereas we are of the opinion that a full advantage be taken of the ports of the Maritime Provinces, which are hundreds of miles nearer the comemrcial centres of Europe than the inland ports of Canada, and especially as ocean routes can be followed to these ports, which are quite as

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safe and much shorter than those taken by the fast ships out of New York; therefore resolved, that the representatives of the Maritime Boards of Trade here assembled urge the Government to take immediate and definite action on this question by granting the necessary subsidy to ensure the inauguration of such a service with the least possible delay. Further resolved, that the ocean routes to be followed by the steamers of the line should be such as would enable them to run as nearly as possible at full spced from port to port, with the least risk or detention by fog or ice! and further resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the terminus of Canada should be the nearest available port to Europe where ships of such large size can come and go with safety and despatch at all seasons of the year." The resolution was passed.
Charlottetown was chos:n as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected:-President, Horace Haszard, Charlottetown; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Dewolf, for Nova Scotia; D. I. Welch, Moncton; Permanent Secretary, C. M. Creed, Halifáx; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Wiggs, Charlottetown; Auditor, F. O. Allison, St. John. The thanks of the board was tendered to the Sydney Board of Trade.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The annual report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, just issued, contains much of interest, now that Western settlement is becoming such a factor in our population. It shows that the mining industry last year maintained the rapid growth that has characterized it since the inception of lode mining a decade ago. This is highly
satisfactory to the people of British Columbia, particularly in view of the fact that currency has been given to a report that 1901 had proved a disastrous year. The Minister of Mines believes that statistics are the best refutation of that report, and in this connection notes that the mines of British Columbia in 1901 produced $\$ 20,086,780$, compared with $\$ 18,000,000$ by the mines of the Yukon district. Increased production is shown in almost all branches of the mining industry, especially in copper, coal, coke, gold and silver.

The coal mines during the year made an output never before equalled in their history, namely, $1,460,331$ tons, valued at $\$ 4,380,993$. The output in 1900 was $1,439,595$ toms, valued at $\$ 4,318,785$, and in 1881, 228,357 tons valued at $\$ 685,071$. The total output of coke in 1901 was 127,081 tons, an increase over 1900 of 49 per cent. Coal sold for' consumption in Canada amounted to 413,705 tons, in the United States 895,197 tons and in other countries 18,966 tons. More coke was sold for consumption in Canada than in the United States. The total for Canada was 80,154 tons and for the United States 47,379 . The coast collieries produced $1,261,744$ tons of coal, and 15,398 tons of coke, and the Crow's Nest collieries 198,587 tons of coal and 111,683 tons of coke. It is noted in the report that about 75 per cent. of the product of the coast collieries was exported, chiefly to California and mostly as coal, and that, with the completion of the two smelsers on the colast. the market should be materially increased. The Crow's Nest collieries, it is noted also, were limited, not by the mark: $t$, but by the undeveloped condition of the callieries and the limited transportation facilities. Of the output, of these collieries about 60 per cent. of the coal and 70 per cent. of the coke was consumed in Canada. The demand from the United States increases with the output,

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which goes to show, as the report says, that the product is much better than any that can be obtained in the States immediately to the south of British Columbia.

The production of placer and lode gold amounted to $\$ 5,318,703$, an increase over that of 1900 of $\$ 586,598$. Silver was produced to the value of $\$ 2,8 \$ 4,745$, an increase of $\$ 575,545$, and lead to the value of $\$ 2,002,733$, an increase of $\$ 689,154$. The production of copper was almost doubled. In 1900 it was $\$ 2,831,674$, while last year it amounted to $\$ 4,446,963$. Very little iron ore was mined, this branch of industry being still in an experimental stage.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 15 th instant, treating of the dairy produce market, says:-Butter.-The same cloudy showery weather which distinguished July continues so far in August, and the same low temperatures also prevail. The grass crops in the United Kingdom are excellent for the time of year, and the hay crop is the greatest since 1898. The demand for Canadian butter is slow and dragging, owing to the low prices at which French firkins and baskets and Russian casks are now being offered. "Choicest" Canadian salt butter on the spot has been making 97 s to 98 s per ewt., and saltless 98 s to 100 s . As Danish has fallen 3s 6 d per cwt. for next week, Canadian is also likely to recede in value.

The Copenhagen Official Quotation has fallen 3 kroner after remaining at 90 kroner for fifteen weeks. This is the first time since 1892 that the quotation has been reduced in August. French butter is very plentiful, and firkins are selling at 86 s to 92 s per cwt., according to quality. As this butter is not suitable for storing it must be consumed immediately, hence its low value. French baskets are making 80 s to 84 s , and at this price are sucn keen competitors with Russian that the price of Russian is kept from rising. "Choicest" Russian casks make 86 s to 88 s per cwt., and boxes 90 s to 92 s . Cheese. There is a good healthy demand for Canadian cheese at last week's values, viz., 49 s to 50 s for choicest and 47 s to 48 s for finest. Corresponding week, 1901, choicest fetched 48 s to 49 s and finest 45 s to 47 s .

## FIRE LOSSES.

Galt, Ont., Aug. 22.-The Hall building, owned by Jas. McTague, damaged. Insured in the Gore Mutual, and the contents, which were badly damaged, for $\$ 1,000$ each in the Ottawa, Waterloo and Canadian companies.-Belleville, 22.-Fire did considerable damage to the foundry operated by Marsh \& Henthorn. It broke out in the moulding department, which was gutted, destroying many valuable patterns. The building is the property of the Bank of Montreal, and the loss sustained is covered by insur-

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anc. Messrs. Marsh \& Henthorn's loss is covered by insurance in the Anglo-American, Scottish Union and Canadian companies. Windsor, Ont., 22.-During an electric storm the barn of James Stoneman was struck by lightning and burned. The fire consumed the season's crop of hay, wheat, and oats, while horses and cattle were killed by the flames and heat. The loss amounts to $\$ 2,000$, part of which is covered by insurance.-Port Arthur, Ont., 21.-Fire broke out in D. M. Davidson's bakery; the building, a wooden one; was doomed, and before the fire was controlled it destroyed an adjoining building to the east, occupied by Wing Lung, laundryman, several buildings to the rear, and the building to the west, owned by J. L. Neelin, and occupi d by F. Weatherspoon, harness-maker, also the shop to the east of the laundry owned by Wiley Brothers, and occupied by H. E. Reid, tinsmith, and a barn in the rear of Wm. Swiggler's Mining Exchange Hotel. The loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is understood that it is fairly well covered by insurance.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 25.-Fire which started in the premises of P. Burns \& Co., butchers, destroyed numerous buildings and caused loss estimated at $\$ 70,000$.-London, Ont., 25.-Hunter's plumbing establishment suffered $\$ 500$ loss.-Picton, Ont., 25.-C. W. Burr's barn and contents, on the Wellington road, burned. Building was insured.

## LONDON CINCHONA BARK SALE.

As was expected, the monthly auction of cinchona bark at London on the 19th instant, went off at a decline, the average unit price being one and one-eighth penny, or a decline of $t \in n$ per cent. from the average unit price of the last sale, as the following table, compiled by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, shows:-

|  | 1902. <br> Pence. | 1901. <br> Pence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January.. | $15 / 8$ | $11 / 2$ |
| February . . . . . . . | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| March. . | $15 / 8$ | 11-5 |
| April. . | $15 / 8$ | 1 4-5 |
| May .. .. | 15/8 | 2 |
| June.. | $13 / 8$ | 2 |
| July.. . . . . . | $11 / 4$ | $13 / 4$ |
| August .. | $11 / 8$ | $11 / 2$ |
| September. . | ... | $13 / 8$ |
| October.. .. .. . | $\cdots$ | $1 \%$ |
| November. |  | $15 / 8$ |
| December.. .. .. . . . . . |  | 15/8 |

The lower av rage unit of the bark sale and the lack of demand for quinine caused an easier feeling among second hands here, but the situation subsequently showed some improvement on receipt of stronger cables from London, where the salt was selling at higher prices.
Just now there are said to be some inquiries in the market for good sized lots of outside stock at around eighteen cents, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to make sales at this figure; in fact, since the rece pt of the London advices noted above second hands have not by any means been free in their offers of goods at concessions from the market quotations.

The offerings for the approaching cinchona bark sale to be held at Amsterdam on August 28 are considerably heavier than those of the last sale, aggregating 8,950 packages, containing, according to analysis, about 40,000 kilograms of sulphate of quinine. It is expected that this auction also will go off at a decline. That the quantity of bark offered at the coming sale is considerably in excess of that offered at the July auction will be seen by the following table which shows the amounts offered at each sale since the first of last year:-

Packages.
1902. 1901.


## LEG 11. REしORD

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 Chattle 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.:

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WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.
Belmont Tp.-F. B. McAdam vs C. A. Curtis, $\$ 350$; Ham-ilton-A. T. Pearce vs Royal Steam Laundry et al. $\$ 3,000$ damages; Kingston-T. H. Bibby vs F. A. Bibby, $\$ 1,470$; Kitley-J. C. Boyd vs W. S. Johnson $\$ 600$; OttawaA. H. Stratton vs W. I. Sims, $\$ 695$; Parry Sound-Keenan Bros. vs Pratt \& Clark, $\$ 538$ damages; Toronto-Kingston Portsmouth \& Cataraqui Electric Ry. Co. vs A. J.. Small, $\$ 359$; Brighton Tp.-J. L. Biggar vs Pet r Oliver, $\$ 1,211$; Gore Bay-P. Coon vs Wm. Thorburn \$711; Guelph-Bell Organ \& Piano Co. vs E. P. Hawkins, $\$ 3.019$; Bank of Montreal vs George Sleeman, \$82,151; Petrolia-B. P. Corey \& Son vs M. J. Woodward \& Sons, et al. $\$ 667$; Slate River Valley-J. McK. Hunt vs J. M. Munro et al. $\$ 500$; J. Johnston vs J. M. Munro et al. \$500; Toronto-Evans \& Son vs Holgates, Ltd., $\$ 2,011$; P. Ryan vs Horace Thorne, $\$ 1,178 ; \ldots .$. E. P. Hawkins vs Bell Organ \& Piano Co., Ltd., $\$ 5,000$; Bracebridge-Gasoline Engine Co. of Toronto, Ltd. vs W. Galbraith $\$ 443$; Goderich-Allan \& MeIver vs W. H. Smith $\$ 349$; Manitoba-J. E. Thompson vs J. D. Moorhead $\$ 600$; O goode Tp.-R. S. Brown vs Arch. McGregor $\$ 5,000$ damages; Port Arthur-Fitzsimmons Derrig Co. vs M. S. Lyone $\$ 391$; D. M. Davidson vs W. J. Schwigler $\$ 5,000$; Toronto-Ann Decker et al. vs W. H. Grienwood et al $\$ 1,196$; J. Robertson Co., Ltd., vs J. J. Heydon $\$ 733$; J. Robertson Co., Ltd., vs J. M. Heyden, $\$ 733$; E. Gallow vs J. R. \& A. F. Morrison $\$ 735 ;$........-C. E. Mitchener vs Nickel-Copper Co. of Ontario, Ltd. $\$ 533$.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA \& N.W.T.
Winnipeg-Mackenzie, Mann \& Co. \$27,500; Arcola-F. Schultz $\$ 418$ and $\$ 321$; Wolsele $y$-Wolseley Milling Co., $\$ 668$. WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Van Anda-Van Anda Copper \& Gold Co. \$1,166.; Cran-brook-G. R. C. Taylor $\$ 413$.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED - ONTARIO.
Clinton Tp.-G. S. Holmsted as accountant of Supreme

Court agt J. H. \& B. E. Tallman \& W. P. E. Boyd of Hamilton, $\$ 1,283$; Eastnor Tp.-G. P. Magann agt Robt. McCormack \$442; Hamilton-E. F. Lazier agt Henry \& Annie Seaman $\$ 350$; Torbolton Tp.-Anna H. Pinhey agt Jane \& John Robinson \$584; Toronto-C. W. Anderson \& Son agt E. E. Anderson $\$ 456$.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED - QUEBEC.
Beloeil-De Emelie Brunet agt U. J. Wilson \$523; Mont-real-Montreal Loan \& Mortgage Co. agt Wm. Choquette et al $\$ 2,131$; H. Ladouseur agt F. Sicotte $\$ 1,302$.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Cascade-Gain \& Roy, $\$ 1,072$; Steveston-D. G. Mackey, $\$ 783$.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA.
Bridgewater-G. H. Burkett $\$ 903, \$ 1,568$ and $\$ 665$.
EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.
Montreal-Cong. College of Can. agt De A. Somerville $\$ 3,273$; M. Hutchinson et al. at Calcibe Gas Machine Co. $\$ 281$; J. Ward agt Jas. Timbers $\$ 229$.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.
Belleville-Mrs. H. A. Walton to W. Dafoe $\$ 812$; Brace-bridge-J. A. Walker to A. Bauer et al. \$1,500; ChesleyP. M. Gordon to C. Noeg* et al. $\$ 2,800$; Hamilton-H. Arland \& Co. to Ames Holden Co. $\$ 1,135$; Edward Duffy to Grant Spring Brew. Co. $\$ 800$; Edward New to H. New $\$ 760$; Edward New to H. New \$1,180; Napanee-S. Gibson to H. B. Collier $\$ 919$; Chas. Stevens to A. Kent $\$ 1,046$; Planta-genet-J. B. A. Wilson to Z. Wilson $\$ 1,060$; Port ElginJohn Kalte et al. to H. MeLaren, Jr. $\$ 600$; Toronto-Julia Gorman to O’Keefe Brewery Co. $\$ 4,583$; Wiarton-Alex. \& Frank McEwan, to W. McEwan $\$ 1,850$; ........-Joinn Coulas to Cathe Dacey $\$ 600$; Belleville-R. J. Graham to Bank of Montreal $\$ 53,433$; Deer Park-Georgina Hastings to R. Evans $\$ 650$; Florence-J. C. \& Addie Ellison to London Loan Co. of Can. $\$ 2,369$; Hamilton-Ontario Elecclaim is the fact that the company constructed and de-

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Hargreaves Works, - - Oldham, England,
SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. T


#### Abstract

tric Light \& Power Co. to C. S. Wilcox \$5,158; MerrittonMrs. S. McNulty to Mary A. Nicholson $\$ 630$; St. Catharines -W. B. Burgoyne to H. C. Bliss $\$ 1,300$; Martha J. \& Wm. Gordis to Taylor \& Bate $\$ 2,491$; Tilsonburg-J. J. MeIntosh to Town of Tilsonburg $\$ 2,000$; Toronto-Carley \& Murphy to Cosgrave Brew. Co. $\$ 2,137$; Carley \& Murpiny to G. J. Foy $\$ 1,103$; Carley \& Murphy to M. E. Kormann $\$ 2,123$; J. A. Humphrey to M. J. Holmes $\$ 600$; AylmerR. M. Corey to W. Warnock $\$ 600$; Belleville-R. J. Graham to Bank of Montreal $\$ 53,433$; Blackstock-T. J. Allan to T. B. Taylor $\$ 675$; Bracebridge-Andrew Boyd to Boake Mfg. Co. $\$ 13,799$; Brantford-Robt. Sibbitt to Bizel Brew. \& M. Co. $\$ 3,502$; Kempville-W. H. H. Brownlee to J. R. Wallace $\$ 1,825$; London-W. O. Carson to A. E. Cooper $\$ 833$; Alfred Taylor to W. E. Chaleraft \& Co. $\$ 4,316$; Sault Ste. Marie-O. D. Brooks to W. H. Plummer $\$ 3,500$; Sher-brooke-D. M. Lockhart \& C. Noble, Jr., to Niagara Fish Co. $\$ 1,500$; Thessalon-J. H. R. Elliott to E. M. Dickson $\$ 900$; Toronto-Clara Brown to T. B. Taylor $\$ 2,139$; Clara Brown to Dominion Brew Co. $\$ 4,890$; J. J. Scanlon to L. Reinhardt $\$ 1,370$; J. J. Scanlon to Toronto Brew. \& M. Co. $\$ 1,370$; Toronto Jet.-Eliz. Tyler to Toronto Brew. \& M. Co. $\$ 3,850$; Elizabeth Tyler to Reinhardt \& Co. $\$ 2,517$; Vankleek Hill-H. C. Jones to N. McCallum $\$ 600$.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA \& N.W.T. Virden-J. W. Higginbotham $\$ 1,381$; Marden-C. Woodman $\$ 3,500$.

