

#### The Chartered Banks.

366

### BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 7.000.000.00 Undivided Profits. - 510,084.04

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., - President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. 8. Clouston, Insp. of Branch Returns. W. Taylor, Asst. Insp. James Aird, Sec. BRANCHES IN CANADA:

MONTREA	L, H	. V. Mer	redith, 1	Manager.
**		lest End		
66	S	eigneurs	St. Br	anch.
**	P	oint St.	Charles	Branch.
Almonte,	Ont.	Perth,	Ont.	Amherst, N.S.
Belleville,	**	Peterbon	** .07	Halifax, N.S.
Brantford.	66	Picton,	66	Sydney, N.S.
Brockville,	66	Sarnia,	66	Calgary, Alta
Thatham,	66	Stratford	. 66	Lethbridge, Al
lornwall	46	St Mary	3a 66	Regina Agg'a

Deseronto.	66	Toronto, "Winnipeg, Man.
Ft. William,	66	"Yonge st. br. Greenwood, B.C.
Goderich,	66	Wallaceburg, " Nelson, B. C.
Guelph,	66	Montreal, Que. New Denver, B.C.
Hamilton,	**	Quebec, " New Westmins-
Kingston,	66	Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C.
Lindsay,	66	Fredericton, N.D.Rossiand, D.C.
London,	**	Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B. C.
Ottawa,	66	St. John, N.B. Vernon, "

ta. Alta.

Victoria, IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

Montreal, 17th November, 1900.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

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

#### DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., William George Gooderham, Esq.

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

#### BRANCHES:

"King St. W. Br Montreal, "Pt. St. Charles	Collingwood,	Peterboro', Petrolia, Port Hope, Rossland, B. C. Stayner, St. Catharines. Wallaceburg.
	BANKERS:	. maccourg,

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

New York-National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank.

Careful attention given to the collection of Com mercial Paper and Securities.

The Chartered Banks.
THE BANK OF BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital,
London Office, - 5 Gracechurch St E,C. COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. H. Brodle, Ed. Arthur Hoare,
J. H. Brodle, John James Cater, Gaspard Farrer, Richar, H. Glyn, George D. Whatman,
Gaspard Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Henry R. Farrer.
Secretary A. G. Wallis.
Head Office in Canada, St. James sureet,
Montreal.
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
London, Ont., Quebec, Brandon,
Brantford, Halifax, N.S., Ashcroft, B. C.
Hamilton, Sydney, C.B., Atlin, Toronto, St. John N.B. Greenwood

Hamilton, Sydney, C.B., Allin,
 Toronto, St. John, N.B., Greenwood,
 Kingston, Fredericton, Victoria,
 Midland, Yukon District, Vancouver,
 Ottawa, Dawson City, Rossland,
 Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man. Kaslo.
 DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OB-TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.
 Agents in the United States.
 New York (52 Wall St.,)-W. Lawson and J. C.
 Welsh, Agents.
 San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J.
 McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
 London Bankers-The Bank of England and
 Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool.
 Scotland-Mational Bank of Scotland, Limited, and
 branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland,
 Limited, and Japan-Mercantile Bank. of India, Limited.
 Mex Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India,
 New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. Limited.
 West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs.
 Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
 THEP MOOL SCONCE DANKE

#### THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. Paid-up Capital, \$2,500,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Wm. Molson Macherson, President. S. H. Ewing, Vice-President. W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, Lt. Col. F. C. Henshaw. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chinman, Aset. Instructors. BRANCHES: Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Aylmer, Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont.

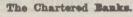
Aylmer,		Montreal, P.Q.	St. Thomas, Ont.
			herine St. Branch.
			et and Harbour"
			ies Certier Sg.
Brockville,	**	Morrisburg Ont	Toronto Ont
Calgary, Alb	erta,	Norwich, "	Toronto Jc. "
Chesterville	Ont.	Ottawa, "	Trenton. "
Clinton,		Owen Sound, "	Toronto Jc. " Trenton, " Valleyfield, Que. Vancouver, B. C.
Exeter,	66	Port Arthur, "	Vancouver, B. C.
Fraserville,	Que.	Quebec, P.Q.,	Victoria, B. C.
Hamilton,	Ònt.	Revelstoke	Victoriaville, Q.
Hensall,	66		Waterloo, Ont.
Kingsville,	66	Ridgetown, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
Knowlton, (	)ue.	Simcoe, "	Woodstock, Ont.
		Smith's Falls,	
		AGENTS:	

British Columbia-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of

Manitoba and North-West-Imperial Bank of Canada. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.

Yarmouth. Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. Quebee-Eastern Townships Bank. Yukon Territory, Dawson City-Canadian Bank of Commerce. IN EUROPE:

Oucce-Eastern Townships Bank.
Techee-Eastern Townships Bank.
Teches Territory, Dawson City-Canadian Bank of Commerce.
IN EUROPE:
Indon-Par's Bank, Ltd.; Messrs. Chaplin;
Mine, Grenfell & Co., Ltd.
Iterpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
Trade-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd.
France-Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais.
Germany-Deutsche Bank.
Edium, Antwerp-La Bankoue d'Anvers.
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Territoria Composition of the Societation of the Soci



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Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 1,700,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, sec. au Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, Inspector. Antigonish, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Didgewater, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Loudsburg, C.B. Loudsburg, C.B. Lounsburg, C.B. Montreal, Que. Montreal, West End. Neston, B.C. Network, N.S. Stubenacadie, N.S.

#### CORRESPONDENTS:

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

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N.B.

Capital, Reserve \$200,000 45,000 serve,

TODD

F. H. TODD President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier. AGENTS: Cashier. London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

#### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, \$600,000 Capital Paid-up, 401,200 Reserve, 134,000 Capital Subscriptly, 401,200 Reserve, 134,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan. Esq., President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq., Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont. Tavistock, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

#### THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital subscribed \$1,500,000
Capital Paid-up 1.372.914.17
Capital Paid-up - 1,372,914.17 Rest - 350,000.00
Front and Loss Account - 18 oos Al
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
DIRECTORS
G. R. R. Cockburn, Esc. , Provident
Hon. J C. Aikins, R D Porry Fag.
Hon, J C, Alkins, R. D. Perry, Esq., A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon R. Harcourt, R. Grass.
CHARLES McGILL, General Manager.
liston. Fort William Ott
Bowmanville, Lindsav, Port Arthur, Buckingham, Q., Montreal, Sudbury,
Buckingham O Montreal Port Arthur,
Cornwall, Mount Forost Tweed
Cornwall, Mount Forest, Tweed,

Cornwall. Mount Forest, Tweed, Newmarket, Scott and Wellington Streets. Oueen and Portland " Yonge and Richmond " AGENTS: London, Eng.—Part's Bank, Limited. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—Fourth National Bank and The Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston—Ellot National Bank.

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The Chartered Banks.	-
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE	CARD
HEAD OFFICE, - TOBONTO. Paid-up Capital,	JC
DIRECTORS: How, GEO. A. COX · President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., · Vice-President. Jas. Crathern, Esq., K. C., LL.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., W. E. H. Massey, Esq., A. Kingman, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager. A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Supt. of Branches BRANGHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA Ayr ONTARIO : Simcoe Barrie Dundas Ottawa Stratford Believille Dunnville Paris Stratford Believille Dunnville Paris Stratford Believille Dunnville Paris Matherville Brantford Goderich Port Perry Walkervon Cayuga Guelph St. Cath'in's Walkervolle Chatham Hamilton Sarnia Waterloo CollingwoodLondon Sit Ste. M'ne Windsor	III
QUEBEC. MANITOBA. TUKON DISTRICT Montreal, Winnipeg Dawson, White Hors	e.
BRITISH COLUMBIA. Atlin Greenwood, Nelson, Sandon, Cranbrook, Kamloops, NewWestminster, Vancouw Fernie, Nanalmo, Rossland, Victoria, <i>IN GREAT BRITAIN</i> : London, 60 Lombard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, M <i>IN THE UNITED STATES</i> : New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Portland, Ore Seattle, Wash.; Skagway, Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland, London : Lloyds Ban Limited ; Messrs. Same Payne & Smiths. Londo Correspondents Alread.: France-Credit Lyc nais, Paris ; Messre Lezard Freres & Cie., Par <i>Germany</i> — Dentsche Bank. Holland — Discon Mastechappij, Rotterdam. Belgium — J. Matthi & Fils, Brussels. Mexico-Banco de Londree Mexico. West Indize. Bank of Nova Scotia, Kli ston, Jamaica ; Colonial Bank and Branch Bermuda-Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton. Son America-British Bank of South America, Lond Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. Son Africa-Standard Bank of South America. Limit Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & China. Son Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limit Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & New 7 land-Union Bank. of Australia. Limited : Bo of Australasia. Honolulu-First National Bin of Hawaii, Bishop & Co.	ank
Traders Bank of Canad (Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Capital Paid Up,	
Reserve Fund.	,000
Board of Directors: C. D. Warren, Esq. President. John Drynan, Esq. Vice-President. Hon. J. R. STRATTON, C. KLOEFFER. Esq. M Toronto. Guelph. J. H. BEATTY, Esq. of Thorold. W. J. SHEFFARD, Wanbaushene.	ſ.P.
Head Office, - Toronto. H.S.STRATHY, General Mana A MATTRY General Mana	ger.

J. A. M. ALLEY,		Inspector.
Arthur, Ont., Aylmer, Burlington, Drayton, Dutton, Elmira, Glencoe. Grand Valley, Orelob	BRANCHES : Hamilton, Ingersoll, Leamington, Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Port Hope, Ridgetown	Sarnia. Sault Ste. Marie, Strathroy, St. Mary's. Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Tilsonburg. Windsor

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

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BANQUE D'H	oon non
Conital Subscribed.	. \$1.500.000
Capital Paid-up,	
Reserve Fund, -	- 750,000
Reserve Fund,	
	R. BICKERDIKE.
F. X. ST. CHARLES,	N. D.D. D. Vice Pros
	M.P.P. Vice-Pres.
TTam T D Rolland, J.	A. Vaillancourt, Esq.,
and Alphonse	TITCOLLE, LEQ
T A DRENDERGART	Gen'l Manager
M. H. A. I Harrison	Assistant Manager
C. A. GIBOUX,	Inspector
OF DOBALS	
	Montreal.
BRANCHES-Quebec, P.Q.	Vankleek Hill, Ont.
Three Rivers, P.Q.	winnipeg, wau.
	St. Henri, near Montreal
	1393 St. Catherine "
Sorel, P.O.	
Vallevfield, F. V.	1756
THE DO	

Sorel, P. O. 1993 St. Catherine " Valleyfield, P. Q. 1756 " " Sherbrooke, P. Q. 1756 " " Sherbrooke, P. Q. Hochelaga, " CORBESPONDENTS-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchte National Bank. MM, Ladenburg, Thalmann & O. MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brothers, New York. Third National Bank, Inter-national Bank. MM Ladenburg, Thalmann & O., MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brothers, New York. Third National Bank, Inter-national Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Sav ingg Bank, Chicago. The Clydeedale Bank (Izh ited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London. Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comp-tor National d'Escompte de Paris, France. Crédit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belginm. Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp. Royale & Priv. des Pays Autrichiens Vienns. Austria. Banque de Rotterdam. Rotterdam, Holland. Letters of Credit issued available in all paris of the Work. Interest on depesits allowed in Savings Department.

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	Chartered Ba	
BANK CAPITAL PAID UP. RESERVE FUND HEAD OFF	OF HAM	1,500,000 AMILTON.
JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY John Proctor. Hon. A. T. W	Geo Roach, ood, A. B. L	• President Vice-President Wm. Gibson, se, (Toronto.)
J. TURNBULL, Besnsville, Berlin, Blyth, Brandon, Man. Carman, Man. Chesley, Delhi, Dundalk, Dundas,	AGENCIES:	Assistant Cashier. Palmerston, Plum Coulee, M. Port Elgin, Port Rowan, Simcoe, Sonthampton, Stonewall, M., Toronto, Vancouver, B.C. Wincham.

Dundas, Mitchell, Vancouver, B.C. Georgetown, Morden, Man. Wingham. Gorile, Niagara Falls, Winkler, Man. Grimsby, Orangeville, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, E.End Owen Sound, *British Correspondents*: -- National Provincial Bank of England [Ltd.] London. *American Correspondents*: --New York-Fourth National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. Bos-ton--International Trust Co. Buffalo--Marine Bank. Chicago--Union National Bank, Detroit-Detroit National Bank. Kansas City--National Bank of Commerce. St. Louis--National Bank of Commerce.

Commerce. Eastern Townships Bank. (Established 1859.) Capital Anthorized BOARD OF DIRECTORS: R.W. HENEKER, President. Israel Wood, J.N. Galer, N.W. Thomas, G. Stevens, C. H. Kathan. H. B. Brown, K.C., J. S. Mitchell. HEAD OFFICE, SHEIRBROOKE, Que. W.K. FARWEIL, General Manager. Branches: Province of Quebec.-Montreal, Wa-terloo, Gowansville. Rock Island, Coaticook, Richmod, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford, Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Ormstown. Province of B.C.-Grand Forks, Phenix. Agents in Canada, Bank of Montreal and Bran-ches. Agents in London. Eng. National Bank of

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

The second secon

The Standard Bank of Ganada
Canital Paid-up \$1.000,000
Bosorva Fund . = /50.000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS.
W. F. COWAN, President.

W. F. COWBEN	JOHN BUH	NS, Vice-President, ed. Wyld,
T. R. Wood,	Jas. Scott.	A. J. Somerville
Ailsa Craig, Bowmanville,	AGENCIES. Cannington, Chatham,	Kingston, Markham, Barkdala, Toronto

Bradford,	Durham,	Picton,	
Brighton.	Forest.	Richmond Hill,	
Brussels,	Harriston,	Stouffville,	
Drusseis,			
Campbellford.	BARABAB	adove Netional Par	2
New York-II	nporters and Ir	aders National Bar	LR.
Montreal-Ca	n. Bank of Com	merce.	
F Jan Timel	and National r	SANK OT SCOTIAND.	
All bonking	business prom	otly attended to. (	Jor-
All Dallaing	Haltad		

respondence solicited. GEO P. REID. General Manager.

#### The BANK OF OTTAWA. blished, 1874

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa, Canada,

Capital (authorized) \$2,000,000 Rest, 1,665,000 DIRECTORS:

DIBECTOBS: CHARLES MAGEE President, GEORGE HAY, Vice-President, Hon. Geo, Bryson. Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Murphy. Gro. BUBN. Gen. Mgr.- D. M. FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr.-Tranches: Ontario-Alexandris. Arnprior, Av-onmore. Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Coden, Hawkeebury, Keewaith, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-tawa, Ottawa, Wellington street, Bank street. Rideau tawa, Ottawa, Wellington street, Bank street. Rideau st., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. Rat-St., Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. Rat-Berk Hill, Winchester. Quebec.-Granby, Hull, La chute, Montreal. Shawinigan Falls. Manitoba-Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

NION BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid-up \$2,000,000 550,000 Rest,
AD OFFICE, · · · QUEBEC
Board of Directors.
ANDREW THOMSON, Esq President.
HON JOHN SHARPLES, VICOLION
C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq.
C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. N. Giroux, Esq. Wm. Shaw. Wm. Price, Esq. Gen. Manager
Webb Gen. Manager
E. Webb, Inspector G. Billett.
W. S. Crispo,
Branches:
lexandria, Ont. Indian Hd, N. w.T. Pincher Creek, oissevain, Man. Killarney, Man. N.W.T.
oissevain Man. Killarney, Man. N.W.T.
algery, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T Quebec, Que.
arberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. do St. Louis St.
arletonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T.
oissevain, Man. Killarney, Man. Algary, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. arberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. do St. Louis St. arletonPlace, O. Manitou, Man. Regins, N.W.T. arman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont.
rystal City, M. Melita, Man. Smith B Fails, O.
eloraine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Souris, man.
arman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont. rystal City, M. Melita, Man. Smith's Falls, O. teloraine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man. dimonton, N.w.T. Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. Henboro, Man. Moose Jaw, N. T. Wawanesa, Man.
Henboro, Man, Moosomin, N.W.T. Viruen, Man.
rouna, man. Wierton Ont.
lartney, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Iamiota, Man. Morden, Man. Winchester, Ont. Iartney, Man. Neepawa, Man. Winchester, Ont. Hastings, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Winniper, Man. Holland, Man. Foreign Acoust:
Foreign Agents:
Down's Bank Limited
101140mg
Liverpool, National Park Bank.
Netional Bank of Commerce.
Gt Parl National Dank.
Great Falls, Mont First National Bank.
Chicago, Ill Commercial National Bank.
Buffalo, N.Y The City National Bank.
Chicago, Ill Commercial National Bank. Buffalo, N.Y The City National Bank. Detroit, Mich., - First National Bank
THE QUEBEC BANK.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.
CAPITAL AUTHORISED - 53.000,000
" PAID-UP 2,500,000
700.000
REST DIRECTORS :
President.
Gasnard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
JOHN T ROSS, Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, C. F. Smith. Can Manager,
THOMAS MCDUUGALL,
Branches.
Quebec, St. Peter St. do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que.
do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Suc. do St Roch. Toronto, Ont.
do St. Roch. Toronegen Falls, Q
Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Shawenegan Falls, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St
do St.Catherine St. L. St. Tors One
Ottawa, Ont. Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que.
Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que.

The Chartered Banks.

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ABCCCCCCLEOO

## Thetford Mines, Que. Pembroke Ont. London, Eng., Boston, New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bank of Scotland. New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk, of Brit. North Amer. Hanover National Bank. HALIFAX BANKING CO.

#### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1832.

Head Office,

#### DIRECTORS.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, -	- President
CHARLES AROMIBALD,	- Vice-President
R. L. BORDEN,	J. WALTER ALLISON-
GEO. S. CAMPBELL,	HECTOR MCINNES.
	TOTONTO ONL

TOBONTO, O General Office,

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

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

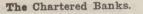
In Ontario-Almonte, Infinite, Transformer, Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. In United States.-Boston, Mass.: Calais, Maine. Cbicage, Ill.

Ocean Steamships.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.

**DOMINION LINE** 



	10000		
Imperial Bank of Canad			
Capital \$2,5 Rest DIRECTORS.	00,000 350,000		
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 July 27th, 9 a m.

 VANCOUVER
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 DOMINION
 Aug 10th, 9 a.m.