CHATTEL MORTGAES-BRITISH COLUMBIA. Marysville-Laurie \& Sons $\$ 1,200$; New Westminster-A. C. Foster \& Co. $\$ 808$.

BILLS OF SALE ONTARIO. Chesley-J. M. Stewart to P. M. Gordon $\$ 3,800$; Toronto -Dugall Gadway to W. J. Carter $\$ 2,000$; W. J. Richardson to J. A. Ewart $\$ 3,000$; Winchester-J. A. Cochrane to.L.


A. Ellis $\$ 800$; Midland-Turner Lumber Co. to Skellings Co. $\$ 17,000$; Nottawasaga-Hy. Moore to E. M. Habgood $\$ 1,000$; Toronto - Toronto Gen. Trusts Corpn. as admrs. to J. C. Woods $\$ 1,925$; Tweed-A. H. Leal to W. Gordon $\$ 800$; Wallace-Jacob Gottfried to E. C. Gottfried $\$ 1,500$.

BILLS OF SALE-MANITOBA \& N. W. T.
Carman-W. L. Roblin $\$ 10,500$; Indian Head-J. M. Hastings $\$ 3,900$; Winnipeg-B. Persichini $\$ 1,600$.

BILLS OF SALE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Grand Forks-H. Graham $\$ 550$; A. Reischl $\$ 625$; Van-couver-Morgan \& Isaac: $\$ 650$; Phoenix-D. G. Munro $\$ 700$.
-The British Cotton Growing Association, which, with the hearty co-operation of the Colonial Secr tary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is striving to render the Briti=h Empire independent of the United States so far as raw cotton is concernzd, is, says a London cable, now paying special attention to Upper Egypt where, it is asserted, the association can develop a cotton belt dwarfing that of the southern States of America. Major Count Gleichen, secr-tary of the Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, Major-General Wingate, addressing the association at Manchester recently, said the experiments now concluded on the banks of the Nile show the quality of the cotton grown there to be the equal of any in the world. There are available fifteen million acres of irrigated land, and the only difficulty is the labor supply, the dervishes naving depopulated the Soudan, but the completion of the Suakim-Gerber railroad is expected to solve the problem, besides furnishing an outlet for the crop.
-Suit was entered recently, we are told, by the Electrical Supply and Maintenance Company against the Town of Orillia, Ont., for a sum of over $\$ 220,000$. The basis of


## THIRD

RAIL INSULATORS. p

42

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developed the water power service which Orillia n w bt irs from Ragged Rapids on the Severn River. The work was complet d about a y ar ago, and the cost was sonsiderably in excess of what the town was authorized to pay under the by-law voted on by the electors. The question came before the Private Bills Committee last session, and the question was raised whether the company's claim should be left to the precarious fate of another popular vote. The compromise reached was that the company should be entitled to collect whatever it could prove in the courts without depending on another by-law. This is the origin of the writ. Several prominent Toronto men are interested by reason of advances to the company.
-The Ottawa and New York Ry, is not effected by the order of sale of the New York and Ottawa Railway, which was drawn up by Judge Cox, of the United States Circuit Court. The line, which lies in Canada, says an Ottawa report, is legally a different line from the one in the United States, yet it is practically the same. As is well known, a railway must have a different charter when \% enters Canada than the one it holds in the States, for that part of the line lying in Canada. The line on the American side south of the St. Lawrence to Tupper Lake is known as the New York and Ottawa Railway. The American end of the line never paid, while that portion lying in Canada has been netting profitable returns. The American end went into liquidation some time ago, Mr. H. W. Gays, general manager of the Ottawa and New York, being appointed receiver.
-In connection with the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition at Osaka, Japan, the Japanese Government offered to Canada a floor space of 3,600 square feet in the Foreign Building, but Mr. Fisher, considering this space too limited to make a reasonable exhibit, declined, and asked the Japanese Government to erect a separat building for the exclusive use of the Canadian Government, at the same time proposing to contribute the sum of $\$ 2,500$ towards the cost of the structure. The Japanese Government cabled a short while ago to Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General, that they would accept Mr. Fisher's offer, and would erect an entirely separate building of 7,000 square feet, granting all rights and privileges given to other exhibitors. The site assigned to Canada is one of the most prominent places on the grounds.
-An order-in-Council has been passed for the issue of a proclamation putting in force "an Act to amend the Immigration Act," passed last session. In view of the large
ambers of immigrants who are now coming from foreign countries to Canada and to the United States via Canadian ports, it has been deem d expedient to prohibit the landing in Canada absolutely of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from any loathsome, dangerous, or infections disease or malady, whether such immigrant or passenger intends to settle in Canada or only intends to pass through to settle in some other country, and whom the Minister of the Interior or officer to whom he entrusts the matter considers ought not to be allowed to land in Canada.
-The following companies have been incorporated by letters patent:-The Peddie Rifle Sight Company, witin a capital of $\$ 100,000$; the British Monoline Company, with a total capital stock of $\$ 100,000$; The Saskatchewan Lumber Company, with a capital stock of $\$ 500,000$, and the Stan dard Heating \& Sprinkler Company of Montreal, with a capital stock of $\$ 50,000$. The Peddie Company includes Mon. J. M. Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, Lieut.-Col Mason, the inventor, William Peddie, a mechanic, and others. $\Lambda$ company has been incorporated to acquire the assets, goudwill, etc., of Meakins \& Sons, Hamilton, and Meakins ij Sons, Montreal, under the title of Meakin \& Sons, capital stock $\$ 100,000$.

- Mr. Frank Pedley, head of the immigration service, who is one of the busisst officials in the Government employ, reports that arrangments have been made for an exhibit of Canadian grains and grasses at the State Fairs in Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Illinois and Indiana. Wisconsin used to welcome the Canadian exhibit, but latterly it proved to be


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too great an attraction, and the permission formerly granted has been discontinued. Apparently the only explanation for this is that the Canadian cereals put the Wisconsis grains compl:tely in the shade. However, arrangements are being made for an exhibit in the Yahr Market,
Milwaukee.

The United States is the principal source of supply for borax. The "Philadelphia Record" comments as follows on the anomaly of taxing this article under their tariff: The tariff on borax is five cents a pound. As a consequence of this needless impost American borax, which sells in London for $21 / 2$ cents a pound, costs the American consumer $71 / 2$ cents. The control over practically all the known deposits of this mineral, as might be expected, is in the hands of a single corporation, which is said to make a profit of $\$ 1,250,000$ per annum. Every cent of this is wrung from the consumers of this country in the form of a tax of five cents a pound, collected not by the Government, but by a monopolistic tariff-protected syndicate. This is only one of the thousand acts of tyranny to which this nation submits in the name of Protection. Is it any
wonder that the common people must pinch themselves to wonder that the common people must pinch themselves to make ends meet, while the plutocracy waxes greater and
more powerful every year? It is evident that the Record has joined the ranks of those who rebel against the great promoters of trusts and their accumulated millions.
-It is estimated that the coal and iron policemen, now guarding the idle collieries in four counties of the anthracite region, number 5,000. The employment of so many special guards has necessitated an expenditure by the companies to date of $\$ 1,800,000$. Besides paying the special policemen a daily wage, the companies supply them with food and lodging. Every coal company in the anthracite district, and nearly every washery, has its quota of polic. The commissions are all granted by Governor Stone, at Harrisburg, and they cost the companies $\$ 4$ for
the granting and recording of each. Of this sum $\$ 2$ goes the granting and recording of each. Of this sum $\$ 2$ goes
to the State, and $\$ 2$ to the county.

The Ottawa and Hull Power Company has decided on a site for its proposed paper and pulp mill. It will be situated on the celebrated Table Rock, on the Quebec side of the Chaudiere. Plans are now being prepared for the
building and machinery. The new stone power-house of the Consumer, Electric Company, affiliated with the Ottawa \& Hull Power Company, has just been completed, and the machinery has all bien installed, with the exception of the switch-board. About 10,000 horse-power has been developed for heat, light and power, which can be furnished in large quantities. Over $\$ 500,000$ has been ex$\mathrm{p}:$ nded on this work.
\& We. We are informed by the firm of Messrs. W. Weddel \& Co., London, Eng., to whom we are ind: bted. for reports on the dairy produce situation, that they have, by mutual arrangement, acquired the business hitherto carried on by Messrs. McKerrow \& Pease, of Manchester.
-The creditors of W. H. McFarlane, who ran a novelty company in Toronto during the past four years, are not quite satisfied with the existing state of affairs. At a recent meeting of creditors a statem nt was presented showing liabilities of $\$ 9,100$, and assets of $\$ 10,300$. Of the latter $\$ 5,400$ were ranked as doubtful and the creditors considered that the assets are hardly likely to realize more than $\$ 2,700$. Some of the claims against the estate will be contested by the creditors, but in the meantime a committee of three was appointed to carry on the business until the creditors decided what disposition should be
-In an article in the Journal des Debats, quoted by the Paris correspondent of the Times, Paul Leroy Beaulieu says the continued decline in revenue is alarming. The y ar's deficit will likely reach $\$ 20,000,000$, which supplementary credits and railway guarantees will bring it up to $\$ 40,000,000$, unless, says Beaulieu, imprudence and fanatici:m in regard to the education, the relief of the poor, public works, and railways are avoided. Iner:asing expenditure will accompany the decreasing revenue, speadily producing a most serious embarassment,
-The Ontario Cabinet has authorized the construction of a coffer dam at Dufferin Islands, on the Niagara River, by the Ontario Power Company, to be used in diverting water through the park to the company's outlet below the falls. Although the company's application has been opposed by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, which

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was first in the field, and has built a magnificent power tunnel, the Government has decided to grant the Ontario Power Company's application, in order to stimulate competition in that district.
-The first annual sale of pure-bred swine under the auspices of the Ontario Government was held at Guelph recently in the Provincial Winter Fair Building. One hun dred animals were offered. The lot was cleared out quite early in the afternoon at a high average of $\$ 39$. The sale netted $\$ 3,345$, and the expense of selling averaged $\$ 5$ p:r head. A registered hog, bred by J. E. Brèthour, brought $\$ 325$, which is the highest prices ever paid for one animal on the continent. Another, bred by Brethour and Saunders, of Burford, was sold at $\$ 185$.
-Russia is the only country in Europe (save little Denmark) which is increasing its acreage of sugar beets, all the others having materially decreased theirs. Russia has a much larger sugar beet acreage than any other country in the world, though, owing to her poor seil, primitive methods and general inferiority, her production of sugar is much smaller than that of either Germany or France, and probably smaller than that of Austria. While Germany gets nearly two tons of sugar from an acre, Russia gets only three-fourths of a ton.
-The drouth in Australia has led to a demand there for Canadian butter, and a carload from the Calgary creamery was shipped recently by the steam:hip Miowera from Vancouver for that country. The butter goes in cold-storage, and should arrive in good condition. A better price than would have been given on the local market has b:en obtained. In 1901 Australia exported 15,000 tons of butter, and the fact that a shortage exists this year in the domestic product denotes how severe the drouth must have been.

Mr. Chas. Archer, solicitor, Dawson, gives notice of three applications to Parliament for legislation affecting the
welfare of the Yukon. One is for power to construct a xailway from Dawson to the boundary line, a second is to incorporate the Yukon Consolidated Water \& Power Cura pany, with a capital of $\$ 2,000,000$, for the purpose of supplying water to work the gold mines and for domestic purposes, and the third it to incorporate the Stewart River Development Company, with a capital of $\$ 500,000$.
E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, in a recent lecture to the students of the University of Chicago on "The Day After," said: "Instead of taking a bracer, as most young men do, they should eat raw beef or raw eggs, or raw oysters, if they will stay on the stomach, and quit drinking bracers. A bracer furnishes no new blood. It merely stimulates. But the things I have mentioned furnish new blood and are real bracers, because they increase lost vitality."
-Consul-General Struve, on behalf of the Russian Governm:nt, has asked the Dominion Statistician for figures showing grain produce of Canada, including the acreage of land under cultivation and the estimated crop for the present year, compared with the crops of the past three years. This is the first time the Russian authorities have applied for these statistics, and is is an evidence of the fact that they now recognize Canada as a competitor in foodstuffs.
-It is probable, says the Globe, that at an early date the Stohl Waggon \& Farm Implement Company of Harrisburg, Pa., will establish a factory in Toronto. Mr. Stohl, President of the company, and Mr. H.H. Estis have been in Toronto during the past week, and have secured options on two sites in the western part of the city The firm will employ about 80 men, forty of them skilled workmen. The firm manufacture a broad-tired waggon, for which there is a great demand in the Canadian northwest
-The largest shipment of cattle ever taken across the Atlantic left portland, Me., recently, on the steamship


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Norseman, of the Dominion line. In all there were 1,179 head of cattl: and 1,398 sheep. This, according to Dr. F. W. Huntington, cattle inspector of the port, breaks all records for cattle shipments from the new world to the old. It will take eighteen car loads of hay and grain to feed the cattlo during the ten days' passage to Liverpool.
-Modern structures in the land of the Pharoahs will prove more useful than the pyramids. The great Nile dam at Assouan, which was begun four years ago, is nearing completion. The last coping-stone was laid June 30. The reservoir formed by the dam will cost $\$ 25,000,000$, but it will greatly increase the agricultural prosperity of Egypt by bringing waste districts under cultivation, and enabling farmers to make two crops a year in many places.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director of the Confederation Life Association, has the sympathies of the members of the profession, and hosts of others throughout the Dominion, on the death of his wife, which took place this week at the family residence in Toronto. The sons, Messrs. J. A. \& C. S. Macdonald, also of the Company, have no less the condolences of the community in their great loss:
-A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the shareholders of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad in New York, on September 24th. It is expected, says a New York letter, that at this meeting a proposition from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be considered leading to a combination between the two companies for a direct Canadian Pacific line into New York.
-The White Star Line steamer Cedric, of 21,000 tons, the largest liner afloat, was launched at Harland \& Wolff's yards, Belfast, recently. She is 700 feet long, has 75 feet beam and draws $491-3$ feot of water. Her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons and she has accommodation for 3,000 passengers. It is expected that she will be ready for service in the autumn.
-We larn from London that beginning September 1 the postoffices of Great Britain will accept parcels for transmission to the United States. The various attempts of the British Government to conclude a parcel post arrangement with the United States having resulted in failure, the British postal department has arranged this independent service.

[^1]Attention is drawn to the fact that, although the census of 1901 disclosed the pres: nce in Canada of 127,891 persons born in the United tates, 66 per cent. of this number have become natural zed British subjects. The fact seems to show that American settlers may w $: l l$ be welcomed in western Canada, seeing that they readily take the oath of naturalization.
-Anthracite coal advanced to $\$ 9$ a ton at Chicago rec. ntly. Coal stocks, says a despatch, are so nearly depleted that even at this rate the gradually increasing demand cannot be met. Conservative dealers are advising their customers to hold off, in the belief that coal-mining must resume before exorbitant rates become general.
-A decree made public at Paris fixes the export bounties on sugar for the years 1902-3 as follows:-One franc 11 centimes to 1 f anc 25 centimes per quintal ( $2201 / 2$ pounds) on raw sugar, according to standard; 1 frane 43 centimes per quintal on crystallized sugar, and 1 franc 27 centimes per quintal on refined sugar.
-The new steamer built for the buoy service along the Nova Scotia coast is to be christened the "Lady Laurier." She has been construced in Paisley, Scoland, and is ready for service. Captain Johnstone, of Halifax, has been given the command, and will sail in a few days with his crew to bring the new boat across.
-Charles Jarrott, driving a seventy horse-power motor car, covered a kilometre (sixty-two hundreds of a mile) in twenty-eight and one-fifths seconds, on the Duke of Portland's course at Walbeck Abbey, breaking W. K. Vanderbilt's record of twenty-nine and two-fifths seconds for the same distance.
-The Saginaw 'Salt \& Lumber Company have completed their salt works at Sandwich, Ont., and will commence the manufacture of salt. A good vein of rock salt has been struck. The output of the works will be five hundred barrels a day.
-It is reported at Hamilton that the deal for the transfer of the business of the Fowler's Canadian Company to Swift \& Co., of Chicago, has been closed, and that it will take effect on Sept. 1.
-Good rains have fallen in West India in time to save the crops and remove the immediate fear of famine. The Central Provinces and Berar have also been benefited.
-The Dominion exported $\$ 13,739,113$ worth of live stock last year, the bulk of which went to the British market.

## WHAT CANADA BUYS.-(8.)

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to real:
wanufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Mont-

DUTLABLE GOODS-(Continued.)
articles Imported.
Total ImportsQuantity. Value. Quantity.

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Value. Duty.