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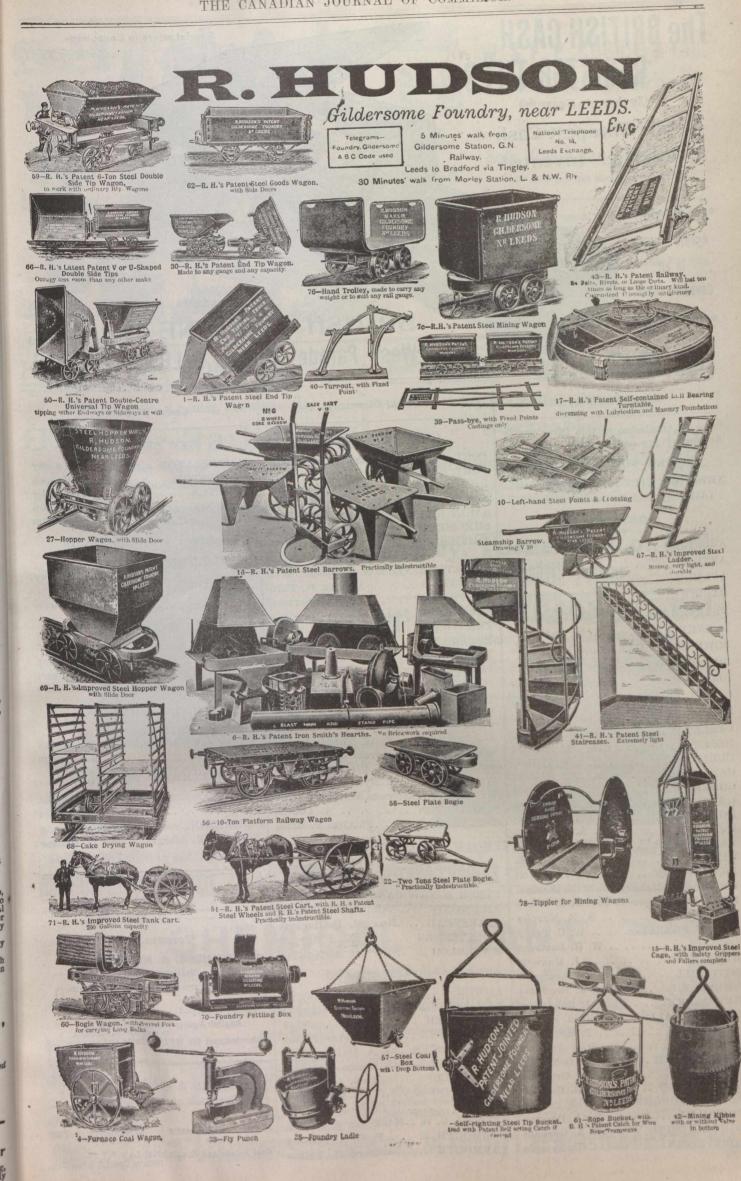
 \*ROMAN
 Aug. 24th, 9 a.m.

 \*These steamers do not carry passengers. Rates of Passage. Saloon-\$50.00 and upwards. Second Saloon-\$35.00 and \$37.50 according to steamer Third Class-\$25.00 and \$26.00, according to steamer. FROM BOSTON. (Via Queenstown) COMMONWEALTH....July 31st NEW ENGLAND....Aug. 14th COMMONWEALTH....Aug. 28th NEW ENGLAND....Sept 11th Rates of Passage. Saloon-\$60,00 and upwards. Second Saloon-\$40.00 and upwards. Third Class-\$28,00 to Liverpool, London Londonderry. Belfast and Glasgow. Midship saloons, electric light, spacious prom-enade decks de decks or further information apply to any agent of company, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreau 17 St. Sacrament Street. Loan Societies. BONDS FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT. We have purchased, after careful investi-gation, various issues of Government, Municipal and **Corporation Bonds** which we now offer, to yield from 3 1-2 per cent. to 5 1-2 per cent. Send postcard for full information to THE CENTRAL CANADA Loan & Savings Company, TORONTO, CANADA. The Dominion Savings & Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London, .. .. Canada. T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager. JAMES MURRAY, of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, GENERAL \* COMMISSION \* AGENT. Respectfully solicits trial consignments in the fol-lowing lines of goods handled: Flour and Breadstuffs, Pork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molasses, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. produce. Canadian products of all kinds, Teas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Fish, Oil and Newfoundland Products. Business Founded 1795. American Bank Note Company. 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK. ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS O Bank Notes, Share Certificates, Bonds for Covernments and Corporations, Drafts, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Postage and Revenue Stamps from Steel Plates. With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting.

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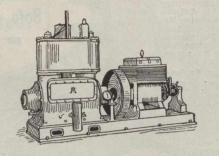
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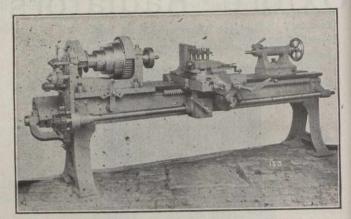
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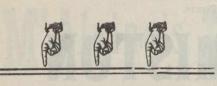
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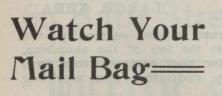
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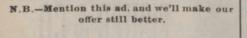
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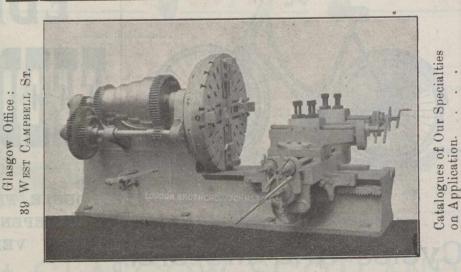
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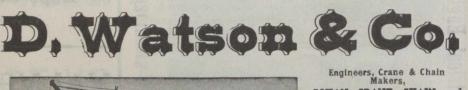
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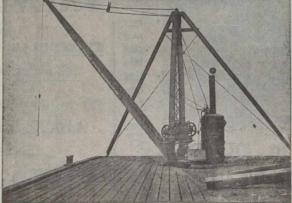
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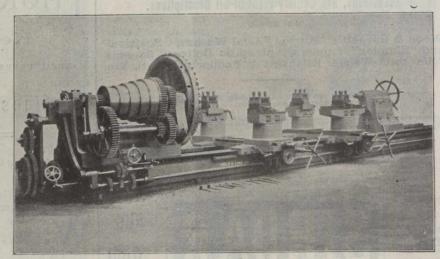
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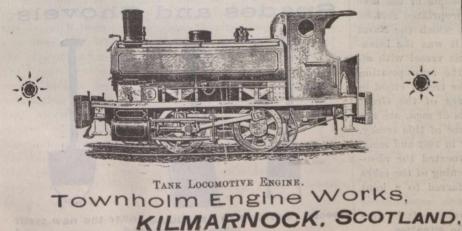
SCOTLAND,











of the Cape Breton Railway, held at Montreal on the 17th instant, it was unanimously agreed to authorize the issuance of gold bonus to the amount of \$2,400,000, secured by first mortgage on property and franchises. This company was incorporated by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1890, with power to construct and operate a line of railway from Port Hawkesbury, on the Gut of Canso, to Sydney and Louisburg, with branches. The Dominion Government, at the session of 1894, authorized assistance by subsidy for the thirty miles from Port Hawkesbury to St. Peter's.



-The Minister of Colonization and Mines has established in Montreal a Government assay laboratory and has placed Mr. Milton L. Hersey, M.Sc., of McGill University. who is also the analyst for the city of Montreal, in charge.

-A complete statement of the customs receipts for June last, including returns not received until after the expiration of the month, has been received at Ottawa. For June, 1901, the customs revenue amounted to \$2,787,931, as against \$2,533,518 for the same month of the year previous, showing an increase of \$253,512. For the twelve months ended June 30 the customs revenue totalled \$29,-129,819, or \$220,801 more than during the preceding year, when it amounted to \$28,909,018.

-The following partnerships and business changes have been registered recently at Montreal: William Swail, of Richelieu, and Frank Swail, of Montreal, picture framers, shades, etc., under style of "Swail Bros."—Gershon Bulkis and Moses Gold, as "G. Bulkis & Co.," wholesale clothing manufacturers.—Arthur and Napoleon Labossiere, of Chambly Canton, barbers, as "Labossiere & Frere."—The partnerships existing between Abraham Saunders and Moses A. Silverman, as "The Canadian Wrapper Manufacturing Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent.— Arthur Jennings has ceased to do business as "A. Jennings & Co.," wheelwrights.—The publishing firm known as "La Societe Co-Operative de Publication," has been dissolved by mutual consent of its members, L. G. Robillard, Jos. M. Amedee, Denault, and J. E. Dery.

-Western Americans are anxious that the international treaty be so amended that war ships may be built along the upper lakes. A Chicago dispatch is to the effect that with the efforts of manufacturers successful warships, not only for the United States, but for foreign countries may be built on the Great Lakes in the near future. To accomplish this the shipbuilders located on the lakes supported by manufacturers and concerns that cater to the shipbuilding business are combining in a movement to demand the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain which excludes warships from the lakes. This treaty has been a subject for consideration by statesmen for many years. At the coming session of Congress the members of the House of Representatives whose constituents are on or near the lakes will, it is said, demand that something be done. Congressman Boutell, who will look after the campaign at the coming session of Congress, in speaking about the matter, stated that the existence of the treaty is manifestly unfair to the people of the lake cities. In 1898, he stated, Congress appropriated \$126,000 to begin the construction of a vessel on which the Naval Militia of the lake might be trained. It was the intention of the Navy Department to arm this vessel with all the modern guns and equipment, but the appropriation was rescinded when it was found that the treaty stood in the way. The shipyards on the shores of the Great Lakes, and these yards employ thousands of men, are not allowed to work on foreign navies because of this treaty. Secretary Foster investigated thoroughly in 1892 and made an exhaunstive report, in which he advocated the absolute withdrawal of the treaty and the opening of the lakes to any vessel that floated. It was referred to a joint high commission. It has been there since, unconsidered and untouched, so far as the country knows. It is time something was being done to remedy the situation.

-The Toronto fire department spent last year \$185,974, of which \$124,411 was for salaries and \$6,021 for the keep of horses. This year there was appropriated for the repartment \$193,653. The actual number of fires in the city last year, says the Globe, was 686, for 328 of them no losses were reported and for 221 others the losses were each less than \$100. The losses of 87 were between \$100 and \$500, of 21 between \$500 and \$1,000, and of 20 between \$1,000 and \$5,000. In four of the losses were between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and in four between \$10,000 and \$20,-000. One fire, largest, showed a loss between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The total insurance was \$993,935, and the amount of insurance paid \$159,611. The losses over insurance amounted to \$13,289, and the losses without insurance were \$9,434. Only one fire extended beyond the building it was in. The month with the largest number of fires was May, 96, and January had the least number, with 33. The day of the week on which most fires occurred, was Monday, with 126, and Sunday had the fewest, with 73.

-The effect of the consolidation process among railways on the continent is shown in the summary of the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1900, just issued by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission. The addition to the length of track during the twelve months was the largest since 1893, amounting to 4.051 miles, and bringing the total up to 259,778 miles, 193,345 miles being single track, 12,151 miles second, 1,094 miles third, and 829 miles fourth, with 52,367 miles of yard track and sidings. With the increase in length there has, however, been a decrease in controlling concerns from 2,049 in 1899 to 2,023. Of the latter number only 1,067 maintain operating accounts, the others being under lease or some form of contract.

-The refund of one per cent., which is to be granted on gold brought from the Yukon to the assay office at Vancouver, reduces the royalty paid on such gold to 4 per cent. It is expected that the refund will prove a strong inducement to the miners to take their gold to Vancouver in preference to Seattle. If the miners then exchange the gold for currency at Vancouver, the one per cent. will be more than sufficient to pay bank charges.



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portunities becomes more generally known, there will, in all probability, be as many young men leaving the city for the country as now go in the opposite direction. A late dispatch from Ottawa states that the poultry raising experiments at Whitby, Ont., which are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. F. C. Hare, poultry expert to the Department of Agriculture, are proving a great success. Chickens just twelve weeks old, on a diet of ground oats and skim milk, and with a limited range for exercise. have already reached a weight of three pounds eight ounces. They will be continued on the present diet for a month longer and then go into the fattening coops for another month. When ready for the market they will average over six pounds in weight. The farmers in the neighborhood of Whitby are manifesting great interest in the experiments.

-It would appear, says a Windsor, Ont., dispatch, that the discloure of the discrimination of the freight rate on corn from Windsor in favor of Detroit, which was made by the Board of Trade before the commissioner of freight rates, has led to a quick release of the grievance. A reduction of 9 cents per 100 pounds on corn has been announced. The local rate from Windsor to St. John, Halifax, and points in Nova Scotia, was 271/2 cents. The new rate to these points is 181/2 cents, with the export rate still lower.

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-Another steel combination, embracing the principal plants engaged in making steel casting,s is to be formed in the United States. A Chicago dispatch states that the nucleus of the consolidation is the American Steel Casting Company of Chester, Pa. The list of the companies said to be included in the scheme are: American Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa.; American Steel Foundry Co., Shickle, Harrison & Howard, and Scullin & Gallagher Co., all of St. Louis; the Sargent Co., Chicago; Franklin Steel Casting Co., Franklin, Pa.; Starboard Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa.; and one or two others. The capital is said to be upwards of \$15,000,000, with the prospect that the amount will be increased considerably.

-A number of Michigan sawmills have been moved to Canada since the Whitney policy has been adopted. A Detroit paper adds: "Being no longer able to get American logs for its sawing plant, the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co. is about to pull up stakes and transfer its activities from the Valley City to the Canadian shore, in order to avoid the effects of the retaliatory laws established From Cheboygan south, all along across the border. the Huron shores, there are silent mills, abandoned mill sites, and empty lumber yards, to say nothing of vacant houses, and diminishing or stationary town populations. Now one of the largest of the remaining lumber firms has been compelled by failing supply of raw material to follow the others across the lake, where it must employ Canadian labour, buy Canadian supplies, and contribute to Canadian development."

-The gigantic "trusts" with their available millions may shortly invade the realms of the individual retail grocery trade, yet there is an element largely responsible for the success of the latter, which would be difficult to overcome. The "trust" stores, conducted by managers could not extend weekly or monthly credit, such as is permitted through individual ownership. A Philadelphia dispatch of recent date states that there is a proposition afoot to combine at least 3,000 of the 5,500 retail grocery stores of It is proposed by those this city into a coporation. back of the movement to purchase the stock and stores at a cash average of \$2,000. making a total investment of \$6,000,000, in addition to which \$500,000 would be put up for The idea further is to employ former working capital. owners as managers of the new stores. It is estimated that \$25,000 would be the average annual receipts of each store, which, upon a net profit basis of 10 per cent. would bring in a yearly return of \$7,500,000. This would be more than 10 per cent. of the annual return upon the full Secretary Smedley of the Retail Groamount invested. cers' Association said that he had investigated the matter for several days and that he knew the promoter of the proposed movement, but he did not consider the project feasible.

-A London, Ont., correspondent writes: The city treasurer of London, at the instance of Mayor Rumball, received from Ringling Bros.' circus for a license a less fee than that fixed by the city by-laws. The matter provoked hostile public criticism. Mr. Bartram, a lawyer, who views public affairs from a common law standpoint, charged the Mayor with an offence under the Criminal Code, of having influenced the city treasurer by unlawful The Police Magistrate remeans to neglect of duty. fused to allow him to swear to the complaint. He then sent a demand to the Attorney-General for Ontario, Hon. J. M. Gibson, who is also acting Premier, demanding upon alleged sufficient causes, a suspension of the Police Magistrate and a temporary appointment to enable him to proceed with his charge against the Mayor pending full investigation of charges for the removal from office of the Police Magistrate. To this demand no answer was made by the Attorney-General but at the instance of Col. Leys, M.P.P., for London, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the demand was made after a lapse of ten days by the Clerk of the Executive Council for Ontario. The matter has now got beyond the circus stage and the serious judicial question arises whether government, executive, judicial or civic in Canada, is according to law or despotic. The charges made by Mr. Bartram should receive prompt investigation by the executive government of Ontario and if unfounded he should be made to feel the supremacy of the law by a prosecution for and con-If the charges are true they viction of criminal libel. should be acted upon. If no action be taken the inference is clear that the despotic government is in force in Ontario the premier province of Canada.



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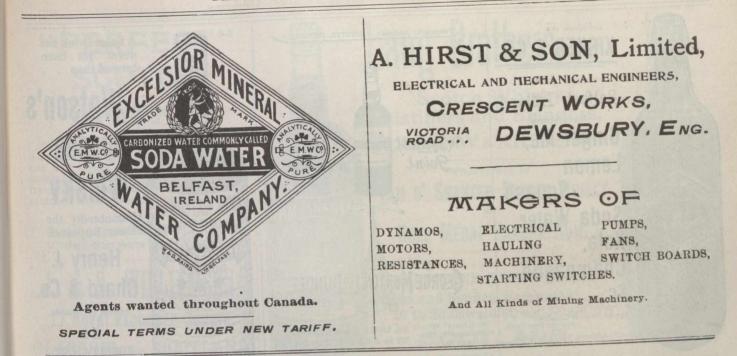
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-An important convention will be held at Horticultural Pavilion, Toronto, on the 7th instant, when the National Apple Shippers' Association will open their seventh annual meeting. The association, the headquarters of which are at Boston, is one of the largest business organizations on the continent.

-Faster electric service is being referred to. Late London advices state that Sir Hiram Maxim, speaking at a recent meeting of the Maxim Engineering Company, said that electric railways were revolutionizing American city life and property values, whereas Great Britain was behind in the matter of electric traction, which had spread out populations and mitigated some of the greatest evils of modern cities. He declared that light electric roads were capable of 120 miles an hour, that their construction was perfectly practicable, and that their cost would be cheaper than that of the present steam lines.

-In his address at the opening of the Winnipeg exhibition this week, President F. W. Thompson declared that in the Canadian North-West lay the future granary of the world. He hoped to see the day when the Province of Manitoba would be producing more wealth than the entire spring wheat crop of the United States, which promised to-day some 250,000,000 bushels. He said that he expected to see the day when farmers' grain known as Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat would be a prime factor in the prices of the world's breadstuffs. This year's exhibition is reported to be larger and more attractive than heretofore. The exhibit of live stock is far ahead of previous years, while the dairy and poultry exhibits are the best in the history of the exhibition.