Preferential Tariff. Quantity. Value. Duty.


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Correspondence respecting Agenci+s is invited from well establi: hed hou es in the tomintion.
-A Kingston dispateh states that the sale of the white squadron line of steamers controlledj by the Folger Brothers, to the New York Central Railway Company is confirmed officially. A great improvement to the river service will be made next year by the railway company.
-The entire stock in trade of the Runians, Carson, McKee Company, departmental store, London, Ont., amounting to $\$ 66,327$, was sold at auction on Tuesday last. The stock was offered en bloc, and was secured by T. F. Kingsmill at 55 cents in the dollar.

The Mount Royal Club, Montreal, a structure imposing both inside and out, suffered considerably by fire on
the 26th instant. Insurance companies interested are:-Scottish Union and National of Edinburgh, Scotland, \$50, 000 on building, and Phoenix, of London, $\$ 15,000$ on contents.

A valuable soft coal mine has been discovered near Halbrite, in southeastern Assiniboia, on the "Soo" line.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.
Montreal, Thursday noon, August 28th, 1902.

One of the curious features of the day is the influence on the money market exercised by the movements of a
few money magnates, especially Mr. Morgan. American papers report that this person will do this, that and the othed, or will not do certain things, and on these actions of Mr. Morgan they base speculations as to the rise or fall of prices, and other events said to be dependent on this one man's will. Such a concentration of financial power will lead to a revolt in some form, or a breakdown that will put an end to this modern form of despotism. We know what happened to one of old of whom it was said, "He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus." The role being played by Mr. Morgan is a dangerous one for his connections, as their intersts are built too directly upon one life, which

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mray end any moment, like all others, and, when the reaction comes from the present prosperity the strain which will be put on the Morgan combinations will produce far more disastrous results than the depression of a large number of indep:ndent enterprises. The returns of 94 American railways for June show the net earnings to have been $\$ 1,223,900$ more than June 1901. The roads chiefly affected by the coal strike are not included in this statement, so that the increa:e would probably disappear were their returns considered. Industrial shares are showing the effect of President Roosevelt's condemnation of Trusts, but, though his words have created a litthe scare, they are not likely to have any serious result. The Trusts are strong enough to defend themselves against hostile legislation. Messrs. Carnegie, Morgan \& Co. know how to influence Congress and the Senate. The chief officer of the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, has been here and treat d the idea of New York becoming the world's financial centre as a joke. Scotland, he said, was never so pro perous, nor ever so wealthy.
Unit:d States crops are so good that the heavy shipments will act favour-
ably on foreign exchange, and probably lead to gold being sent to this side, where it is needed, as the drain of money from New York banks to the interior for harvest purposes is likely to exceed their present resources. The Bank of England has been authorized to increase its note issues against securities to the ext nt of $\$ 2,000,000$, which represents two-thirds of the notes withdrawn from circulation by country banks since 1900. Why only a portion of this withdrawal should be made up by Bank of England notes is a mystery, which is not without its absurd side. A loan is about being issued on account of the Transvaal. Consols are at $951 / 8$, and a French loan is spoken of. In N:w York call money is easy, running from 3 to $33 / 4$ per cent. Mercantile paper ranges from 5 to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The local stock market is somewhat dull. Dominion Steel is unsteady, prices being from $751 / 2$ to $763 / 4$, with small sales; preferred 100 to $100 \frac{1}{4}$; Nova Scotia Steel, 113; Montreal Power, $1003 / 4$ to 1011/2; Twin City, $1271 / 2$ to 128; Ogilvie pfd., 125 to $1271 / 4$; Montreal Stre $t$ 2781/2 to 280 ; Pacific, 139 to 141. Bank of Montreal, 258; Merchants Bank, $1581 / 2$;

Molsons, $2171 / 2$; Quebec, 118; Berlin, exchange on London, $20 \mathrm{~m} \quad 483 / 4 \mathrm{pf}$.; Paris, 25f 18c. Local foreign exchange, 60 's, $91 / 4$; demand, $97 / 8$. Call loans, $41 / 2$ to 5 per cent.; other rates unchanged.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Aug. 28th, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal.


[^2]
## Watertight Electric Bolls...

## And RINGING KEYS.



Section of Ringing Key.

## Mercier's Patents, Limited,

 SALFORD, MANCHESTER, england.Telegrams: "WENHAM."
C. \&A. MUSKER, LTD., LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

## manvacctubras of every DEschiption of Hydraulic \& Electric Machinery.

| Dook Machinery, Fresses, | Accumulators, Valves, Tube |
| :---: | :---: |
| Coal Tips, Capstans, | Stavers, Dynamos, |
| Pumping Engines, Lifts, | Power \& Lightirg Plants, |
| Intonsiflers. | Motors, Cranes. |

> تydraulic Machine Tools, Steam Motor Wagons, Concrote Flag Making Machinory.

Teleg aphic Address: "Muskers, Liverpool.


Waterworks, Sewer and Street Improvement Debentures of the Town of Hawkesbury:
$\$ 153,000$. for 30 years, at 4 p.c.
20,000. for 20 years, at 4 p.c.
For particulars apply to
DENNIS DOYLE,
Town Clerk.
HIRAM ROBINSON,
Mayor.
Hawkesbury, Ont
August 22nd, 1902.
-Ottawa Clearing House. Total for week ending 21st Aug., 1902, clearings, $\$ 2,109,238$; balaness, $\$ 551,098.97$.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, August 28th, 1902.
Most favorable weather condition during the past week has, it may be said, assured a record yield in the great wheat centres of Manitoba and the Territories. The amount of business this will create for the Dominion is uncalculable, for it will be the means of much indirect business and the opening up of branches and new lines that have not been, to the present, contemplated. It is to be hoped the requisite number of farm assistants will have gone forward in time; but this perfect weather will find every available hand out there whose interests are direct, working 18 to 20 hours per day to save such a valuable yield. Trade in that vicinity will go ahead rapidly and immigration will exceed the capacities of those looking
after new settlers. In commercial circles here values are about steady with business fairly brisk for the end of August.

## EI Padre Needles 10 Cents. Varsity,

 5 Cents.The Best $\qquad$

## - CIGARS.

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

Made and Guaranteed by
S. Dfyis ${ }_{5}^{5}$ Sejs, MONTREAI, Que.

## Balata

## T. H. Hagen, Son \& Co.,

65, 67, 69 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Specialities:

# Belting 

ESTABLISHED 1856.

> Leather Link, Baata Cotton \& Hair Betts, HOSE, PUMP and HYDRAULIC BUTTS.

> Only manufacturers of the Original Genuine Helvetia Leather, for Laces, Belting, \&c.

## Telegrams "MEILL, ST. HeLENS."




SOAP,'OR, AND TAR SPECIAL PUMPS. SOAP PANS, TAMKS, With all Fittings.
Hoists.
swivels. SDRP FRATIES
The Beat STEEL SDAT in the Beast Market. PRUTCHING TRAEMINES New Bar.Cutting and
Tabletting
Machines. Machines. Till ING Steaim Hand and Steäm Stamping GLYCERINE PLANT,


ST. HELENS JUNOTION, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

## Chemical Plant

PRIOESIIAND PARTICULARS ON APPLIOATION.

* Speolal Prices to Canadians under tho new Tarlff


## BUTTER.

There has been very little doing in the market this week, damand for both creamery and dairy being unusually light. The result is that with large arrivals prices favor buyers, and rule very unsettled. Choice to finest creamery is offered at $181 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 19 c ;

Western dairy, $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 16 c and Townships dairy 17 c to 18 c . Though the market, to all appearances, gives promise of low prices in the early future, still the trade is of opinion that values are as low this week as they will be any time till close of navigation. In fact the prevailing opinion seems to be that the market will show

## =BUTTERCUP

BRASS AND COPPER retain their intensely brilliant polish without tarnishing for a long time if cleaned with
BUTTERCUP METAL POLISH.
Sold in 2d., 4d. and 6d. tins by
Army and Navy Stores.
J. Barker's,

Harrod's. Junior Army and Navy.

Shoolbred's.
Whiteley's.
And all Leading Stores, Grocers and Oilmen everywhere.
CHSWICC SOAP Co, Chisinick,
Landon, W, Eng.
METAL POLISH.
strength and higher prices rule befor any further decline takes place. Creamery seems to be selling now below its value and, as factories are likely to turn attention more largely to cheese, the production of butter will likely decline from this on.

CEMENTS, ETC.
There is a fair demand for jobbing qualities, and supplies are ample. No change in values. Arrivals for week ending Aug. 26th were 800 brls. Belgian and German cement and 175,250 fire bricks.

## CHEESE.

In this article the market is also more or less mixed, with quite a difference of opinion between buyers and sellers as to values. Holders are asking $95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ to $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ for finest cheese, while buyers' ideas are at $91 / 4$ to $93 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. At country boards there is more business doing this last day or two, which is making holders feel a little more hopeful of the situation. With the season well advanced the outlook is more favorable for firm prices to rule within a very few days.

The End-delivery Four-process Brickmaking Machino.

## 

## LIMKITED.



Albert Works, PRESTON, ENGLAND.

## Brickmaking Plant

"The Manchester."

Machinery and appliances for the manufacture of Bricks, Tiles and Pipes, under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

## EGGS.

Receipts show a liberal increase, and the market is now better supplied. Prices remain steady, with a satisfactory business doing locally. The export demand has been disappointing, as orders for English and Scotch markets have not been coming in so freely as looked for. Cables offering selected stock at 8 s 6 d have not induced many orders, and it is impossible for
packers to select stock and sell at anything under these quotations.

## FISH.

British Columbia fresn salmon is now arriving by express and the demand is equal to all receipts. Prices run about 14 c to 15 c lb . Other fresh fish are in limited supply and as a result all fresh stock is held firm as to price. Quotations are:-Salt fish-B. C. salmon, No. 1, $\$ 11.50$ per barrel;

Labrador salmon, No. 1, $\$ 14.00$ per barrel; No 2, $\$ 11.50$ to $\$ 12$; half-barrels, $\$ 6.50$; Loch Fyne herrings, $\$ 1.15$ per keg; salt herrings, bbls., $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$; do. half barrels, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 2.60$; green cod, No. 1, $\$ 5.25$; do. No. 2, $\$ 4$; large, $\$ 5.50$. Fresh fish-Fresh R-ostigouche or Gaspe salmon, 16 to 17 ; B. C. salmon, 14e to 15 c ; haddock, express stock, 4c per lb.; pike, 7c; whitefish, $81 / 2^{c}$; trout, $81 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$; halibut, 12 c ; steak cod, oc lb.; speckled trout, 18c; dore, $81 / 2$ c. Smoked fish-Smoked herrings,

Cabio Address : HuLLS, Livépool.

## EILLS \& COMPANY,

## LIVERPOOL, Eng.

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

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

BPHCIAL AGENTS FOR
Danish and Irish Butter

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WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT PRICE LIST:
Buyers should specify EILLS \& COMPANY'S Goods on all Indents.

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Special ratesto Canadians under the New
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## SOAP FRAMES

Patents-No. $5107 / 93$; No. $10362 / 99$.


Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt.
Easlly Erected, Self-Cuilling, Guaranted not to Warp. Wheels and Axlas fitted if required.
H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaioa \%ireet, LIVBRPOOL, Eng.
Can Soap Trade Suppliedunder the new Tariff

# ELKANAH HOYLE \& SONS, Limiteo 

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

F. HORATIO OLIFFE, Managing Dicector.<br>Waterside Works, HALIFAX, ENG,

Sole 近akers of Messers. Samuel Kirk \& Sons' Woodhouse, Leeds, Patent Machines for Improved Cloth Finishing.
Sole Makers of Refftt's Patent Pressing Maohine for Soft Goods.
Sole Malzers of Reffitt's Patent Oontinuous Steaming machine.
Makers of Hydraulic and Sorew Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Coiton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent Wroughtiron Steam Press Plates, and Patent Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylindors, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out.
Makers of every desoription of Hydraulio Pumps, worked either by HAND or Powsk, with or without Steam Engine attaohed.
Makers of all kinds of Maohinery, on the most improved principles, for Dyeing, Drying and Finishing of all kinds of Textiles FABRIOB, such as Orleans, Cobourge, Lastings, sergos, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all ocher kinds of Bradiond Manufactured Goods, viz. : Crabbing, Sirgeing, BRadFord ManvFactured Goods, viz. : Cratering, Stretching, Soouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering,
Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.
Dyeing Machines, for Blaoking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Pddding, Jigging and Washing-off Machines.
Melange Machinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool "Sliver."
Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.
Stead and Appleyard's Patent Blaok Rolling and Stoaming Apparatus.

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Maohine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs, Lustres, Poplins, etc.
Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached.
Poplin Machines, for Paraffin Wax Stiffening.
Gas Singeing and Brushing Maohines.
Worsted Ooating scouring Machine, to run Piece at full width.,
Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers.
Varp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing Diring Machines, for Cotton and other Warps.
Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width.
Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above.
Grinding Mills, ior Indigo, Lac and Argols.
Soap-scouring Machines, Milling Machines, Elot-air Tentering and Drying Maohines, for the "Fstamene" Finish.
Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all desoriptions.
Messrs. Ingham and Butterfield's Patent Rigging Machines.
Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Coppen, Brass, Itteel, Cotton and Paper Bowls.
Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cyinnder. Damping Machines.
Oold Calendering Maohines, with Five Rollers.
Improved Lancashire Jiggers.
Makers of the Newest Oonstruction of Machines, fol the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velvets Plush, ote.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tubs, Cu: ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Maohines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Bruah, and Damping Machines, Dyo Vats, eto.
${ }^{10} \mathrm{c}$ per box; finnan haudies, new stock by express, 7c lb.; St. John bloaters $\$ 1$ per box. Prepared fish.-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, loose, in $25-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; dry cods, in ewts. $\$ 5$ per ewt.; skinless cod, in cases, $\$ 5$ a case.

## FLOUR AND FEED.

There is practically no change in values. Some brands of flour have been reduced 10 c brl., but this more to conform with the general run of prices. Rolled oats is easier at $\$ 5.10$ to $\$ 5.15 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{r}$ brl., but still a figure entirely too high to admit of free buying. There is a good demand for flour, both locally and for export. A bountiful wheat y:eld is now assured for the West. Baled hay, No. 1, \$8.75 to $\$ 3.25$; No. $2, \$ 7.75$ to $\$ 8.25$; clov r , $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$ per ton, in car lots.

## GAME.

The season for game opens 1st Sept.. and fir $t$ arrivals of partridges will likely sell at $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.25$ per pr.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC.
Conditions favor a heavy yield of apples, the early vari ties now being seattered frecly on the market, and selling as freely at $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ per brl.

The scarcity of apples during the past year served to heighten the desire so that all receipts are moving pretty well. Other staple fru:... are steady in price. Quotations: Messina and Sorrento oranges, $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 4$ box; lemons, $360 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2.00$ to $\$ 2.75$; do., $300 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$; new lemons, $\$ \$ .50$ to $\$ 3.75$ per box; bananas, 8 -hands, $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.35$; No. 1 do., $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.75$; extras, $\$ 2.25$; new figs, mats, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb .; do. boxes, se to 12 c per $\mathrm{lb} . ;$ new dates, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; cranberries, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 10$; pines, 18 c to 22e; cucumbers, native, 25 c doz.; Tennessee tomatoes, 90 c per ert.; size 24 pines, $\$ 4.50$; do. 30 pines, $\$ 4.50$; onions, Spanish, cases, $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 3.25$; $50-\mathrm{lb}$ crates Spanish onions, $\$ 1.00$ per crt.; I mes, 75 c per box; Cal peaches, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 12,2$ per box; do. plums, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.60$ per box; cabbage, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.50$; blackberri s, 7c per box; mu k melors, $\$ 1.75$ per crate; wat:rmelons, 25 e to ne each; blueberries, $\$ 1.40$ per box; bask. apples, 25 c ; bbls. apples, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.50$; Canadian peaches, 35 c to 40 c per basket; Canadian plums, 40 c per hasket; Con. pears, 40 e to 50 c ; swe: t potatoes, $\$ 4$ brl.

## GREEN HIDES.

Receipts are liberal with prices holding steady at 9,8 and 7 c per 1 b , for beef hides; 12 c and 10 c for calfskins,
and 40 c for lambs. The latter will, it is expected, advance the first of the coming week.