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-It is but natural that the "trusts" should at length get around to bread. A corporation, which in time expects to control the bread output of the United States, says a New York letter, beginning in that city with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey. It is said that the entire stock has been paid in. While the new company intends at present only to control the bread orders in New York city, Newark and New Jersey, already offers have been extended to Chicago and St. Louis, with a view to reaching the large bakehouses of the West. Some of the big bakeries in New York, it is said, have already been absorbed. The National Bread Company was organized to consolidate the large baking concerns, and to acquire a new bread-making machine which kneads bread at a great saving and increases the loaf 30 per cent. with the same amount of flour.

-The man who deals in ice is supposed to be a cool man, but he who deals in ice cream freezers is not always as calculating as the case should warrant. We are informed from Kingston, Ont., that a citizen of that city, who is instrumental in preparing souls for a comparatively cool place in the world beyond the stars, attempted recently to smuggle to the city an ice cream freezer purchased at Ogdensburg, N.Y. The customs landing waiter corralled the freezer, and the clergyman had to pay full customs charges.

Our Teeswater, Ont., correspondent writes: V. Voisin, to whom reference was made in a recent letter, now advertises that he must sell out as premises must be vacated by September 1st prox.—Late copious rains here proved of incalculable benefit to farmers and others.





-Messrs. Geo. H. Laurie, F. E. Nelson, Jas. N. Greenshields, K.C., and William O. Taylor, all of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as the Dominion General Engineering Company, capital, \$500,000, head office, Montreal. The company proposes to manufacture all classes of foundry and machine shop work, including engines, stationary, marine and locomotive operated by steam, electricity, compressed air, or other motive power, automobiles and locomotives and other vehicles.

-A resident of Montreal, lately back from Amherst, N.S., where he has been in connection with the purchase of large coal deposits, situated near the seat of the county of Cumberland, says this coal was developed eleven years ago to the depth of 600 feet and subsequent tests show that the quality is quite as good as that of the famous mines of Spring Hill. The new corporation which will be known as the Maritime Coal Company will have to build about two and one-fourth miles of railway so as to connect the mines with the Intercolonial and bring the product of the mines to market. The company will shortly produce 200 tons per day. The representatives of several machinery houses have visited the mines and the most modern plant possible will be installed at an early Three hundred men will, it is stated, be employed dav. before the close of the year.

-It is reported at Ottawa that rates via the St. Lawrence route may shortly be made still higher. A Montreal underwriter has written the following letter to local policyholders: "The recent withdrawal of two of my companies from the transaction of the insurance of imports under open policies, following upon similar action by other companies in previous years, leads me to the belief that some important information regarding the disabilities of the St. Lawrence route, which have recently been before us, may be of interest to those who are directly connected in all matters that affect the commercial welfare of Canada. I accordingly enclose for your information copy of a letter in which I have referred the matter to the Dominion Government. I do this with the hope that influence from all quarters may be brought to bear upon the authorities to have the disabilities complained of removed." The letters referred to are from Mr. Bond to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and from the Liver-The first letter referred to pool Salvage Association. some enquiries made by Liverpool underwriters as to what was being done to improve the St. Lawrence route, and speaking of the recent wrecks, Mr. Bond asks the Minister to inform him so that he may answer the underwriters. The other letter speaks about bad signals on the St. Lawrence route. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier is about to make a personal tour over the entire route some new improvements may be near at hand.

-Washington, U.S., advices report that much unfavorable comment has been caused there by the publication of the details of the proposed new German tariff law. The general opinion is that if it is put into force by Germany it will lead Congress to very seriously consider the subject of retaliation, and of the enactment of maximum and minimum rates. The proposed tariff is looked upon with special disfavor for the reason that care seems to have been taken to increase rates on articles that are imported from the United States. The general belief in official circles is that there will be no considerable reduction in the exportation of American farm products as a result of the higher duties. In the fiscal year 1900 Germany bought from the United States 9,065,713 bushels of wheat, valued at \$6,495,209; 691,782 barrels of flour, valued at \$2,700,638; 46,256,978 bushels of corn, valued at \$18,776,736, and other grains and grain products in proportion. These exports constitute a relatively small proportion of the total grain export of the United States, but the loss of this market would be seriously felt by the American farmer, as it would throw that much of his surplus into other markets and tend to reduce the price. American machinery, it is believed, will be injured more than anything else by the proposed increases. The exports of these articles to Germany last year amounted to \$2,886,454.

-In reference to the Windsor-Detroit gas dispute, we learn from Windsor, Ont., that the secretary of the United Gas Company, of Detroit, has stated that Detroit would continue to get gas so long as the supply lasted, or at any rate until the Privy Council of Great Britain prohibited the exportation. He said: "If the Ontario Government refuses to renew the license which gives the Detroit Company the privilege of laying pipes on the bed of the Detroit river on the Canadian side, we shall ask the British Privy Council whether the Ontario Government has such authority. We think it is the Dominion Government which has control of the property. However, it remains to be seen. If the case goes to a higher court it will hang fire for at least two years. In the meantime gas will go over the river. When the report of Mr. Stiff, who made the recent official investigation into the condition of the wells in this vicinity, goes to the Government, there will be something done. It is our opinion that he has found sufficient gas to warrant its exportation."

-It is rumored at Kingston that the C.P.R. is about to assume control of the K. & P. Railway, which runs between Kingston, Renfrew and Pembroke, and is about to be extended to Smith's Falls. It taps the C.P.R. at Sharbot Lake and Renfrew, and forms the C.P.R. entrance to Kingston.



-The Canadian Year Book, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, possesses more than common interest. Besides the usual features, statistics, &c., it contains photogravures of a large number of Canada's public men, well printed.

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-Late advices from Manchester, Eng., state that a new direct steamship service between that port and Chicago was inaugurated on the 28th instant, with the departure of the steamer Midland Queen for the latter place. The vessel has a carrying capacity of three thousand tons, and she sailed with a full cargo. Her charterers hope to demonstrate that Manchester is the most suitable port in Great Britain for direct trade with the Great Lakes. The economies expected to result cargo between interior terminal ports of distribution is very great.

-The hydrograph survey on Lake Huron, which is being conducted by the Marine Department, will, it is inferred from Ottawa, be completed this season. The work is under the direction of Mr. Fred. Anderson, who is on board the steamer Bayfield. The last survey of Lake Huron was made sixty years ago, when the vessels on the inland waters did not draw more than 12 feet of water. It was done very hurriedly, and the soundings were neither numerous nor complete. Next season a survey of Lake Superior will be undertaken if the Government will provide a new steamer. A hydrographic survey of Lake Winnipeg is now proceeding under Mr. Stewarts' direction and will also be finished before the close of navigation. -The secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association left last week for Manitoba, and the West to organize branches of the association. Many manufacturers in Manitoba and British Columbia are members of the central body. It is proposed, however, to form local bodies, to deal with local trade questions. It has been arranged to establish such branches at Winnipeg and Vancouver. While in the Western Provinces the secretary of the association will investigate some railway difficulties that were brought up during the recent visit to Toronto of the Government Railway Commissioner. He will enquire specially into the allegation that in certain lines of goods American firms can pay a high duty and still undersell Canadian manufacturers in the East.

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-That cattle raising is progressing throughout the Dominion is shown by the entries of cattle at the Industrial ExhibitionExhibition, Toronto, this year are recordbreaking. A special class for French-Canadian cattle, has been created, and, it is stated, many will be present. On Monday an entry was received of a herd of 25 Nova Scotia cattle, which will also be entered at Buffalo. This is the first time Maritime cattle exhibits have been made in Ontario.

-Our Bedford, Que., correspondent writes under date 30th July: There were sold here to-day to Montreal buyers: 400 boxes creamery butter, at 20c; 100 boxes cheese at 9% to 10c; 54 packages dairy and separator butter at 15c to 16c; eggs, 14c. A large number of hogs were shipped to Montreal at 6% to 7c lb. live weight.





-The Silver Spring Brewing Company, Sherbrooke, Que., will erect a new brewery near the site of the present building. The new structure will be built of brick, 250 feet long, and equipped in the most modern manner, including a 40-ton ice machine.

-Following the strike in the U.S. tin plate industry the American Can Company has advanced the prices of Trade authorities believe that the combine is efcans. fectually in control of the situation, as the independent manufacturers experienced difficulty in securing tin plate. The advanced prices by the combine are reported to be: 2 lbs., from \$2 to \$2.25; 3 lbs., from \$2.70 to \$3; and gallons from \$6 to \$6.70. This means a large addition to the cost of all packers of fruit, fish and vegetables.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Railway in London recently the electric traction dispute was the principal topic of discussion. The chairman said if the new Ganz method was what experts claimed, it was destined to render valueless millions of dollars worth of electrical plants, both in Great Britain and the United States, and that signs were not lacking that a determined effort was making by interested capitalists and companies commanding immense wealth to strangle this new departure in electrical engineering. The chairman said his company was advised that the cost of the Ganz system would be from 30 to 40 per cent. below that of the system advocated by Yerkes and that when the Parliamentary Committee having the matter in charge had settled the question of a system the Metropolitan Railway was ready to carry this system into effect.

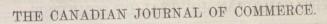
-From circumstances which have transpired of late it seems highly probable, says an Ottawa letter, that the claims long due against the Russian Government for the illegal seizure of Canadian sealing vessels in Bering Sea will remain unsatisfied for a still further period unless the advisers of the Czar show a more reasonable disposition. The United States, as well as Canada is seeking recompense from St. Petersburg, but the negotiations in both instances have made very little progress. Recently, it is stated, the Russian Government expressed a willingness to a reference of the claims to arbitration, but certain conditions were attached. The United States was quite willing to consent, but in the opinion of the Dominion Government the conditions were most unfair, and it declined to agree to the reference. An effort will now be made to secure a modification of the proposed terms of reference, so that arbitration may take place under equitable conditions.