## GROCERIES.

Midsummer is moving out with little of interest in its wake. Sugars hold steady on the basis of $\$ 3.65$, for standard granulated, a price low enough for the consumer and high enough for a small profit for others interested. Rumor has it that a leading U. S. sugar refiner is arranging to start a refinery in Canada, to manufacture under a new process. It is stated a charter has been applied for at Ottawa, capital stat d being $\$ 6,000000$ The canned salmon outlook has not changed from the heavy shortage and advance noted in last week's report. As Ottawa despatch of the 27 th reads: According to returns which have reached the Fisheries Department, the salmon pack on the Fraser River for the present season is the smallest since 1898, numbering only 262,000 cases. Last year the pack was 990,252 cases. Other groc ries are steady as to price with a small trade.

HARDWARE AND METALS.
Wholesale firms report good orders coming in for fall trade, the promising outlook in the great Western wising

## Widnes Foundry

 Company.

## Morecambe Pier (East VieW).

ERECTED, 1898, BY

# THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO. WIDNES, 

Lancashire, - - England.
belt adding much to the tone and causing a most hopeful feeling all round. Prices show no change. A late London cable reads:-The increased demand for British iron from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia has sent up prices here. A report that orders have been received for 80,000 tons has not been confirmed with authority, but the American demand for manufactured iron and steel has sufficed to stiffen prices and to compensate for declining trade with India and Australia, and the stagnant conditions in South Africa. When the United States steel combination was formed there was a general joonviction among British ironmasters that there must be a defensive movement among manufacturers here, and in Germany and Belgium. The exports of iron and
steel from those countries has been increasing steadily since December, and the effect of the United States trust is not dreaded as it was last year. The British market has not been converted into a dumping ground for United States iron and steel and prices have risen with the increased demand for export to the United States.

## LEATHER AND SHOES.

A good movement in leather during the week will bring the month's trade to a fair average. Export trade is also good and steady. The scarcity of jobbing leather, apparent so long, still continues. Prices are firm. Shoe manufacturers who are running on country orders are very busy.

## OIIL, PAINTS, CHEMICALS.

Quotations on straw seal oil are slightly advanced to $521 / 2$ to 55 c . Castor oil, 8 e to 10 c and in brls., $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lb. Lard oil, extra, has advanced, and is now quoted at 80 c to 90 c , and lard oil (ord.), 70c to 80 c . Prices on linseed oils have now a wider range being 74 c to 77 c for raw, and 77 c to 80 c for boiled,, according to quantity. The white lead market is unsettled from causes as referred to in last report. Leading distributors are desir ous of seeing an arrangement com pleted, but state this may now take some time. In the meanwhile, they claim there is no money in handling the article. Prices are lower by $50^{\circ}$ to $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

# CONEEYOR and EIEVATOR CO. 

LOWER BRIDGE WORKS, ACCRINGTON, Lancashire, Eng.


Spiral Conveyors, Coal Conveyors, Chain Conveyors, Band Conveyors, Grain Conveyors, Tray Con veyors, Stokehold Conveyors, Grain Elevators, Coal Elevators, Chain Elevators, Bel Elevators, Barge Elevators, Ship Elevators 9508, Compound Floating Grain Elevators.

## PROVISIONS.

Locally the market has scarcely held its own during the week and while prices have not changed the tendency is in that direction. The fact that beef and lamb have been seen more freely on the market may account for this, added to the further fact that prices of these staples have been lowered, something which the housekeeper no-
tices with interest. Fresh killed hogs are steady at $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 10.00$ per 100 pounds for abattoir dressed. We quote: Bbds heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$0.00; tieaces heavy Canada short cut 75 pork, $\$ 37.00$; half barrels do., $\$ 12$.75; Canada short cut back pork, (family), $\$ 2.00$; half-barrels do., $\$ 12.25$; heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, $\$ 24$; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, $\$ 24$; half-barrels do., $\$ 12.25$; light Can-
"P日ter" Pgtent Petro Pum Eifing With the New Patent Lampless Ignition and Governor.

The Highest Class of Workmanship \& Finish



Requires no attention after starting. Ordinary Paraffin Oil only is used. Cost of working about $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. per Horse Power per hour. No continuous Barning Lamp. No Skilled attention required. No Danger.

The Cheapest Oil Engine To Buy
And the Cheapest to Work.
Catalogues on application to the Manufacturers :
JAMES B. PETTER \& SONS, Ltd., Nautilus Works, YEOVIL, Eng.

## London

Showrooms :
73 Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Telegrams : "WATCH, PRESCOT."

## The Tancashire Wateh Co.

LIMITED.

PRESCOT, Lancashire, Eng.

The Largest Manufacturers of


56 to 60 Holborn Viaduct, E. C., England. Birmingham Offices:-62 ALBION STREET, ENCLAND.

## AGHNTS FOR OANADA:

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


#### Abstract

the Busch Camera Co., at 31 Hatton Garden, London, England, for illustrated catalogues of their goods, which




Above Cut represents the Latest Novelties in our

## "Meteor" Electric Light Cases

## Solid Silver Fronts, $5 \times 4 \times 3$.

Catalogues and F. O. B. London prices, under the new Preferential Tariff, $331 / 3$ p.o. reduction off British goods.

## -manufactured by-

EVANS \& MANGER, Hatton ${ }^{110}$ Gardon, LONDON, Eng.
the company's catalogue we extract the following:-
The "Pokam," model A. Quarter plate daylight loading, for roll films or glass plates. This camera is of the folding pocket type, the body being made of mahogany and aluminum covered with black grained leather. It folds up to the thickness of a book, and can be carried in the coat pocket. It has all the movements and advantages that are usually contained only in bulky cameras, including a rising and sliding front-a feature possess

ed by no other camera of a similar type. The front is drawn out and fixed automatically at infinity point. and foen sino adjustments for objects at shorter distances.

It has a reversible brilliant view finder and a vic, w meter working from the top of lens front, which enables the operator to see exactly in full size the picture he is about to obtain on the film or plate. A bush is provided for wee of stand and support when desired to take vertical pictures. The arrangement for controlling the wind-

# Browett Lindley aco. Ime 

## Patricroft, Manchester England.

## Manufacturers of High-Speed, <br> Enclosed Type,

## STEAM ENGINES.

## For Driving Dynamos Direct.

We are pleased to quote for complete STEAM DYNAMOS, completely and thoroughly tested on full load at our works and delivered F. O. B. English Port.

## Souno \& Reluble British MaluFaGTuRE


sTOCIS AND BONDS.

| NAME. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Par } \\ \text { Val'a } \end{gathered}$ | Gapltal Sbb wcribed. | Cspital paict-zp, | Rest. | Div. <br> last <br> 6 M | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dat } \\ \text { Divi } \end{gathered}$ |  | Per Cent Price Aug. 28 (B1a) | Cash Value per 8. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136 | 38048 |
| Britiuh North Am....... | 243 | 4,866,666 | $4,868,666$ 8,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,776,888 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $31 / 4$ | Jumo | Dac | 160 | 8000 4200 |
| Can, Bank of Oommerce | 60 | 8,000,000 | $8,000,000$ 350,000 | 2,60,000 | \% |  |  | 195 | 4200 |
| Commorcial, Windsor.. | 40 | 500,000 | 350,000 | 2,500,000 | -21/8 | Mä |  | 244 | 12210 |
| Dominion ............... | 50 | $2,500,000$ | $2,500,000$ $1,742,535$ | 1,200,006 | 3\% | Jan | July | 160 | 8000 |
| Rastern Townshipg..... | 58 | 2,000.000 | 1,742,530 | 500,000 | 81/8 | Feb. | Ang | 158 | 7900 |
| Halifax Banking Co...... | 20 | 600,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,600,000 | b | Jung | D | ${ }^{230} 95$ | 280 1500 |
| Hamilton | 00 | 2,000.000 | 1,967,000 | 950,000 | 81/2 | June | Dec | 10725 $2 \times 9$ | 22900 |
| Imperisis | 100 100 | $1,999,700$ $2,500,000$ | 2,500,000 | 2,125,000 | B | June | Dac | $2 \times 9$ | 15350 |
| Morchants' | 100 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | $2,600,000$ $2,150,000$ | 81/2 | June | April | 216 | 10800 |
| Moimons.. | 59 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 8,000,000 | $4 / 8$ | June | Dec | 357 | 51400 |
| Montres | 200 | 12,000.000 | 12,000,000 | 350,000 | 3 | May | Nov | 95 | 78 300 300 |
| Nations New Bry | 80 | 1,469,700 | 1,430,550 | 700.000 | 6 | Jan | July | 800 | 30000 |
| New Brun | 100 | 500,000 |  | 2,800,000 | 41/2 | Feb. | Aug. | 282 | 282 n 0 |
| Nova Sco | 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,426,000 | 2\% | June | Dac | 185 | 13500 20500 |
| Ontario Ottawa | 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,400 3,000 | 1,785,000 | - d1 | Juno | Dac | 205 250 | 27500 37500 |
| People' | 100 150 | 1,994,000 | 180,000 | 155,000 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | Juns | Dec | 15K | 15500 |
| Provinclal | 25 | 873,487 | 781,248 | 800,000 | 8 | June | De | 117 | 11: 00 |
| Quebec. | 100 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 170000 | 3\% | Fob | Aug | 1711/2 | $1.15)$ |
| Royal. | 100 | 2,000.000 | 2000,000 | - 45,000 | 81/ | April | Oct |  | 11650 |
| St. Stoph | 100 | 200,000 | 1,000,000 | 850,000 | 5 | April | Oct | 283 | 116 50 |
| Toronto | 50 | $1,000,000$ $8,500,000$ | 8,500,000 | $2,603,000$ 850 | 8 | Juna | Doc | 1181/4 | 11295 |
| Tradora | 100 | 1,350,100 | 1,344,420 |  |  | Mch | Sopt | 150 | 7500 |
| Union (H | 50 | 800,000 | 900,000 | 505,606 850,000 | 8 | June | Dec | 183 | 12300 |
| Wrion of Cana | 100 | \%,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 150,000 | 3\% | Apl | Oct |  |  |
| \| Weetorn................... | 100 | 500, |  | 192,000 | 3 | Jan | July |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Agri}_{\text {Bell }} \mathrm{Say}$, | 50 | 680,200 | 688,200 | 800,000 | 48/3 | Jan |  | 166 | 16600 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brit Tolepho }}$ | 100 | $5.000,000$ | 5,800,481 | 120,000 | 84 | Jan | July | 138 | 12800 |
| Brit. Osn, Loan do Inv. Ơo... | 100 100 | $\begin{array}{r}1,987,900 \\ 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 889,214 | 130,000 | 8 | Jan | July | 561/2 | ${ }^{57} 90$ |
| Oan, Mortg. Loan Colored Cot Milie.... | 100 | 2,700,000 | 2,700,000 |  | 8 | Jan | July | 98 | 9000 |
| Oan. Landed Cot. Mills Oo.... | 100 | 2,008,000 | 1,004,000 | - 14.490 .057 | 8 | Jan | July | 115 | 5750 |
| Can.Por, \& W.Cant M. Corpn. | 10 | 5,951.350 | 5,951,850 | 1, 850,000 | $3 \%$ | Jan | July | 114 | 57 188000 |
| Can, sav, \& Loan Mo........ | 50\%\%t | 750,000 | 1,250,000 | 450,000 | *11/ | Jan | Dec | 78 | 31500 |
| Dontral Can. Loan do Savic Co | 100 | 2,500,000 | 1,984,200 | 40,000 | 8 |  |  | 124 | 6800 |
| Dominioh Sav. and Inv. Co. | 50 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |  | 1/3 | Mar |  | 19 | 59900 |
| Dominion Tolegraph Co.... | 100 | 3,838,600 | 3,388,600 | 356,752 | 3 | Jsn | July | 118 | 11800 |
| Hamilton Prov, und Loan.. | 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,100,000 | 200,000 |  | Jan | July | 185 | 18500 |
| Home Sisprave and | 10 | 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 89000 | 4\% | Jan | July | 179 |  |
| Huron \& Firie Loan Co ....̈ | 50 | 8,000,000 | 1,400,000 | 175,000 | 3 | Jsn | July | 111 | 70 111 |
| Imperial Losin and Inve. Co.. | 100 | 782,724 | 720,647 700,000 | 210,000 | 8 | Jan | July | 111 | 111 34 34 00 |
| Londs Banking and Losn .. | 100 50 | 1,000,000 | 877,267 | 87,500 | 8 | Jan. | July | 110 | 30 00 |
| London Loan. Loan and $\mathbf{A g}$. | 50 | 1, 679,700 | 678,550 | 160,000 50,000 |  | Jsn | July | ${ }^{55}$ | 5500 |
| Manito ba son Co............. | 50 | 1,500,000 | 875,000 | 50,000 | 8 | Jan |  | 167 | 6680 |
| Montreal Tolegraw. Ln Co | 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |  |  | April | Oct | 241 | 9850 |
| MontrealGar Co | 40 | $8,000,000$ | 2,998,640 | 818 | 84 | Fob. |  | 280 | 14000 |
| Montreal Stree | 50 | 5,000,000 | 4,500,000 | ,000 | 2 | Mch. |  | $1871 / 2$ | 12750 |
| Montreal Cotton | 100 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |  | 4 | Feb | Aug | 1871/6 |  |
| Orchants Cot. | 100 | 1,250,000 | 1250000 | 800,000 | $3 \mathrm{y}=1$ | Mch | sop | 181\%2 |  |
| Montreal Loan and Mortg.. | 25 | 500,000 465800 | 514,886 | 150,000 | 8 | Jan | July | 1211\%3 |  |
| Ont. Lomas, Loan and Inv. | 100 | 466,800 -000000 | 1,200,000 | 560,000 | 8 | ${ }^{\text {Jsinn }}$ | July | 24 | 1200 |
| People's Loan Dob, Co...... | 50 | 2,600,000 | 800,000 |  |  | Jan | Tuly | 70 | 35 nn |
| Rople's Loan and Dop. Co. | 50 40 | 678,720 | 878,720 | 50,000 182,855 | 8 | May | Mov | 108 | 10800 |
| Richeliteu sind Ont No........ | 40 100 | 8,088,000 | 2,088,000 |  |  |  |  | 993/6 | 9987 t |
| Mont. Heat, Le | 100 | 2,250,000 | 2,250,000 |  |  | Jen |  | 186 | 76 ka |
| Toronto Electric Light Co.. | 100 100 | 2,000,000 | $\begin{gathered} \tilde{\boldsymbol{z}}, 000,000 \\ 724,540 \end{gathered}$ | 250,000 | 2\% | Jın. | July | 121\% | 12175 |
| Toronto Mortgage Co ....... | 50 | $1,445,860$ $6,000,000$ | 6,000,000 |  |  |  |  | 112\% | 11250 |
| Windsor Hotel | 100 | 6,00, 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Payling quarterly dividendu.
ing of spool are of the latest and most perfect construction whereby the film is kept perfectly taut. As the block shows, horizontal pictures are taken when the camera is in the normal po-sition-an advantage bearing in mind the fact that the majority of pictures are taken in this position. It takes the roll cartridge film $31 / 4 \times 41 / 4$ pictures, and by means of an ingenious adapter with focussing screen and hood and thin metal dark slides, plates of the same size can be used. The size of camera is $77 / 8 \times 43 / 4 \times 13 / 4$ and weighs 22 ozs. It is fitted with the Bush achromatic rectilinear "Periplanat" lens working at F9, and giving good definition at full aperture. The shutter is the "Junior" Everset, having time and instantaneous and bulb movements, with an Iris diaphragm forming part of the shutter mount. Price $£ 44 \mathrm{~s}$.
Plate adapter, with 3 metal slides in leatherette case, and focussing screen and hood, 11s 6d extra. Extra slides, Is 6 d each. Case for 3 slides, is each. Solid leather case, 6s 6d.
Patented in all countries. In conformity with our established policy we have in the Busch Anastigmat produced a lens of the highest quality at the least possible cost. Scientists and experts the past fifty years have delared it impossible to correct astigmatism with what are known as normal glasses, consequently the production of Anastigmat lenses awaited the discoveries of Dr. Schott in Jena, followed by the production of crown glass of higher refractive index than those normally in use. Our investigations and experiments, however, have proved that the necessary correction can be made with normal glasses, which have the advantage of being practically free from those defects characteristic of some of the new abnormal glasses, which have a yellowish colour, contain bubbles, etc., and are liable to deterioration by the action of light and atmospher. We have thus been success-

ful in producing a true Anastigmat, which we can confidently assert is equal to any of the modern flat field lenses at a price which should appeal to every photographer. The Busch Anastigmats are characterized by their ability to render sharp and clearly defined images at full aperture to the extreme margin of plate for which they are listed. They are therefore specially suitable for architectural subjects copying and snapshots in dull lights, when the full aperture can be used and perfect marginal definition secured. The Busch Anastigmat is
composed of two symmetrical combina tions, each being corrected for both spherical and chromatic aberrations and astigmatism eliminated. The ex treme angle of the lens is 80 degrees, and over this angle curvature of the field is entirely absent. Consequent on the symmetrical construction there is an absolute freedom from distortion and a perfectly rectilinear image is produced. Each combination being fully corrected, the 历ack lens can be $\mathrm{u}: \mathrm{d}$ alone for landscape and portraiture, the focal length being about $13 / 4$ times that of the complete lens. Write for catalogue.


## RHPANS

Night after night I would lay awake and would be glad when morning came. One day I saw Ripans Tabules advertised and thought I would try them. I found the greatest relief almost at once. That was about nine months ago. I now sleep better and feel better every way.

## All Druggists.

The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

## AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED.

Those in the front march of world progress are noticed as giving more attention during the past couple of years to the perfecting of that coming vehicle, the automobile.

It was perhaps as well that the first introduction of this horseless carriage should have been from the financial height which largely assisted in its being for a time kept aloof from the masses; for had it been otherwise, the same rush, crush and ultimate crash of the financially weak, as followed the introduction of the bicycle in America would be likely to have resulted. As it was, the lordly automobile made its dignified bow and, sweeping past, was thought for a time only like some dream. But the world has since awakened to a full realization of the part the automobile is destined to fill in the near future, and patient genius has meantime been rewarded by the introduction of many simplified parts, so that the automobile of to-day stands, not on a distant height, but on the common ground, and at prices which show that almost all can be possessors.

Among the principal manufacturers to whose genius is largely due much

# CARTER BROE. 

## Engineers and Millwrights,

# Bridge Street, 

## Rochdale, Eng. <br> Specialty ip <br> Mill Gearing

of all kinds.<br>Special terms to Canadians, undeı the New Preferential Tarifi

of the simplifying which the modern automobile has undergone, and which has made it more durable while lessening cost, is the firm known as "Automobile Components, Limited," 18-20 Church Street, Islington N., London England.
Tricycles and quadricles converted into up-to-date light cars and power of motor increased. Our Transforma-

If you have a tricycle, sut of dase or otherwise, you may send it $\psi J$ is and we will convert same into a Voiturette of up-to-date pattern, the same as our "A. C. L." car. We utilise thie back axfle at present on your tricycle and strengthen it if necessary; we supply a front axle wheel steering column, Voiturette body, upholstered, and painted any color, car springs,
all necessary sundries, and by utilis ing your axle and engine and its accetsories and back wheels we can send you in place of any tricycle yo 2 may send us a new "A. C. L." Voiturette.

Our charge for making this : adical alteration is $£ 75$.
For altering a quadricycle into an "A. C. L." Voiturette the same as mentioned above, our charge is $£ 6210 \mathrm{n}$.


Illustration of latest pattern "Tonneav" bodies with detachable backs.
tion Department is extremely busy, spring clips and couplings, box of ont Department is extron, in conze- gears, high and low tension wires, que wre in a for forks for oil, and water, and quence of having every facility, for turning out all work undertaken at short notice, and having made fir: thes arrangements we are still able to cope with the demand. This transformation business is one of our spa-cialities-allow us to explain it to 5ou:-

The reason for the difference in prices is arrived at because we can utilize the front wheels and parts of front axle in making the alteration.

Important.-The engine fitted on your tricycle or quadricycle may be underpowered and of an obsolete pattern. We can in all probability matexially increase the power, modernize same, and in addition fit water-cooled

head if one not atready fitted. We will quote a keen price for this conversion if you send us particulars, or we will supply one of the motors mentioned on this list, aad allow you full market prices for your motor.
The alteration of tricycles and quadricycles to light Voiturettes is wortn your attention.
Tricycle Frames.-Built up of weldless tubing, all joints pinned and brazed and filed up, ready for enamelling. The back axle has differential and large spur driving wheel in dustproof case. The axle is complete with hubs, and bake drum is fitted on differential. Chain wheel and cranks are fitted to frame, also free wheel clutch; included also is a seat pillar and brake rod. The front forks are built up, and are complete with front nub.

These frames can have either the "Auto-Moto," "Gaillardet," or "De Dion" motors fitted to them. They are standard t'nroughout and De Dion pattern. Usual price £35. Our price, £7 10s.
It will be seen after perusal of the foregoing goods mentioned in this list that with the plant at our command, consisting as it does of the latest type of the most modern automatic machinery, plant and tools, and having a stock of the most up-to-date patterns of all parts used in automobile position of being able to supply the trade with any of their requirements.

We can supply either from our own
patterns or from customers' own specifications or drawings: Front and back axles, bridged axles, solid axles, steering gears, boxes of gears of all descriptions, bevel, spur and pinion wheels of all kinds and varieties, either in steel or phosphor bronze, also complete engines and all their parts.

Having a Paris house we supply at best French prices all accessories, rubber and electrical goods, component, spare parts for all cars, et., et.
Customers desiring our factoring list should make early application for same and a copy will be mailed post free so soon as same is ready. The Automobile Components, Ltd., 36 Featherston Street, London, E.C., and at 10 Rue Gustave Courbet, Paris (16).
Special terms to Canadians under new preferential tariff.

## PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, temple building, reports the following United States and Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week:-United States-window sash, Edmond Heroux; gas producer, Leonard L. Merriefield; combination match box, Camille St. Jaques; carriage pole attachment, P. Mastersnn. Canada-washing machines, E. D. Hamilton; window fly screens, W. Thomyson; nut locks, J. B. Wren; machine
for washing gases and air, J. Seymour; machine for washing gases and :ì", J. Seymour; record makis! appar", lus for use in connection with weighing machines, L. V. Labelle; grain pickling machine, E. L. Liezert; larrigans, Alex. Blackie; canning hoist, J. C. West; potato diggers, J. Horeau; seed drill, W. Wright et al; grain pickling apparatus, J. H. Midgeley; attachment for soil pipes, J. A. Godin; lamp, F. J. Cleare; wood pulp press, J S. Hughes; tilting vessels, the Meriden Britannia Co., cattle guards, H. N. Whitcomb; ensilage knives or cutters, S. C. Ovens; closet traps, J. L. Welbber; roller bearings, A. E. Henderson.
-Messrs. Fletherstonhaugh \& Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete werkly list of patents:-Canadian patents-J. Seymour, machines for mixing gases and air; N. Kirkpatrick, portable heaters for cooking feed; W. J. Coulter, clothes drying reels; E. DeLisle, kindling block; J. P. Maletite, stone lifters; E. C. Mount, radiators; L. Gauvin, stone lifters; E. Currie, pocket or belt suspending grips for unbrellas, walking sticks, and the like. U. S. patents as follow: V. Berford, sod-line- cutter mechanism for railway track appliances; F. A. Breeze, spinning-head; J. A. Cowan, automatic feeder for straw-burning furnace; A. Dobson, apparatus for harvesting peat; J. L. Kieffer, pull-off
R. GREENLESS \& Co,

Fender and Ashpan Makers, 42 GREIT CLYDI STREET, GLISGOY, SCOTLIND.

Works: 30 East Howard Street.

|  | BANKS. <br> Liabilitles-Continued. | Dep.by public pay. after no diceor on ixa day in Can. | Dep rits elsewhere than in Csnada | Loans from $\underset{\text { Banks in }}{\text { Cen'd }}$ Can, secu' | Depo.made by and Balances Due other Bke.inCan | Balances Due other Bks or agts in U. K. | Balances Due bks or agts not in Can or U.K | Other Liabilities. | Total <br> Lisbilities. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Torouto | \$ 10,177,676 |  |  | \$ 42, ,222 |  | + $\begin{array}{r}6,951 \\ 202,093\end{array}$ | 8.210 | 8,17,811,343 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | Commerce | 10.714 15,176081 | \$6,9.4.034 |  |  |  |  |  | 58,754,406 $23,597,111$ |  | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
|  | Ontario | 6,409,177 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8424,569 \\ 861,604 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 10,820,868 |  |  |
|  | Standard. | 7,06 5,420 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,051,015 |  |  |
|  | Imperial. | 11,899,926 |  |  | 80.105 | 9 |  |  | $20,870,553$ $10,825,334$ |  |  |
|  | Traders. | 9,864,484 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{28,175}$ | 144,272 155,949 |  |  | 17,023,811 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | Ottawa ${ }_{\text {Weatern }}$ | $8,385.874$ $2,245 \% 786$ |  |  | 1,8109 |  |  | 283 | 13,039 334 |  |  |
| 11 | Sovereign ... | 2, $341,886$. | ......... | ........... |  | $\begin{array}{r}175,747 \\ \hline 147089\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,235,536 | ....... | 11 |
|  | Total, Ontario. | 110,575,561 | 6,904,034 |  | 54 |  | 99,044 | 3.813 | $\frac{188,101,8 z 6}{}$ |  |  |
|  | Montreal. | 40,122,117 | 24,159,696 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 879,799 \\ & 1<8,78 \times 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 95,619 | 208,294 | - $\begin{aligned} & 95,301,188 \\ & 8,5600,621\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | British North Ameri | 7,935,811 | . | 63),24 |  |  |  | 159,530 |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Provincial Bk, of Can..... | 7, 719.285 , 37.957 |  | 63,24 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,350 \\ 350,519 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{z}, 106 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | 12,165 | 60,979 | 8,487,319 |  |  |
| 16 | Molsons...................... | 11,675,585 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,564,428 |  |  |
|  | Merchants | 15,018,934 | 3,533 |  | 88,18,991 |  |  | 3,313 | $\underset{\substack{26,104,624 \\ 6,567,715}}{ }$ |  |  |
|  | Nationale. | ${ }_{8}^{3} \mathbf{3} 9377687$ |  |  | 188,707 | 239,574 |  |  | 9,588,603 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | Quabec.... | 5,535,774 |  |  | 18,711 |  |  |  | 11,313.076 |  |  |
| 21 | st. Jean.. | 250,506 | ........... |  |  |  |  | 2,192 | ${ }^{432,916}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{22}$ | St. Hyacin the Eastern Townehi | $\begin{aligned} & 1,050,031 \\ & 5,894,332 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ........... | 98,174 | 5000 | 37,338 | ${ }_{\text {8, }}^{\text {8, } 8140,088}$ |  |  |
|  | Total, Quebec........... | 101,255,417 | 26,204,649 | 630,240 | 2,456,015 | 1,344,874 | 203,812 | 12,471,646 | 221,279,748 |  |  |
|  | Nova Scotla | 11,589,137 | 2,335,066 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 72,859 \\ 60, \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{401} \mathbf{3 8 6}$ | ${ }_{7}^{86,085}$ | 22,151,668 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Royal Bank o }}$ | 9,278,647 $1,987,826$ | 1,828,578 |  | 10,249 | 68,957 |  | 4,108 | 3,286, 543 |  | + 25 |
| 8 | Union............... | 2,854,921 |  |  | 62,883 <br> 3,125 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{18,595}$ | $5,533,921$ $4,441,604$ |  | 27 |
| 28 | Halifax ${ }_{\text {B. }}$ Co. | 3,122, 342 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,441,604 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Yarmouth. | 410,514 |  |  |  |  | 3,166 |  | ${ }_{341,408}^{566104}$ |  | 29 30 |
| ${ }_{31}$ | Commercial, Windingor | 810,981 80 |  |  | 1,173 | ........... |  | 9,442 | 1,279,047 |  |  |
|  | Total, Nova Scotia..... | 30,256,091 | 4,163,639 |  | 611,942 | 34 | 790,996 | 209,843 | 54,783,288 |  |  |
|  | New Branswick. | 2,073,406 |  |  | 39,319 5,456 |  |  |  | 3,487,930 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | ople's. <br> Stephen' | 284,188 <br> 188,520 |  |  | …...... |  | ,662 | 185 | 412,864 |  | ${ }_{34}$ |
|  | Su. Total, New Brunswick | 2,541,114 |  |  | 44,775 |  | 6,562 | 455 | 4,481,288 |  |  |
| 35 | Merchante, P.E.I. ........ | 416,011 |  |  | 3,818,376 | 4,593,092 |  | 12,310 | 1,237,504 |  |  |
|  | Grand total.. | 245,044,194 | 37,272,322 | 630,240 | 3,818,316 | 4,593,092 | 1,210,414 | 12,698,067 | 469,883,653 | .......... |  |

Eastern Townehips Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.
Bank of Toronto bonus of one per cent equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum.
mechanism for sewing-machines, J. E. Lawrence, temp ring-bath; G. Lund, gas-burner; E. W. Phelps, incandescent gas-burner.

## SALE OF INVENTIONS.

The patent No. 645,033 issued to Asbestos Mfg. Co., for asbestobith, has been assigned to F. Dannbacher \& Chas. W. Kane, for $\$ 3,000$. Assignment recorded Dec. 19,1901.
H. F Farwell assigned for $\$ 40,000$ his entire right to inventions of guy an chors and telephones, executed appli cations bearing dates July 26, and Aug 22, 1901, respectively, to Country Home Telephone Mfg. Co., of Chicago, III., on Dec. 30, 1901.

The entire right in certain named States in and to patent No. 649,352 for carbureter, has been assigned by A. F. Morey to the M. \& M.Oxigan Lighting

Co., of Kansas City, Mo., for $\$ 50,000$, assignment bearing date of Dec. 16, 1901.

Communication of Messrs. Harion \& Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal. Canada, and Washington, D.C.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES-NAPHTHA.
Among the products of the soil which are enhancing the national fortune of the Russian Empire, naphtha takes $-n \in x t$ to the group of the varion: cereals-the most important place. I must call the attention of your readers, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Chronicle, to the fact that "naphtha" is called in Russia the raw product only in constrast to the Ambrean custom, by which "naphtha" is considered only as a by-
product or residue of the crude oilthe Russians calling the residue "masut."
The principal wells and springs (fountains) are situated near the borders of the Caspian Sa, on the Peninsula Apscheron, the last chain of the Caucasus Mountains towards the Asiatic side.
The Caspian Sea is one of the great est-if I well remember-even tine greatest Salt Lake (land-locked), and it would demonstrate once more the curious fact that where salt can be found crude oil is generally not very far off.