-The Globe Registry Company, of America, with headquarters in Ottawa, is applying for incorporation. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000 to be divided into 200 shares, of \$50 each. Incorporation is asked for the purpose of carrying on a general business of registration, identification and assistance and protection to persons who through illness or need of any kind are incapable of helping themselves.

-The Winnipeg City Council has disposed of \$672,031 worth of local improvement debentures to Joseph E. Parker & Co., of Boston, for 98.25 and accrued interest for the 4 per cents., and equivalent for the 31/2 per cents.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF PRICES.





-A London cable states that by a vote of 150 to 44 the House adopted a resolution authorizing the expenditure of  $\pm 2,000,000$  on the Pacific cable, Great Britain's share under the agreement with the colonies.

-We are informed from Ottawa that Messrs. Alexander Fraser, W. C. Edwards, H. K. Egan, Robert Blackburn, and the other lumbermen who have secured a franchise of the water power at Table Rock on the Quebec side of the Chaudiere Falls, will develop 10,000 horse-power and supply electric energy to the Consumers' Electric Company, the newly organized Ottawa company. The surplus energy remaining will be devoted to operating a pulp mill, which it is proposed to build on a site convenient to Table Rock.

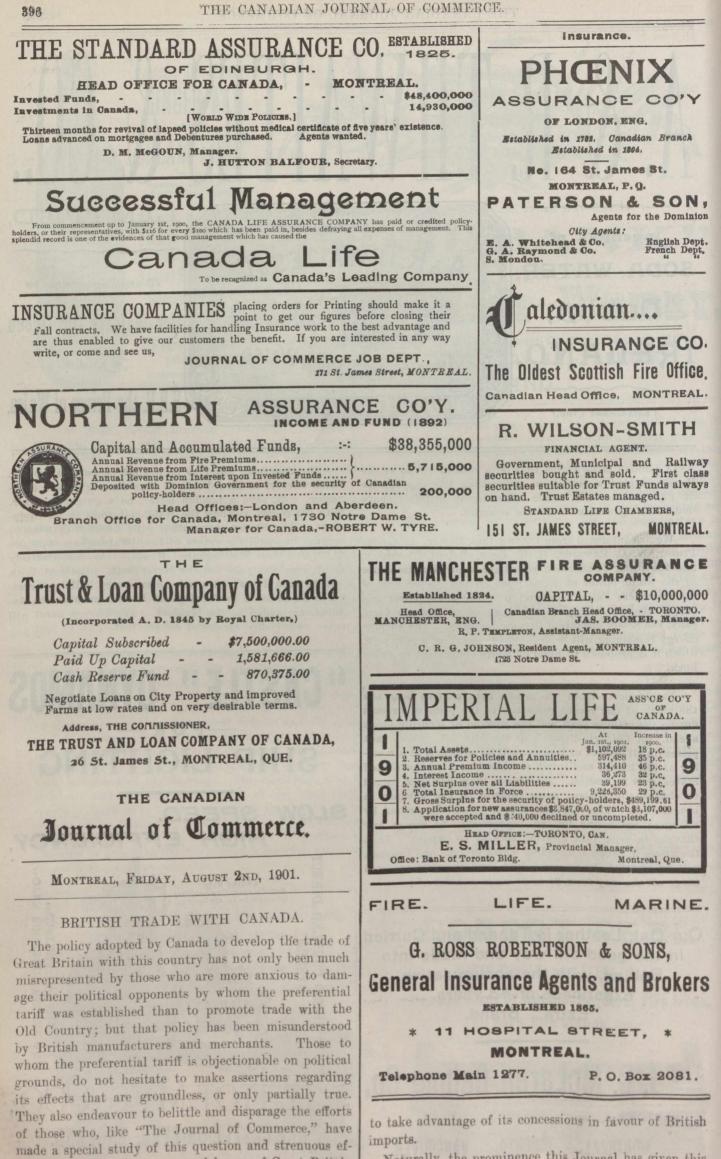
-Late reports from the broom corn centres bear out the truth of our recent reference to the price of brooms during the coming year, and the wisdom of securing stock A Chicago dispatch of the 30th ult., states that ahead. prices on all classes of brooms will be advanced at a meeting of the broom and brush manufacturers of the United States, now in session. The broom trust has been forced to charge the dealers more because of the advance in broom corn. The factories that are not represented by an agent are bound by an agreement to accept any changes in price that meeting sees fit to impose. That the prices in brooms, including whisk brooms and brushes, will go upward, is acknowledged, and the increase will range all the way from 25 to 50 cents a dozen.

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



-The American hotel to be opened in London, by Mr. Louis Sherry, of New York, in time for the King's coronation, will, says a London letter, be a gorgeous affair, with 300 rooms, rivaling the Waldorf-Astoria in its equipment. The Sherry corporation with £600,000 (\$3,000,000) capital, has paid the estate of Lord Walsingham £300,000 \$1,500,000) for Walsingham House. A comparatively small sum was paid for the Hotel Bath, adjoining. Both will be torn down and a new seven-storey building erected as an addition to Walsingham House, much as the Astoria was added to the Waldorf. The Sherry hotel will cover twenty-five thousand square feet.





forts to enlighten the commercial men of Great Britain

as to the nature of the Canadian tariff and to urge them

Naturally, the prominence this Journal has given this question has brought it under the notice of a large num-

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T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. (INSTITUTED IN THE BEIGH OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.) Capital and Assumulated Funds exceed, • \$16,000,000 ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES. CANADA BRANCE: Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, • MONTREAL. T. L. MORRISEY, Manager

ber of British firms who, as shrewd business men, have recognized the unrivalled opportunities offered in our columns of drawing the attention of buyers in Canada to such goods as British exporters desire to sell in this All this is business, and those writers who country. flaunt and jeer thereat merely show their incompetence to handle trade subjects, an incompetence which is detected by British readers, who, consequently, do not regard a journal so conducted as a desirable medium for placing their business claims before the public of Can-It is an insult to tell British traders that they ada. need instructing in such elementary business truths as that, Canada, or any other country, can only buy certain classes of goods, and that each class of goods can only be properly handled by those familiar with them.

We have not published such admonitions for the benefit of British traders because we have too much respect for their intelligence and too wide an acquaintance with English business men to talk to them as though they This Journal has never made were 'prentice hands. specific recommendations to any one class of British exporters to send their goods to Canada, but again and again the extent of this market has been dilated upon and repeatedly we have urged the British manufacturers to acquire a personal knowledge of the needs of Canadian consumers and of those who, in Canada, are likely to be the buyers of their goods. Those who ridicule such businesslike efforts do so simply because, first, they are wholly ignorant of the trade conditions of Canada and of Great Britain; and, next, because they are chagrined at seeing this Journal so generally recognized as being thoroughly familiar with both. To the persistent explanations given in our columns of the exact nature of

the preferential tariff the great bulk of the traders in Great Britain who understand this matter owe their knowledge of our tariff, which, there is reason to believe, is not even yet quite understood by some Canadian critics of our efforts in this direction.

For their benefit and for some abroad we will use a homely illustration of the aim of the preference tariff. For Canada's trade there are two chief competitors, The former is so dis-England and the United States. tant, as compared with the latter, as to be at some disadvantage in sending certain goods to Canada. Now, to put these rivals on an equality, to some extent, they have been treated as racers are when, in fairness, the natural disadvantages of one are required to be balanced by some special advantage given to the other one. Thus a racer is given a certain length of start, or a time allowance, or is allowed to carry less weight than the other. So Canada to even matters up, in order to place England and America on a nearer equality in racing for Canadian trade, gave the British exporter the privileges of entering his goods in our ports at a duty one-third less than the duty charged on American imports, or those of any other foreign country. This large concession was thought sufficient to counterbalance the advantage enjoyed by American exporters to Canada by reason of their near-American goods, for example, ness to our markets. valued at \$1,000 subject to a duty of 30 per cent., are taxed \$300 at our Customs, while the same class of goods, of the same value from England, are only taxed On the great bulk of imports from Great Bri-\$200. tain, or those that Great Britain might send here, Canada gives an average advantage of 10 per cent. ad valorem, which is surely a very handsome allowance, and is certainly considerably in excess of the difference in cost of transmitting goods from England as compared with freight charges on American goods.

It is rumoured, indeed, that American goods are sent to England to be re-shipped to Canada as of British origin, in order to secure the privilege of entrance here under the preferential tariff. Be that as it may, Canada has given a most generous tariff concession to England, and under that concession the manufacturers of the old land have sent goods here that otherwise they could not have sold in this country. The M.P. for Rotherham testified to this in the British House of Commons, and to this Journal is attributable the introduction of the British exporter to the Canadian buyer.

As previously pointed out, the work of diverting trade from one channel to a newer one is a tedious work of Trade cannot be transplanted like a tree by lifttime. ing it from one location and fixing it in another. Markets are not taken by assault at a dash, like a fortress. The preliminaries to trade changes always occupy con-Our position in regard to the extension siderable time. of British trade with Canada is this: we know, that this country purchases heavily of such goods as are made in England; we know, that this country is desirous of developing such purchases, as is proved by its preferential tariff; we know, that a more intimate knowledge of the needs of Canada and of its merchants would help British exporters in extending their trade in Canada; we know, that Canadian buyers have no instinctive knowledge of where and by whom the British goods they desire are offered for sale; consequently we have every confidence in British trade with this Dominion expanding greatly in the future and we take pride in our opportunities of bringing together the producers of the old land and the buyers of this new and fast-growing country.