The existence of these oils was known years and years ago-as far back as at the time of Alexander the Great-as the sect of the "Fire Worshippers' have been offering their prayers right here on the spot; even at present there is one of their ${ }^{2} \mathrm{em}$ -

Cable address : "Frimaire, London."
Codes used : A.1., A B C, 4th \& 5th Ed., 4 gers \& Private Codes
FRY, MARRIAN \& WELLS, Head Office,

3 Mincing Lane, E. C., London, Eng. ENGLISH HARDWARE and CUTLERY GOODS.

## SOLE EXPORT AGENTS FOR

Messrs. SHRAGER BROTHERS, Calcutta. HESSIAN CLOTH and JUTE SACES.

|  | Banks, Assers. | Specie. | $\underset{\text { Notes }}{\text { Dominl'n }}$ |  | Notes \& Cheq. on other bke | Loans to oth'r bks. secured |  | Due from Bks or Ag in U. K. | Bal, due from bks not in Can or UK | Dom and Prov Securt'es | Provel or not Can. | Railway \& other bds deb \& | Call Loans on Bonds in Can. | Call and not in Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 T | 3,231 | 81,335,541 | 10,000 | \$ 56 |  | 13,182 |  | 81,110 | ,201 |  | 6 | 2,000,308 | 395,000 |
|  | Commerce. | -983,744 | 1,594,381 | 115,000 | 2,766,970 |  | 370,021 |  | 1,884,214 | 0 |  | 4 | ,76, 7104 | 557,000 |
|  | Ontarlo | 113,996 | 499,291 | 70,000 | 396,935 |  | 117,754 |  | 251,875 | 50,000 | ,26,466 | 1,084,461 | 781,958 |  |
|  | Standard. | 201,903 | 358,550 | 50,000 | 247,090 |  | 177,477 | 88 | 134,6 | 580.081 | 1,723,302 | 637523 | 1,415,703 | 155,000 |
|  | Treerial | - 1622,858 | ${ }_{6} 1,790,027$ | 120,0 | 178,503 |  | 221,974 |  | 1, 140,433 | 520,996 | 4,888 | 1,125,436 | 3,105 |  |
|  | Hamilton.. | 268,390 | 864,472 | 100,000 | 327,217 |  | 215.796 |  | 786,229 | 130,151 | 1,649,282 | 453,482 | 2,561,0 |  |
|  | Ottawa ...... | 460,479 | 1,042,259 | 100,000 | 310,644 |  | 399,260 |  | 492538 | 464,252 | 1,004,701 | 7 | 951 n, 959 |  |
|  | Weatern..... Sovereign... | 27,373 8,787 | 25,911 107,699 | 21,024 5,027 | 140,187 |  | 640,48 4,111 | 18,406 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,650 \\ & 75,181 \end{aligned}$ | 157,639 | $\begin{gathered} 528,928 \\ 17,615 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220.808 \\ & \\ & 223.000 \end{aligned}$ | 1,095,340 | 100,000 |
|  | Total | 4,621,014 | 10,295,262 | 1,111,051 | B,948,110 |  | 2,592,055 | 709,697 | 7,576455 | 4,307,453 | 7396,411 | 16.044.000 | 24,199,626 | 5,667 |
|  | Montreal. | 2,501.445 | 3,127.813 | 360.000 | 1,820,409 |  | 17,281 | 5,394,383 | $2.616,755$ | 543,992 | 305.281 | 6.268,469 |  | 30,496, |
|  | B. N , A. | 852786 | 1,367,707 | 133,966 | -77,943 |  | 31,279 | 107,138 | 298 | 537,117 | 1,687,300 | 341 | 3,917,707 | 2,937,2 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Provinclal... }}$ | 170,013 | 898842) | 79,100 | 492,488 |  | 164,887 <br> 32,154 | 89,416 | 451,414 | 767,958 | 260,681 | 282,972 3,000 | 642,146 |  |
|  | Moleons ..... | 380,142 | 1,120,902 | 121,000 | 885;202 |  | 163,129 | 607,295 | 1,009,194 | 323,769 | 849,676 | 1,774,085 | 2,371,851 |  |
|  | Merchants... | 487,073 | 1,170,952 | 211,000 | 1,281,656 | 344,141 | 1,640 |  | ${ }_{186}^{89821}$ | 1,118,980 | 822,630 | 4,187,342 | 4,284, 1388 | 5,933,729 |
|  | Nationale.... | -80,793 | - 531,888 | ${ }_{92} 800$ | 590,721 | 239,4930. | 40,235 |  | 279,274 | 201,060 | 2203,267 |  | 2,313,686 | 150,000 |
|  | Union......... | 222,020 | 712,685 | 91,000 | 359,281 |  | 68,287 | 68,417 | 481,372 |  | 42,808 | $589,55$ | 660,687 | 150,00 |
|  | St. Jean..... St.Hyacinthe | 7,687 |  | 1578 | 11,688 |  | 26,921 |  | 2,602 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E.Townhips | 136,561 | 156,421 | 80,000 | 148,115 |  | 452,449 |  | 467, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 180,073 | 259,470 | 125,262 | $\begin{array}{r}15,913 \\ 892,695 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Total Que. | 5,145,875 | 9,484,383 | 1,291,297 | 6,549,568 | 583,636 | 1,085,323 | 6,269,932 | 5,937,207 | 3,707,949 | 4,890,002 | ${ }^{18,836,066}$ | 16,379, | 39,517,043 |
|  | Nova Scotia. | 1,323,683 | 1,588,080 | 98,182 | 1,281,830 |  | 225 |  | 1,846,461 | 293,340 | 1,071,226 | 2,533,722 | 2,558,125 | 3,342,63 |
|  | Royal of Can | 693,892 | 1,167,583 | 98,877 | ${ }_{77,212}$ |  | 101,584 |  | 443,663 | 400,000 | 415,973 | 2,558,303 | 1,566 | 1,858 |
|  | People's Bk. | 69,299 121,443 | (1681,412 | 35,000 50,000 | 179,522 |  | 235,721 |  | 177,877 | 1199895 689,337 | 231,547 | 180,000 | 8,014 |  |
|  | Halifax B.COO. | 74,85 | 222,014 | 30,000 | 101,388 |  | 57,687 |  | 100,820 | 319,860 | 387,585 | 118,000 | 389,369 |  |
|  | Yarmouth | 27,174 | 21,679 | 4,19 | 9,232 |  | 74,503 | 5,942 | 20,175 | 39,400 |  | 17,775 |  |  |
|  | Excha |  |  | 4. |  |  |  |  | 25,762 |  | 20,000 | 68,8 |  |  |
|  | Com'1 W deor | 29,698 |  |  | 10,771 |  | ,822 | 1,100 | 28,804 |  |  | 19,34 |  |  |
|  | tal N. S. | 2,346,489 | 3,651,597 | 335.920 | 2,226,681 |  | 581,874 | 17,042 | 2,630,373 | 1,811,832 | 2,126,331 | 5,495 249 | 5,046,457 | 5,200,841 |
|  | N. Brunswick | 145,543 | 242,119 | 25,000 | 69,102 |  | 101,469 | 24,993 | 430,590 | 23,718 | 88771 | 193,860 | 251,617 | 150,000 |
|  | People's....; |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17,841 | 14.421 | 36,247 | 5,000 | 2,3uv |  |  |
|  | St. Stephen's | 9,653 | 11,800 | 7,398 | 11,581 |  | 35,083 | 159 | 31,284 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total N. B. | 160,474 | 267,435 | 40,398 | 88,722 |  | 215,245 | 42,993 | 476,295 | 69,965 | 93,771 | 196,160 | 251,617 | 150,000 |
| 35 | Mcht, P.E.I. | 21,997 | 27,333 | 18,500 | 21,071 |  | 71,078 | 7.108 | 25,065 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . Total | 12,295,849 | 23,726,010 | 2,792,166 | 14,884,152 | 583,636 | 4,545,575 | 7,046,772 | 16,645,395 | 9,897,199 | 14,506,515 | 34,971,475 | 45,876,667 | 50,534,884 |

ples to be found at Bako (the centre of the Russian crude oil production), in which the Persians pray to their idol.

The industrial development of the naphtha wells and fountains is, nowever, only of recent date, as the Caucasus, in which all the Russian oil field are situated, is one of the younger acquisitions to the Russian Empire.

Inasmuch as the City of Baku is the most important harbor on the Caspian Sea-the favorable position for the transport of the naphtha cargoes to the Russian centres of consumption is casily demonstrated.

The fleets of naphtha ships start from Baku northward for the mouth of the River Volga and for Astrachan,
the most important harbor on the European side of the Caspian Sea.
This is, of course, only of interest as far as the consumption in Russia, Siberia and Central Asia, as well as the export to Persia, and Asia Minor, is concerned.
The export for the Continental centres of consumption and to the markets of the ar East takes its way partly by pipe line and partly by tankwaggons along the Caucasus chain of mountains to Batum, the principal port of the Black Sea on the Asiatic side; thence the oil is transported by tank-steamers to the European ports.

The export of naphtha in "cases" takes its way by steamer via the Suez Canal to the Far East, i.e., Wladiwos-
tok, Chinese, Japanese and Korean ports.
The exports of Russian kerosene to China have only attained magnitude during the last few years. Whereas in 1889 only $5,500,000$ gallons (English measure), were exported to China, the figures for 1898 are $20,000,000$ gallons Russian oil, against $50,000,000$ gallons American oil; 1899, are $35,500,000$ gals. Russian oil, against 41,000,000 American oil, thus showing a decrease of $9,000,000$ gallons for the American product, as against an increase of $15,500,000$ gallons in the exports of the Russian oil.
Quite recently efforts have been made to secure a market for Russian oil on the East Coast of Africa, as it was intended to erect-with the help

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#### Abstract

It is covered leather, R.R. Lens, F8 with Iris diaphragms, time and instantaneous Shutter, reversible View Finder, Cloth Bellows, rising front, focussing scale and focussing sereen, rack and pinion extension swing back and front cross movement of great extent for the front carrying lens, and automatic triple extension of bellows, 17 inches. This allows of lenses of every variety of fooi being used, including telephoto work of low magnifications. We know of no such complete equipment at the price, enabling as it does the user to undertake any and every class of work including one donble plate-holder, pneumatic release, and tripod bushes, complete in stiff cloth carrying case.


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|  | BANKS Assets，con＇d | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Loans. } \\ \text { In Canads. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Loang } \\ \text { elsewher } \\ \text { ethan Con } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lo'ng } \\ & \text { Govt: } \\ & \text { of } \end{aligned}$ Can. | Loans Prov． GovtB | Overdue Debts． | R．Fi．be－ premises． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mortg's } \\ & \text { onR. } \mathrm{sh} \\ & \text { sold by } \\ & \text { Bank. } \end{aligned}$ | Bremises. | Other Assets． | Total Assets． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { specie } \\ & \text { formonth } \end{aligned}$ | Average of Dom．Notes dur．month | Grest est amtnotes in circu $n$ dur＇g mth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | onto |  |  |  |  | \＄6．352 | io．0i1 | －182．504 | $\$ 200,000$ $1,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779,658 \\ 11,903 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 23,203,949 \\ 69.40,161 \\ 0.41 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8608,894 \\ 837,026 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,3,59,80 \\ & 1,916,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 8,393,000 \\ 6 \\ \hline 6,366,000 \\ 2,420,00 \\ 1,27,200 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | Commerce |  |  |  | 1903,613 |  | 164,011 44,060 | 182，504 | $1,000,000$ 435,138 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,334,000 \\ 922,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Dominion |  |  |  |  |  | 0，000 |  | 125,0 |  | ， 81 | 83,1 | 109，200 | 535.000 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Ontario }}$ Ontandard |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10，323 | 100，000 |  | 12，988，873 | 320,6 | 202，125 | 85，240 | ${ }^{9}$ |
|  | Imperial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145，00 |  | ， | 142 ， | 165， | 652，5 | 2， 1,347 ， |
|  | Traders． |  |  |  |  | 53，0 | 12，131 | 32，078 | 422，2 | 94，573 | 20 | 67.9 | 2699．250 | 787, | 1， $1,882,0$ |
|  | Ottawa．．．． |  |  |  |  | 102，63 | 15，938 | 36,760 20 | 12，214 | 15，765 | 8，666，912 | 10，50 | ， 9, |  | ，0 |
|  | Western． |  |  |  |  | 1，331 |  |  | 21，946 | 1，400 | 2，370，839 | 75，863 | 2，298 | 81,8 | － 255,625 |
|  |  |  | 6，875，35¢ | … | 1，903，613 | 638，415 | 328，903 | 373,07725,000 | 3040,459 | $\begin{array}{r} 940,006 \\ 41,407 \end{array}$ | 229，977，795 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,772,570 \\ & 2,346,000 \end{aligned}$ | 4，795，329 | 9，202，149 | 21，597，885 |
|  | Total | 125，409，869 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,195,758 \\ 39,49,731 \\ 9,491 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $7,410,811$2,57584312 |
|  | Montreal | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} \hline 60,409,809 & 0,03,035 \\ 50,617,710 & 10,393,935 \\ 10,235,783 & 6,522,209 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 338,435 \\ 184964 \\ 19,421 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.000 \\ & 56,48 \\ & 8,258 \\ & 8,258 \end{aligned}$ | 600,000 514,618 130,000 <br> 130，000 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.960 .919 \\ 136,696 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $2,346,000$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,315583 \\ 1,268,356 \\ 24,325 \\ 24,325 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Provinciai }}$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,413,744 \\ 11,998,379 \\ 24,567,581 \end{array}$ | $\dddot{247.658}$ | （163，818 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,325 \\ 639 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 806,388 \\ 1,565,938 \end{array}$ |
|  | D＇Hochelaga | 1，634，177 ${ }^{7,305,405}$ ． | ．．．．．．． |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 19,421,980 \\ 742,940 \\ 13,240 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 62,867 \\ 6,867 \\ 108,481 \\ 1,701 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 130,000 \\ & 122,630 \\ & 300,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,696 \\ 88,899 \\ 10,827 \end{array}$ |  | － |  |  | 2,4908898$8,928,000$1617 |
|  | Molsons． |  |  |  | ．．．．．． | － $\begin{array}{r}152,24,22 \\ 33,586 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 65， 347 |  | 13,88 1836 123,494 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,567,581 \\ 34,897,264 \end{array}$ |  | 374，100 476,843 | 1，245， 344 |  |
|  | Merchants ．．． |  |  | ．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 135，501 | $\begin{array}{r} 123,194 \\ 52.192 \\ 3,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,638,597 \\ 13,045,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 435,324 \\ & 536,738 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,100 \\ 275,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,200 \\ & 597,178 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Quebec． |  |  |  | 很3，586 | 43，730 57734 77,450 | 348，270 |  | 14，094，，795 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,92,517 \\ 19,37 \\ \hline 39.96 \end{array}$ |  | 806.025 | $\begin{array}{rl} 1,671, \ldots 38 \\ 1,947199 \\ 197 & 19 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Union． |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．． |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,4007 \\ \cdots, 2,088 \end{array}$ |  | 8,573 4,900 |  | 14，770｜ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,106 \\ 10,58 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,050 \\ 21^{9}, 753 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | St．Hyacint | 1，567，169 |  |  |  | 60，623 |  |  | 204，805 | 64，005 21,066 | 12，186，956 | 251，824 | 12，905 | $\begin{array}{r}21,753 \\ \hline 163,314 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | E．Townshi | $133,094,582$ | …．．．．． | $\left.\frac{\cdots \cdots}{\cdots} \right\rvert\,$ | 875，540 |  | 455，497 | 358，415 | $3,419,414$ <br> 162,245 | $9,646,913$ <br> 9,563 | $281,002,077$$27,178,097$ | $5,594,184$255,242 | 5，140，352 | 10，386 084 | 25，832，067 |  |
|  | Total Que． |  | 17，891，774 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nova Scotia | 8，226，591 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,71,140 \\ 2,713,166 \end{array}$ | ．．．．． | －87，668 | 俍 | 1,230 <br> 15,215 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,17 i \\ 51,844 \end{array}$ | 72,61160,069 |  |  | 157，065 | 年70，956 | － 8880,021 |  |  |
|  | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | People＇s Bk．． | ${ }_{3}^{3,618,87}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10，000 |  | 7，37 | －${ }^{13,583}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,489 \\ & \hline 205,979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Halifax B．C． | 3，792，111 |  |  |  |  | 5，743 |  |  |  |  | 40，2 | 26，9 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,805 \\ 6,308 \\ 42,966 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23，327 |  | 65， | 13，995 | 6，1 |  |  |  |
|  | Exchange： |  |  |  |  | 17，543 | 8，286 | 9，701 | 59，608 |  | 1，655，0 | 112，3 | 29，2 |  |  |  |
|  | Com＇t W＇dso | 1，269，195 | $\begin{array}{r} \cdots, 431,306 \\ 3, \\ \cdots \cdots, \ldots \end{array},$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 205,145 \\ 257,256 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 172,221 \\ 11,935 \\ 4.919 \\ 15,432 \end{array}$ | $\cdots 50,0 \ddot{5} 8$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 440,300 \\ 30,000 \\ 13,500 \\ 12000 \end{array}$ | 31，758 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,764,740 \\ 9.750,386 \\ 666,059 \end{array}$ | 1，446，87 | 2，198，972 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,327,002 \\ 197,679 \\ 13,066 \\ 10,790 \end{array}$ | 6.557210 <br> 479296 <br> 156,026 127,900 <br> 127，90 |  |
|  | tal N．S． | 32，947， 128 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，931 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 179,329 \\ 124,772 \\ 56,794 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145,418 \\ 5,510 \\ 9,860 \\ 9,86 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | N．Brune | 2，3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ople＇s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 481 | $\frac{\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots}{388,687}$ | －．．．． | 257，256 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,286 \\ & 18,051 \end{aligned}$ | 50,587335 | ．．．． | 51，21,132 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,931 \\ 10,864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,381,185 \\ & 1,737,703 \end{aligned}$ | 360,895109,541 | $\begin{array}{r} 160,788 \\ 22,158 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 221,495 \\ 27,053 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 763,2 \angle 2 \\ 281,046 \end{array}\right\}_{35}$ |  |
|  | Total N．B | 3，547，900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mcht．，P．E．I． | 1，499，339 |  |  |  | 2，043，504 | 373，611 | 796，208 | 6，976，805 | 10，635，472 | 587，900，352 | 10，284，068 | 12，317，599 | $-2-163,823 \underbrace{55,031,430}{ }^{-281,046}{ }^{35}$ |  |  |
|  | Gr．Total | 296，498，818 | 28，587，076 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Return of Canadian Bank of dommerce．Amount under heading＂Other assets not included under foregoing heads，＂includes gold bullion Return of Bank of British North America．Amount ans received，viz．：19th July， 1902
$\xlongequal{\text { for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the la }}$ bar，holding 2,000 to 2,500 tons of crude oil，with branch deposits in Dar－es－ Salaam，so as to gain the trade in the East African colonies of Germany．
The erection of such tanks has also been planned for the centres of con－ sumption in the Turkish districts in Minor Asia，contiguous to the Russian Governments of Caucasia．

A successful market has already been established for Russian kerosene in Portugal，a Russian tank－steamer having delivered a cargo at Lissabon， which port had previously been pro－ vided with the American product．
Amongst the pioneers in the devel－
opment of the Russian crude－oil in－
dustry must be named the brother： Nobel，who－naturally enough－have been so conspicuous as well in the in－ dustry of explosives，i．e．，dynamite and nitro－glycerine．
The presence of these oil wells and of oil fountains principally at their actual location is of far more import－ ance to the commercial and industrial welfare of Russia than would appear probable to a casual observer．
I will try to make this clear to you： readers．The fuel problem in Russia －－a land which some outsiders consider synonymous with＂winter and＇sleep＂ excitels naturally the greatest interest as far as both＂kitchen and factory＂ are concerned．

Here in St．Petersburg wood is stil！ used for domestic purposes，but the large factories in the Baltic Pro－ vinces，in Finland，and in the nortin－ ern governments of Russia，have to im－ port coal mostly from England and Germany，and that is even true of the ship－building yards and the ships of the Russian navy in the ports of the Baltic Sea．

Russian coal is not available here； whatever quantity of coal is produced in Poland，where the nearest coal fields are located，is readily taken by the local industries at Lodz（textiles）， at Warsaw（steel and iron），etc．

Further south，where we strike again coal in the neighborhood of the


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frontier of Prussian and Austrian Silesia, respectively, Galizia, the mineowners find a ready market for their product in the well-paying sugar factories of the Kieff District, White Russia and Volynia.
The coal fields which, furthermore. would come under consideration are those in the southeastern section of the Empire, in the Donetz District, where coal and iron are found together.
To transport this coal to the northwestern corner of European Russia by rail.would enhance its price to such an extent that it could not compete with the English and German coal brought by steamer, and that in spite
of the export duty which the Englis' coal pays at the shipping point on top of the import duty at the Russian port of entry.
And to transport the Russian coal by steamer from the Sia of Azov, respectively, from the Black Sea to the Baltic ports, is not advisable, the trip requiring from three to four weeks all round Europe, the steamers running the risk to find at times their ports of entrance closed by ice.
As I have heard from an eye-witness, the difficulties and expenses in transportation from some of these southeastern coal fields are such that some years ago it was cheaper to lay down Cardiff coal, duty paid, in Odessa than

Russian coal. Whether the same cond tions prevail now with the Englis' export duty I am unable to say at this present moment.
It is thus evident that thero is a wid field open to the Russia naphtha in the home market, especially in view of the asvertion of those who are in a position to know, that the use of liquid fuel is about 33 per cent. cheaper than that of Russian coal-the use of wood being out of the question for the larger factories.
The more progressive of the large mill owners have therefore resorted to the use of "masut," the residue of the Russian naphtha, for fuel, which offers various advantages, especially to

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new factories, where adequate preparations for the boilers can be made and proper storage can be provined for.
Of course in old plants, where th boilers would have to be remodelled and the whole firing apparatus would have to be adapted to the new methods, the necessary changes will only be effected as soon as there is really any need for repairs.
Consequently the change over froin coal to liquid fuel must needs be slow, as everything goes slow-peg by peg, so to speak-with a people in whose dictionary there is no equivalent for "Time is money;" neverth less they seem happy without it.
But naphtha is also beginning to pave its way as domestic fuel wherbever the proper accommodations can be had for it. Thus, in the modern office building, in which your humble correspondent is writing these articues, in order to keep your readers posted as to what is going on in this outside corner of the world, the electricity for the lighting and for the lifts, as well as the steam for the heating apparatus, is generated by the means of "masut."
Nothing can be simpler than this process; about twice a week little sleighs or carts with a voluminous ton, containing the residue of the crude wh, are driven into the court-yards, which empty their contents in a "jif fy" into a hole in the ground, connects
ed by a pipe with the reservoir in the basement; out of the latter powerful injectors drive the liquid fuel as spray right into the fires underneath the boilers.
Of what importance the question of domestic fuel is for the population at large may best be illustrated by the fact that on Saturday, May 24th, the last ice from Lake Ladoga passed down the Neva out to sea, which in this exceptional year means a winter of practically seven months.
That is a very rough experience for your globe-trotting correspondent, in whose memory are still lingering the pleasant winters passed in the coticn States around the Gulf of Mexico.
And there is another point favong the use of Russian oil for liquid frel which is to be found in the fact that the Russian oil has a higher specific weight, so that 100 per cent Pussian oil gives only from 15 to 35 per cent. $r$ : fined oil and from 65 to 85 jer cent. by-products, as against 100 par cert. American oil giving 65 to $85 i^{\text {ere cent. }}$ refined oil and from 15 to 35 nar cent. by-products, in round figures.
Thus the advantage of the Russian oil is more in the direction of its capacity for heating purposes than for lighting. On the other hand the Russian refined oil has the good point of not being so inflammable as the American oil, its light is steadier, more agreeable to the eye and not so heating as that of the American product;
furthermore, it is almost odorless, certainly an advantage over its American competitor. But its greasy nature is most disagreeable, as shown in its cily and heavy soot-whenever the lattor is allowed to develop-which is very harmful to the furniture on which it has settled, as it cannot be removed without leaving greasy spots oin the polish of the furniture.
Besides that, it has the unneighborly habit that it will not associate with the American brother. In countries which burn both American and Russian kerosene, such as Germany, for instance, different lamps must be provided for in the households, if proper results are to be obtained, as the Russian oil requires a much larger burner, absorbing a greater quantity of air.
The question of crude oil for firing. purposes is one of vital importance is $r$ the Russian State itself, at least for two branches of the governmental household. At first it interests most of all the railway department, the State being in Russia the largest railway owner, as I have demonstrated in my last article.
And I may even go so far as o say that the success of some, or most of the Rus-ian railways going east from Moscow, Kasan and lpoints on the Volga, will rise and fall with the question of a proper and assured supply of liquid fuel.

Especially will this be true of some of the branches of the Great Siberian,

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Railway, and more so of the Central Asiatic Railway, the starting point of which is at Krassnowodst, just about across from Kaku, on the other side of the Caspian Sea.

The practical development of the Baku oil wells and fountains was only begun with about thirty years ago, and the latter not being worked so hard as the American wells, there is no fear of exhaustion as yet. Thus, for instance, the recent earthquake at Schemacha, in the neighborhood of Baku, had no appreciable effect on the flow of the oil wells, either one way or the other.
Should there be signs of giving out, there is no doubt that the springs of naphtha on the bottom of the sea, but near the shore, which discharge their crude oil into the Caspian Sea, could be made tributary to human ingenuity.

At certain places-about two versts* from land-the naphtha which is floating on top of the water is so thick that it is accidentally ignited whin a steamer is passing over it and extinguished only through strong w:nds o: by the rolling waves.

But there is still plenty of naphtha in the "Hinterland" of the Baku district, so that the water is even saturated with it, and meat, vegetables and even coffee on the dinner table have a slight taste of naphtha.
As far as the intended extension of the Central-Asiatic Railroad to Kjachta and Peking, and the maintenance of the line Taschkent to Orenburg now in course of construction-are concerned, I think that they will both profit by the discovery of naphtha in the Chenat of Bochara (Russian protectorate on the other side of the Caspian Sea), through which the Central Asiatic Railway is crossing.

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The preference which is shown the liquid fuel by consumers in Russia i best illustrated through the fact that the by-product, "masut," has at time $b$ en commanding a higher price than the raw product, crude oil.
Thus, during the year 1900 (statis ties for 1901 not fully to hand), the price for liquid fuel has been from $11 / 8$ to $4^{1 / 8}$ kop. per pood*\% higher than that for the erude oil; only during the beginning of that year the differcnce $i_{\text {, }}$ price has been in an inverse ratio, to a slight extent, however, i.e., $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8$ kop. per pood in favor of the raw product.

Under such circumstances it would scem somewhat incomprehensible that the Russians still cling to the use of wood for firing purposes. According to the official figures-only published a few days ago in the Government pap-ers-the exact figures, presented by th Coal Miners' Association, are:
CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN RUSSIA.
Production
in Russia. Imported. Poods Poods. 1901 .. .. .. $996,000,000$ 216,000,000 1900 .. . .. $985,000,000$ 240,000,000 1901 .. ... .. $8,000,000 \quad 1,212,000,000$ $\begin{array}{llllll}1901 & . . & . . & . . & 8,000,00 & 1,212,000,00 \\ 1900 & \text {.. } & . . & . . & 8,000,00 & 1,224,000,000\end{array}$ The above does not take into consideration the stocks carried over at the mines on January 1, 1901 and 1902 which stocks amounted to about 40 , 000,000 and about $70,000,000$ poods, res pectively.
*One Englivin mile equals $11 / 2$ werst Russian.
*One pood Russian equals $371 / 2$ pounds English.

PASTORAL INTERESTS OF AUS. TRALeA.

One of the greatest of Australian in terests is sheep-farming, and to that the Island-Continent must look for many years to some for a large contribution to any prosperity it may possess. It may not be an industry or pursuit that employs a great deal of labor at present, but it is one that will prepare the way for such employment in other industries. In successful times sheep-farming is profitable, and will permit the accumulation of capital both rapidly and in considerable amount. This is an absolute essential for the further development of the natural resources of Australia, and the nable labor. Withthe employ capital, labor can do very little, out capital, labor can The great diseven in a new land. tance of Ausope, says the Textile Mercury, is a drawback to the investment of English capital freely and to a large

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extent therein, because of the difficulty of exercising effective supervision over investments. Hence the country must to a considerable extent dep:nd upon its own accumulations, and, as we have pointed out, sheep-farming forms one of the surest, best, and greatest of these resources. There is, however, one serious drawback to this pursuit, namely -the frequently recurring droughts of the country, in which the sheep perish by millions. During sev eral years past, the country has suffired severely from this cause, half the sheep population of the land prob able having been destroyed by the water famines. Unfortunately there is little evidence that the authoritics have any adequate conception of the importance of endeavoring to obviate or mitigate these disasters, neither do they seem to possess much knowledge of the means by which they could more or less approximately effect : remedy. The professional politicians are unfortunately tarred with the same brush that has besmirched tho e of the old countries of Europe-a de sire to get into office and to stick there at any cost. But those who are not so tarred might be expected to do better, and drive the former into the adoption of measures that would redound to the prosperity and progress of the land. Especially should promotion of such measures be undertak en by the new Fedzral Government. This, however, it seems to have no conception of, but appears disposed rather to take retrograde steps. With the great disasters und r-its eyes from which the pastoral interests are suffering, which are caused by the droughts, it might have been expected to have given some attintion and consideration to the subject; but it seems otherwise, if we may draw such a conclusion from some recent information. According to recent advices, much regret appears to have been awak ned, not only in Queensland but throughout the Commonwealth, at the decision arrived at not long ago by the Queensland Government to abolish the Brisbane Weather Bur au. "The necessity for retrenchment in view of the financial situation is," says the Sydney Morning Herald, "the cause of the decision. Before federation the bureau was attached to the Queensland post and telegraph office, and all telegrams and letters received by and despatchd from it were sent free of charge. When the Queensland postal and telegraph services were taken over by the Commonwealth Government, the Brisbane Weather Bureau was severed from them and obliged to pay for all its messages, and a new expenditure of $€ 4,000$ a year was involved for the Queensland Government. In the past the bur: au has issued a daily weather forecast, which was telegraphed to all parts of Australasia, and has also supplied the rainfall records of Queensland to States interested in its pastoral properties. It has been conducted since 1887 by Mr. C. L. Wragge, the Government meteorologist of Queensland, who organized a system of receiving meteorological data from all parts

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of Au tralia, arid has, since the extension of the Pacific cable, added Norfolk Island and Fiji to his list of weather stations. The suspension of Mr. Wragge's work is likely to be seriously felt by those concerned in the pastoral industry, as his forecases have enabled them constantly to move their stock in such a way as to take advantage of a predicted rainfall. Farmers and agriculturists on the rivers will also be affected, but it is estimated that still greater losers by the abolition of the bureau will be the masters of the small passenger steamers, cargo carriers, colliers, and sailing vessels, Who have for years relied to a very great extent upon its forecasts. The desire has been widely expressed that the Federal Government should take over the weather bureau. It has, apparently, decided not to do so at pre sent, but Mr. Deakin, the acting Federal Premier, has stated that the Govrnment is well aware of the importance of the meteorological stations to Australia and will in due course deal With the question." This is a most lamentable policy, looked at from whatever point one may choose. A thor ugh knowledge of the meteorology of the country and the capacity to predict therefrom the near atmospheric changes, is of the first importance. Yet here is the Federal Government abolishing apparently the only institu-
tion devoting attention to this subject and seeking to acquire the experience which will enable it to be done. If there was a necessity for saving $£ 4,000$ per annum, it would have been a far wiser measure to have abolished the salaries of the members of the Federal Parliament, and indeed of those of all the Legislatures in the Colonies. This would have resulted in a much greater saving and much more advantage to the State.

The worst outcome of Australianpublic poliey is its labor legislation. Unless reversed, this will hamper the devolopment of the Commonwealt'n for many years to come. To give to the industrial organizations of white men, because they are white, is a monstrous blunder. The great want of new countries having little accumulated capital is cheap labor, and these organizations absolutely prohibit its employment. One of the best means of improving the rainfall of a country is to afforest it; to plant trees in great numbers over large areas. A tree is an immense natural sprayer of the atmosphere, automatically humidifying it by bringing moisture up from the deep subsoil to which its roots may extend, whenever the thirsty atmospihere calls for it The vast treeless areas devoted to pastoral pursuits get no benefit from this source, though it is so easily available. There ought, therefore, to be an army
of at least twenty thousand men constantly working under Government engagement and supervision, planting trees in plots distributed over the country. The owners of the sheep-runs who availed themselves of their services should pay the Government for them, but the acceptance of these services should be made compulsory, because of the benefit they would be, firstly to the pastoral lands, and secondly to the state at large. The employment of white labor for this purpose would obviously be much too costly; but Chinese, Japanese, Indian, or Polynesian labor is available, and would be suitable. It would throw no white labor out of employment, but in fact would in many ways largely increase the demand for it. But defer ence to the "Labor Vote" will, we sup pose, prevent the consideration of such a project. So much the worse for Australian interests.

But the transformation of the Australian pasture lands into forests is not the only means that can be taken to obviate the occurrence of droughts, or to mitigate their consequences. There is the barrage of the streams and rivers of the country. Why cannot every stream and every river, or at least the smaller ones, be formed into a succession of long narrow lakes, in which the priceless water that is now allowed to run to waste could be

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| Borax, xuls. <br> Brom. Potas | 070080 |
| Usaphor. Re |  |
|  | ${ }_{0} 35040$ |
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| Cocaine Hyd. (oz) | 500525 |
| Copperas, per 1001 | 075 ${ }^{780}$ |
| Cream Tartar. | 0 20025 |
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conserved for use in the dry seasons, and which by evaporation would be constantly ameliorating the arid lands and atmosphere in their neighborhood? They might also be constituted sources of irrigation if properly constructed. Again, cheap labor would be an absolute requisite for carrying out such schemes. But the democracy of Australia has stepped into the industrial arena, and has said:-"We won't have cheap labor!" Therefore such works will not be carried into effect, the benefits will not be reaped, and accordingly cannot be reinvested, which would be to the advantage of these industrial dogs in the manger. Egypt, under practically autocratic govern-men-British nevertheless-has set Australia, and indeed many other countries of the world, a grand example in the barage of the Nile. By this and similar measures, the prosperity of that ancient land is advancing by leaps and bounds, so that it is now more prosperous than ever in its history before. When we contrast the state of Egypt to-day, a country in which rain hardly ever falls, with that of Australia, a vast continent with a population little more than half that of the land of the Pharoahs, it speaks badly indeed for the advantages of democratic rule. The former is a poor land, with all its natural resources explored and utilized to the fullest extent, and yet it is abounding in prosperity derived from judicious govern-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1902.