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The movement is too important a factor in Imperial development to be checked by the criticisms of those who// do not realize its significance, who only know the power of its impetus by finding themselves pushed aside by its advance.

#### HARBOUR MATTERS.

The Minister of Public Works, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, with his usual impetuosity and originality, has opened a correspondence with the two great railroad systems of the country with the view of inducing their co-operation in promoting the export trade of the West through the St. Lawrence route to a greater degree than heretofore. The object aimed at is an important one, and from a Canadian standpoint is worthy of the utmost commendation from all interested in the port of Montreal as well as the country at large.

The Hon. Minister in his letters shows that he has large views and is optimistic as to the possibilities of the St. Lawrence route, in the near future, by united action on the part of those who should be interested in that route. In this respect our local authorities would do well to act upon the Minister's energetic example, and promptly decide upon a policy that will be final.

The answers brought out by the Hon. Minister's letters are interesting. The Grand Trunk's reply is in ef-That company, it fect what might have been expected. is stated, has expended so much capital in Portland and on the road leading to it that, in the interest of the shareholders it is incumbent on the management to make Portland a summer as well as a winter port, but at the same time it is promised that the interests of Montreal In this connection, the comwill not be neglected. plaint is made that the terminal facilities in Montreal harbour are totally inefficient; and, moreover, the shipping interests are handicapping the St. Lawrence route by excessive rates for ocean freight, which are far higher than those prevailing on American 'Atlantic ports.

The Grand Trunk has now an elevator conveniently situated at the upper end of the Windmill Point basin, but since the date of the Grand Trunk's letter, abovementioned, it has been given out from the harbour office that a proposal has been made by that company to construct an elevator in the centre of the harbour. The nature of that proposal or conditions attached are not given out. Why this reticence, in a public matter of so much importance, is not stated. Secrecy in such a matter cannot be justified. However, by the time this article is in print the proposal will doubtless be made public at the meeting of the Harbour Board.

The reply of the President of the Canadian Pacific to the Minister's letter is still more interesting to all con-Mr. Shaughnessy is alweavs clear and incisive cerned. He also complains of when he writes for publication. the lack of terminal facilities for handling freight in the The President of the Canadian Pa-Montreal harbour. cific lays great stress on the fact that most of the attention is given by the port authorities to the construction of grain elevators to the neglect of the important trade in package freight, for the care and handling of which there is not sufficient provision here. The point is made that without that package freight ocean vessels will not come here for grain only, and that feature of the trade should receive more consideration. With the increase of that branch of the export trade a greater flow of grain will follow and more ships will come to the port to take it away.

Mr. Shaughnessy attaches much importance to this package freight feature as a means of attracting both ships and grain to this route, and he states what is probably new to most people—that the Canadian Pacific is bringing 70 per cent. of the total export package freight to Montreal. He, therefore, speaks with authority in asking for fuller consideration as to the requirements for its handling and what should be done to increase the volume of it.

The Canadian Pacific Company evidently looks forward to the time when the French river improvement is made, so that their large steamers on the upper lakes will connect with that railroad at North Bay on Lake Nipissing as a central point from which freight can be brought by rail and forwarded at all seasons, profitably, to the seaboard. This is undoubtedly a very important feature in the future of the transportation problem. The further improvement of the aids to navigation in the river is also strongly urged and well timed, if a greater volume of shipping is to be induced to come to Montreal.

Perhaps, one of the most important questions raised by Mr. Shaughnessy is that of better facilities for the railroad traffic on the wharves. This feature of the business of the port has not received the attention it deserves, in view of the changed conditions of the course of Yet when the present dislocation of the trade trade. in the central harbour is overcome-as in the course of time it doubtless will be, notwithstanding the slow progress made-it will be found imperative that a radical change in the management of the railway system on the wharves will have to be made. Our present fine lines of water inland transportation will always exist and, as heretofore, will be improved as fast as competition and the requirements of the trade call for it, and for certain classes of freights will always have advantages over the At the same time it is evident that railrailroads. roads are carrying more and more every year, a larger proportion of what is called package freight for export.

The interchange of that freight from rail to ocean vessel with the least possible cost in handling becomes, therefore, a matter of prime importance, and the mere building of grain elevators will not help that branch of the port's trade. The proper provision to be made for that feature of the trade, which may reasonably be expected to increase largely in the near future, opens up a large question and will require the most serious consideration from all those who may have to deal with it, and who have the real interest of the port at heart. The present rail system on the wharves has never been satis-It was established some 15 or 20 years ago factory. when the railroad traffic was comparatively small and separate lines were leased by the Harbour Board to each of the only two lines then in a position to use them. Consequently the rails are never used to their full capacity. It has not been an uncommon thing to see the tracks of one company occupied from end to end, and more room wanted for cars waiting to be sent down, whilst the tracks of the other company had but few cars on them. Under a different system of management this could be avoided, and the tracks utilised to the fullest extent.

An independent management of that kind was proposed about the time the present arrangement was inaugurated—and, if we are rightly informed, was strongly urged by the management of the Canadian Pacific of that day. The negotiations to that end, however, fell<sup>0</sup> through. At that time there were no other railroads seeking an entrance to the wharves, but now there are and in the interests of the port, as well as the whole country, they will have to be given the entrance they are wanting. It is clear that there is not room for more double track and independent lines along the limited space of the shore wharves, and a change of the whole system within a short time is inevitable.

Then, again, the railroads as well as the port does not derive the full benefit from the wharf tracks because the traffic is hampered by the regulation which confines the movement of the cars to the night time. In the interest and safety of the large pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the wharves, constantly moving in the day time, such a regulation is a wise and prudent one, but it is detrimental to the trade of the port, and adds to the cost of handling all the freight brought by rail to it.

This is a difficulty that should be considered and overcome before the tracks are relaid on the new level. There seems to be no good reason—engineering or other —why all the railroad business on the wharves should not be carried over a system of elevated tracks, which could be freely used at all hours of the day and night, and the surface would then be free from danger to ordinary traffic. This is not a new idea, for it has been frequently suggested from various quarters and has been advocated in these columns. There appears, however, to be some one in authority awanting, with a grasp of the position and requirements sufficient to deal with such an important question as this is.

The progressive city of Chicago has recently decreed that all railroads running within the boundaries of the city, whether carrying freight or passengers, shall do so on elevated tracks, and perforce the companies have to comply. Of course, all kinds of objections were raised on the ground of inconvenience and cost, but in the end the ordinance was passed and will be enforced, and all interests in that city will be benefitted in the end. In our harbour the cost of elevated tracks will of course be greater than surface tracks, but the increased facilities for the economic handling of freight will be such that the extra cost will soon be recouped and the trade of the port and the country will receive a permanent benefit.

#### BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

The record of British exports and imports for the first six months of the current year show that business was a trifle less active than it was a year ago. The only serious falling off is in the exports of coal, pig iron, and metals, and their products. Imports show a small increase, and the undertone is firm and confident.

The imports for the six months were valued at \$1,-312,533,000, showing an increase of 2.7 per cent. The imports of foodstuffs showed larger values by \$41,500,-000; of which \$13,300,000 is in corn. Wheat is only a trifle more in quantity; but flour and oats show substantial increases. The large increase in sugar and tea imports was due simply to the expectation (fulfilled later) of higher duties on these staples. Dead meat a branch in which we are interested—shows an importation of 9,369,401 cwts., against 8,874,011 cwts. in 1900.

In other branches of import trade various fluctuations are shown. Crude copper and iron ore fell off. But owing to the increased demand for carbide of calcium for making acetylene gas an expansion is shown in chemicals. Textile materials show a growth of \$13,-750,000 during the six months. And this is due partly to the increased quantity, and partly to the higher prices ruling for raw cotton. The latter was the more important factor; for, while the quantity was only 2.1

per cent. larger, the value was increased 16.7 per cent. Wool is in a diametrically opposite condition; for, while a much larger quantity has been imported, the value shows a falling off of \$6,000,000. In the case of hides, the decrease in imports is looked upon with satisfaction, since it indicates an improvement in the agricultural position in India, where a year ago the cattle were being killed and their hides exported, owing to the want of food both for man and beast.

The falling off in the exports of British products by \$27,901,000, or 3.8 per cent., is due principally to the reduced shipments and lower prices ruling for coal. The exports of British coal declined 4.9 per cent. in quantity and \$11,625,000 in value from those of the first half of 1900. This occurred almost exclusively in the to Russia, Sweden, and France-the latter exports country having evidently ceased to gather in her reserve supply in case of war. The cotton piece goods trade held its own; the increased shipments to India offsetting the decline in the demand fom China, Japan and South America. It is in metals and their manufactures The falling that the heaviest decline is to be found. off under this head reaches \$21,200,000. And it is distributed over nearly everyone of the numerous divisions into which these products are classified. In pig iron alone there is a decline of 372,000 tons in quantity and over \$10,000,000 in value. In fact, in this staple the percentages of decline reach 45.4 and 59.1 respectively, and are due to the falling off of demand in Germany, Holland and Belgium. Heavy declines are also recorded in bar and angle iron, galvanized sheets, tinplates, cast and wrought iron and unwrought steel. On the other hand, there has been a substantial improvement in steel rails, chiefly in India and Argentina, and a large number of locomotives have been shipped to South America, Australia, and South Africa. The demand for English sewing machines on the Continent has also improved. But the drought and depressed condition of farming in Russia has lessened the sale of agricultural implements to that country.