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1902.

ment; the latter is a vast continent, of incalculable natural resources and wealth, and yet it is suffering from rain famines and consequent disasters of every kind, though its population is only about that of London. Surely there is much need for a large increase of intelligence and enterprise, both in its population and politicians!
There is yet another source from which the Australian plains might be watered, and possibly made to vie with the traditional green plains of Eden. We have previously drawn attention to the fact that the atmosphere is the finest reservoir of water in the world. It covers all the lands of the earth, and requires neither barrages nor systems of irrigation; it is nature's method of irrigation, and is universally available. All that is wanted is a means of liberating its treasure whenever and wherever it is wanted. To a country whose prosperity is so largely dependent upon obtaining a better supply of water than it has assured at present, we should have thought that the devotion of a sum of $£ 5,000$ per annum to inquiries into and the possible invention of means of drawing down the atmospheric stores of rain would have been a mere bagatelle, not to be for a moment regarded in view of the advantages that might acerue. Yet the directly opposite policy s we have seen above, has been adopted. With intelligent handling, Austraia might easily become even a vastly better wool and corn producing field than has ever yet been thought possible. But such means it might not only enhance its own prosperity, but that of the industries of this country also, and, by helping to supply abundance of cheap clothing to the people, that of every community in the temperate regions of the world.

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA WEST.

Upon the people of Eastern Canada two facts about the Canadian west cannot be too strongly impressed. The first is that the west is entering upon a period of unexampled development; and the second is that the United States is to be a chief factor in this development. From the United States has come during the past year, for the first time a greater number of immigrants than from the United Kingdom or from Europe. The figures for Canada are, from the United Kingdom, 17,000; from Europe, 23,535; from the United States, 24,099; and it is a practical certainty that year by year the number coming into the Canadian west from the United States will so increase that the combined immigration from all other countries will prove but a fraction of it. In a paper read before the Minnesota State Bankers' Association in June, the prediction was confidently made that within a few years the number leaving the United States would be 200,000 a year.

About this prediction, says Industrial Canada, there is nothing improbable. Two movements go on among an agricultural population; one is toward new farming land. In thickly settled districts the farmers' sons who intend to follow farming must either buy out some neighbor or move to other districts. Those who sell out

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must, of course, move; and so it happens that there is a constant migra tion from thickly settled farming dis ricts to those less thickly settled. Un less the United States undertakes irri gation on a gigantic seale it has not enotigh good unocupied land left to meet much longer the demands of this migrating farming population. Of cour ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ the United States will support vasury greater farming population than it now has, but it is not at preent a question of support but of geting rich. The farmers who move want o make money, and there are no long er vacant lands in the United Statis that are attractive to ambitious farmers when compared with the prairie lands of the Dominion.
The movement of farming population rom the United States to Canada is therefore, natural and indeed inerit able. During the past year hundreds of thousands have moved up from the south and east into the Northwestern States. Those aceustomed to mixed farming would sooner purchase improved lands than do pioneer work and pro in most instances, they buy out farmers in the newer districts, who, in their turn, seek the vacant lands. It their turd, coming to Canis these latter who at from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 75$ ada. They sell ou in Canada at least an acre and find they left at one-fifth as good laps one-tenth of that price. It or perhaps exchange. Sentiment is a profla stand in the way of such cannot sid business proposition.
As a source of population which is all the Canadian West needs, the Unitd States is, therefore, certain to be a great factor in its development. But there is another aspect to the case which should not be overlooked. Unit ed States capitalists are interested. There is money to be made out of di recting the moving population of the United States to the vacant lands of Canada. It is worth a pretty good

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commission to direct the farmer from the east and south to the kind of land he wants in the Northwestern States and it is worth another commission to direct to Canada the man displaced in the Northwestern States. This commission is earned by buying and reselling the lands. It is possible for the same man or company to earn both comimssions. For the past twen. ty-five years this exploiting of imm:gration has been made a profitable business in the Northwestern States. From years of experience men have learned how to carry it on succes fully. Such men are now turning their attention to Canada. The immigration from the United States is not blind and thaphazard, but is being skilfully directed by men who understand the business. As is well known one company recently purchased 1, 100,000 acres in the Territories and already it claims to have turned over almost one-half of that great estate.

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Other companies are operating on smaller, though still extensive scales. American capitalists are going to make money out of the settlement of the Canadian West. Canadians can Thardly compete with them in this line of operations, because they are not in so good position to direct the tide of immigration from the United States. Canadian land companies and local real estate men are making money out of the same movement, but the American capitalists make their profits by performing a function Canadians are not in as good a position to perform. There is no reason why the same thing might not be done in the directing of population from Eastern provinces, and to some extent it is done. but few in Canada understand the busi hess and no Canadian capitalists are in the field with anything like the same enterprise in their methods. The poor success of the early colonization companies has not encouraged t'is kind of inves has not encouraged years the profits to be made out of it are likely to go to the United Statos.

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Scriven's Fertical Plate Bondiug Machive, with Remd Plates to ond withont flat.


But there are other and perhaps more important developments likely to follow. The United States capitalists now exploiting immigration are either themselves engaged in other lines of business also, or closely in touch with men who are. Grain dealers, elevator owners, millers, linseed oil manufacturers, men who deal in live stock or dressed meats, makers of agricultural implements-in short, the men who, on the other side of the line, handle the products of the west, or supply the gr:ater needs of the west, have direct or indirect connection with the new movement towards Canada. There is not an important business interest in the Western States that is not now "sizing up" the prospects of Western Canada. The agricultural machinery men have made up their minds already, and the American-Abell Co., of Toronto, and the Deering Co., of Hamilton, are the first visible results. Winnipeg Grain and Produce ExWithin the last month 17 seats on the change have gone to United States purchasers and a number of other applications are on file. United States elevator companies are locating sites, and millers and other manufacturer: have looked over the ground. All these men have had experience with condi-

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Manta.
tions similar to those upon which the Canadian West is entering; they are able to judge them; they have made money, and they are on the look out for opportunities to make more. Whan they think the time is ripe, they will take advantage of any openings Canadians negleet.
Enough United States people of practical knowledge, large eapital and ambition have visited Manitoba and the Territories during the past year to exploit all its peculiar industries, if they want to, and if the field is not adequately occupied by others. This is a fact to which Canadians should be alive. There is no cause for alarm, but there is no excuse for dreams of security on the part of those who now handle the business. If Canadians do not prepare to cope with the business as it increases, Canada will benefit by having United States firms come over to do what is necessary. No doubt such firms would sooner do the business of the Canadian West through their offices in the United States. There is an agitation from Minneapolis looking toward the abolition of the duty on wheat going into the United States or, to begin with, such modifi eation of the bonding laws as will allow Canadian wheat to be ground in Minneapolis for export. What they may succeed in doing with their own laws we do not know, but it is probable that if we are careful with our
iaws we can make them come over to Canada to do the most of the business. As far as Canada is concerned, she will gain by any enterprise our neigibors show in trying to share in our development.
It is only a question for Canadian business men and manufacturers to consider whether they want to keep the bulk of the business of the West in their own hands.
The facts to be noted with regard to the United States people and the Canadian West are, therefore, that from the United States is almost certain to come the great proportion of the immigration; that American capitalists are going to make most of the money out of exploiting settlement; that the same or other United States capital ists will establish elevators, buy grain manufacure it and do anything else in connection with the products of the west that there is money in and that Canadians do not fully cover; and they will also manufacture for the Canadian West, and even go into the wholesale distributing business if Canadians do not kecp up with the demands of the times.

BRITATN'S FOOD SUPPLY.
A report on the agricultural imports of Great Britain for the years 1896 to

1900, inclusive, says a Washington, U. S., letter, with a significant review of the trade conditions and possibilities between the United States and the United Kingdom, has been compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets in the Department of Agriculture. The United Kingdom is the principal market for the surplas agricultural produce of exporting countries. The report say* that the products of agriculture sent to that market from all sources in 1900 reached the enormous value of $\$ 1,578$, 000,000 , forming 62 per cent. of the entire import trade of Qreat Britain and Ireland. In the five years mentioned the annual average value of the impor into the United Kingdom was $\$ 2,308,174,441$, of which $\$ 1,458,321,776$, or 63 per cent., were agricultural, and $\$ 849,252,665$, or 37 per cent., non-agricultural.
To this extraordinary import trade in agricultural produce the United States was the principal contributor, furnishing about 33 per cent., or nearly one-third of the supply. About 43 per cent. came from foreign countries other than the United States. The possessions 'of the United Kingdom throughout the world together contributed about 24 per cent. Continuing. the report says:-

The value of the agricultural produce received from the United States

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they have 331/3 per cent. in their favour under the new Preferential Tariff, $\geqslant 0$

amounted to $\$ 518,000,000$, leaving over $1,000,000,000$ worth of such produce to he supplied from other sourees.
While the United States already possesses a market of excceding importance in the United Kingdom, selling to that country more than half of the surplus production of American farms, the possibilities of further extension there, in competing with other export countries, are well worth consideration.

Among the agricultural imports into British markets during 1900 there were comparatively few products in whicn the United States controlled the larger portion of trade. Taking such items as had a value exceeding $\$ 10,000,000$, of which there were 34 in the year under consideration, only nine of them came more extensively from the United

States than from the various other sources. These nine items, with the percentage of the total supply received in each case from the United States were as follows: Lard, 84 per cent.; wheat flour, 83 per cent.; fresh beef, 74 per cent.; raw cotton, 74 per cent.; cattle, 72 per cent.; Indian corn, 70 per cent.; bacon, 64 per cent.
While other countries are the chief contributors of luxuries, the United States is the source from which the British people procure a large measure of those staple food products that are absolctely necessary to the maintenane of life. This causes the peculiar dependence of the United Kingdom on American sources of supply.
During 1900 less than 2 per cent. of the butter imported was furnished by the United States. For the imports received from other sources the Unit-
ed Kingdom paid over $\$ 83,000,000$. The eggs imported cost over $\$ 26,000,000$. Only about 3 per cent. went into the pockets of American exporters. About $\$ 25,000,000$ was spent by the British people for imported wines, less than 1 per cent. of which came from the United States. About $\$ 12,000,000$ worth of oleomargerine was imported, of which the United States supplied less than 1 per cent. Nearly $\$ 11,000,00$ was spent for imported potatoes. Practically the entire trade went to other countries than the United States. The United Kingdom spent over $\$ 10,000,000$ in the importing of oranges. Less than 1 per cent. of the shipments received came from the United States.
Numerous other agricultural pro ducts suggest possibilities in the way of a larger sale in the British market. Mr. Hitchoock predicts that tine

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greatest future development of American trade in the British market may be expected in perishable products, exportation of which is made possible by modern transportation methods. France is the chief competitor of this country in supplying farm products to the United Kingdom, the agricultural imports from France aggregating $\$ 103,000,000$ in value in 1900 .

THE STORE CELLAR.
Perhaps the grocer's stock of cellar goods is about as low now as at any time of the year. In most localities the cellar is a necessary part of the storage facilities required, for in cold weather it can more surely be kept frost-proof than any room one the ground floor or above. But in the busy round of duties, often so pressing that the day expected to give leisure never comes, the room that is out of sight is apt to be very sadly

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reglected. It has been used for the storage of vegetables and articles liable to injury by freezing, but these may form only a minor portion of the miscellany thus kept from sight. We are glad to believe that butter does not have to keep company with onions so often as it once did, and that salt mackerel and decaying cabbages are not generally allowed to send their combincd odors up to the arena of daylight and traffic in the store proper. But st十ll it is true that in too many cases many commodities not properly claseified into departments where display is welcomed, are rushed into the ellar as a temporary refuge, and that they remain there ever after until entirely disposed of. And if not crowded for space, the propristor may leave bacrels partly filled with moulding brine, until the hoops decay and drop off, and accumulations of animal and vegetable waste are walked over until partially hidden in the sand or dirt of the botom. We therefore suggest that while such a place is not a good one for the public W6 investigate, this is a very proper time for the grocer himself to look into it.

For sanitary reasons alone, the air of the cellar should be kept as pure as possible. It is very desirable to have an outside door o" "bulk-head," to be kept open a great deal of the time in warm weather and as the most convenient way through which to carry goods in or out. In cold weather a reliable thermometer should be always in position for easy reference, and whenever the weather admits, the windows should be opened very frequently. If such an arrangement ne cessitates the liability of the mercury gotfig too low during the protracted and extreme cold spells, an ordinary lamp may be kept burning for a few hours at a time to keep up the temperature. But there is much greater loss incurred by having cellars too warm, than caused by the expense of their ocacsional and short heatings.
But as a first and necessary preparation for' a proper use of the cel lar during the next eight months, it should now be most thoroughly cleaned out and renovated. Old barrels and boxes should be all removed, and all rubbish and debris cleaned out of the corners. White-washing may of ten be required, and sometimes it will even be necessary to cart away much of the old dirt from unceminted places

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man. They need a deal of management; and careful handling to bring them through the year without loss of money to the firm or the loss of their custom, which is sometimes valuable, despite their slowness. M. B. Badger, of Minneapolis, Minn., has recently otfered a suggestion to the association of credit men of which he is a member which we thing is worthy of re production. He says: "My idea of thi proposition is to have the customer give his note for the bill as soon as he has satisfied himself that the good: check ofl all right with the invoice.
"We have our .hare of slow accounts that object to paying interest on past due account. They take from thirty to sixty days extra on ever. bill, and think they are doing preti, well at that; and as to int rest, why that's something not to be though? of.
"After studying the matter ov:-1 carefully I came to the conclusion that

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if I could get these slow ones to give their notes when the goods were shipped, and by way of inducement let them have thirty days extra time without interest (they take it anyhow) I might be able to get my accounts cleaned up in much better shape. I submitted this plan to a number of slow customers, and without an exception they have accepted my proposition. We all know that a note is paid when an open account is allow to run, especially if the note is pay able at the customer's own bank and is sent out subject to protest.
"The advantages to be gained are: less work for the bookkeeper in triking off trial balances and statements; less work for the credit man in following up the slow accounts; prompt pay ment of accounts at agreed time; ability to use the outstanding's in bank if desired; and, if notes call for attorney's fees, as they should the saving of a collection fee if through force of circumstances notes have to be collected by attorney."


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ANDREW F. GAULTT, Esq., and HON. L. J. FORGET.
HON. JAMES O'BRIEN. HON. ROBT. MACKAY, JONATHAN GODGRON, Esq. DA VID MORRICE, Esq. SAMUEL FINLEY WEN, D.D. GABPARDLeMOINE, Esq.

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The new business for the first six months of 1902 shows a large increase over the same period of last year.

Securities deposited with the Dominion Government exceed all liabilities to policyholders.

Agents desiring to represent this Progressive Company with up-to-date plans of Insurance, are invited to correspond with the HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

## WESTERN <br> ASSURANCE COMPANY. <br> FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

A.ssets, over
$\$ 3,260,000,00$
Annual Income,
$3,380,000,0$
Head Opfloe. - Toronto. Ont. Hon. Gro. Cox, Pres. J. J. Kheny Vioe-Pres, \& Man.-Dir C. C. Forter, Seoretary,

Montreal Branch, : - 189 ST. JAMES SIREET. Robt. Bickerdike, Manager.

Routh \& Charlfon, Clity Agents.

## ALLIANCE

ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
(With which is united the Imperial Fire Office, established in 1803.)

## Capital, \$25,000,000.

Head Offlice for Canada, - IMPERIAL BUIIDING, Mowtreal.
P. M. WICKHAM,
G. R. KEARLEY,

Manager.
Asst. Manager.
of IRELAND. ESTABLISHED 182\%.
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ESTABLISBED 1822.
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H. M. LAMBERT, - Manager.

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No Dead Stock, olly threade nor miserable yellow illings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades-Three prices and far the best fos the price.

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FIRE LIFE MARINE Agencies in all the principle Cities and Towns of the Dominion.
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[^0]:    Established 1861.
    . Bootle Jute Factory Co.. Limited,, spinners
    AND.
    MANÜFACTURERS.
    

    DUNDEE WORKS,
    B00TLE, Liverpool, Eng.

[^1]:    -The annual report of the Quebec City Treasurer for the civic fiscal year, has been prepared. It shows a surplus of $\$ 22,940,90$. The total value of property in the city is estimmated at $\$ 26,397,309$, of which $\$ 19,100,349$ is taxed and $\$ 7,296$, 960 is untaxed. The Federal Government property untaxed foots up $\$ 1,851,000$, and that of the Provincial Government $\$ 1,872,000$,

[^2]:    DAVY BROTHERS Limited

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    Traboranas: ${ }^{\text {"Motor, shemela." }}$
    High-Class Lancashire and Cornish Boilers Coal or Gas Fired, up
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[^3]:    (Cut will be ineerted next week.