Altogether the outlook is not unpromising. Since this report was made the great strike has commenced. And, whether it be settled speedily or not, it has already had a marked influence on prices. American buyers are picking up in England all the tin and Canada Prices have risen sharply. Inplates they can find. got steel, black sheets, tubes, hoop iron, and plates are all firmer on light stocks and a keen demand. In fact the false security of the United Steel Co. has received a Even, if a compromise be arrived at now, sharp jar. it will be no guarantee that the conflict will not break A compromise in a matter like this out again later on. satisfies neither side. Neither have tested their strength or weakness. Neither have suffered a defeat sharp enough Hence customers feel that to destroy their confidence. the conflict between the Trust and the Unions is only postponed and not eliminated. And they are, therefore, turning their attention to the British markets in order that they may not again be taken unawares.

#### CANADIAN GOODS ABROAD.

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Due credit may not be given Canadian canned goods industries by recent writers from England, merely because the products of Canadian canneries are not flooding the English market and, by their extra merit, shoving all others aside. It should be considered by these writers that the Dominion is young, and particularly so in the canned goods line. While Canadian agriculturists have acres broad enough to supply the markets of Great Britain, it is only in recent years that their produucts, canned or otherwise, have been grown or prepared for that purpose. The Canadian canned goods output is this year being restricted in order that prices may be sustained at a profitable basis. While this goes to show that practically nothing beyond local needs is being looked after, the gradually lessening time across the Atlantic must shortly find canned goods seeking the markets which fresh fruits, meats and other commodities are now invading.

In comparison with the goods canned in the United States it will be no great effort for Canadian canners to win the British markets, once they prepare and send over their products with the same care as shown by our enterprising Southern neighbors. Take, for instance, canned tomatoes, the most staple canned food on the United States market to-day. The quantity of these goods purchased by American retail grocers is more than double that of corn, beans, peas or other vegetables. The very choicest tomatoes shipped to all points in that country are grown in New York State, which is nearest the Canadian border. This is accounted for by the cooler and more bracing Northern air and comparative absence of humidity, which permits this plant to harden and improve in juice and flavour throughout both the growing and ripening periods. The difference is readily apparent when on the table, and still more after the process of canning has permitted the product of the North to hold its original flavour and solidity as against the mushy appearance and weakened flavour of the Southern grown article. It is the same with Canadian apples, berries, or other fruit which find an abundant home, luxurious growth and high perfection amid the bracing breezes of the Northern hills and valleys.

As with Canadian manufacturers and mineral prospectors, our canned goods industries are moving slowly but steadily along, working well the ground around the old home before venturing farther out. But steamship owners and railway officials are ever on the alert for means whereby trans-Atlantic trips may be shortened and made more secure, so that as Canadian canners see their way to produce for export, better facilities will be A resident of Canada, writing from Lonin waiting. don recently, said: "Canned goods (Canadian) such as I have shown samples of can be largely sold here. No better goods have ever been placed on this market. All 1 want to make this a success is plenty of stock here to deliver promptly. I wish you could make it known in some way to the manufacturers of Canada the enormous consumption of goods in this market that are imported from foreign countries." The writer instances importations of 750,000 cases of peaches from California, thousands of cases of tomatoes from Italy, and peas, corn, He concludes: etc., from all over the United States. I have read "The Yankees are invading this country. This some good letters here on 'Wake up, England.' would apply to Canadians, 'Wake up, Canada.'" In this connection also, a letter from a London firm savs that they are handling large orders for goods from the United States, and would be glad to hear from reliable Canadian firms, who are in a position to compete with United States rivals. They have, for instance, recently put through orders for seed drills to the value of \$15,000. which went to New Zealand, and anticipate that the

order in this line will next year total \$25,000. These were shipped chiefly from New York, to which city the firm is constantly passing orders for hardware lines, tools, etc. They have sold, for United States firms chiefly, immense quantities of canned goods, apples, beef and mutton, pine lumber of every form, flour, steel, tin plate bars and foundry and steel and iron merchant bars.

Asking a country of 6,000,000 to "wake up" against the business aggressiveness of a neighboring country of 78,000,000 inhabitants appears like requesting a good deal. Another letter this week from a Canadian who has been travelling extensively on the Continent, refers to the apparent lack of knowledge of happings in Canada, or interest in news of crops, etc., displayed by the English people and press, as against the doings of the Americans, where almost every individual happening is chronicled. This is but natural. As the news of Canada centres in Montreal and Toronto, so the news of America in general centres in New York, Philadephia, or Chicago. Canadians hear daily of London, Manchester, Glasgow, and other large centres of European activity, yet a traveller in Canada from any of the numerous smaller manufacturing places might be surprised at the lack of detailed knowledge of his locality.

With the steady march of progress, the larger distribution of the products of Great Britain in Canada and vice versa, assisted through judicious advertising as is now being shown by the more enterprising firms in both Great Britain and the Dominion, Canadian canned table foods will spring into favour throughout Great Britain to an extent which will call for numerous additional canning enterprises throughout Ontario and Quebec, and which will more than offset the loss in grain-growing which is being taken over, gradually, by the farmers of Manitoba and the North-West.

Now that Canadian butter is being liberally introduced on the English markets it is highly pleasing to makers, shippers and the Canadian public in general, to hear of the place it is being allotted as against the choicest productions of the best known butter-producing coun-In a late issue of the weekly Colotries of the world. nial Dairy Produce circular of Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., London, the following appears: "Those buyers handling Canadian 'fancy' creameries are more than pleased with There is a very great richness of flavour in the them. quality of the best brands that is not found even in Danish." To this excellence Canadian makers were not slow in arriving, and as progress is as much the watchword now as at the outset, if there is any better quality to be produced under the sun, Canadians possess the advantages for its production, both natural and acquired.

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#### MINING SPECULATION IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

For a people who are on their last legs, financially speaking, as some affirm is the case with the British at home, they are acting in a most incomprehensible manner. Depleted as their purses have been by the Boer war, they are showing that they have still "a shot in the locker," or, "a nest egg,"which ever simile is preferred. There has been an outburst of speculation in mining stocks on a very large and in some senses an alarming scale There are close upon 300 joint stock companies, or the frame work for constructing them, now in existence in England, London of course being headquarters. There is as much capital proposed to be raised to finance the mines of the Transvaal as would buy the whole output of gold for the next twenty years. One of these companies, one of a group promoted by one man, managed by false statements to draw in an ex-Governor-General of Canada as President, who retired under circumstances honourable to himself, but most scandalous to the promoter. Several of these balloon mining companies are ostensibly intended to develop and work gold mines in Canada, the location of which is quite indefinite, but not more so than some that have been the basis of similar organisations in Canada against which this journal has persistently set up danger signals. There is an effort being contemplated to put some of the Rand, South African, companies' stock on the market in Canada. Whoever puts money into such shares will walk straight into an open trap, after this warning. It is needless to say more-our advice is, Stand clear! give all such seductive schemes the cold shoulder, for they are only worked to secure subscriptions to stock which is based on nothing more substantial than hired furniture in a London office, unless the brass in the promoter's frontispiece has equal value to others as to himself; for such bold operators can truthfully say, "My face is my fortune!"

### THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

The phenomenal disappearance of the tramp during the harvest season is one of those circumstances which throw more light upon the proper method of dealing with the nomadic nuisance than all the reports of the During the summer he has been a mendicity experts. nuisance to all those agricultural districts which are reached by the freight car which is his chief reliance North-West papers abound with for transportation. accounts of depredations, burglaries, assaults on women and children, barn burnings, etc., attributed to the Yet the motramps which infest the prairie farms. ment the harvest approaches, and an appeal is made for 20,000 men to gather it in, the tramp disappears as if by magic. He beats southward for districts where the harvest is over. For he can no longer excuse begging or pilfering when the country is being scoured for men to work.

The fundamental characteristic of the professional tramp is laziness. And it is only by applying every method repugnant to laziness that the tramp nuisance Compel him to work in can be successfully, attacked. any locality and he forthwith disappears from it at Hence at the recent conference in Philadelphia once. te deal with the tramp nuisance the most sensible suggestion was the establishment of wood-yards and stone piles in every locality infested by the tramp where the wandering vagrants could be set to work sawing wood and breaking stone. In those States where the good roads movement is in progress, as in Ontario, the itinerant gentry could be employed upon the roads for stated terms. In this way, the tramp from misfortune could could be separated from the tramp from instinct. The former class could be aided and reinstated in settled society; while the worthless could be expelled and in time eradicated.

The great army of "hoboes" who spend their time travelling from one section of the country to another, subsisting on food begged or extorted by fear from farmers' wives, and sleeping in barns and outhouses where their carelessness with matches forms a perpetual men-

ace of fire, furnishes a very troublesome and expensive burden to any portion of the country where they sojourn. There can be little control exercised over men who are ever on the move, who have no moral responsibility, and who usually select for their temporary habitations the more sparsely settled sections where the power of the law is not easily invoked. It is, therefore, expedient for social security and stability that this mass of peripatetic vagabonds should be compelled to have a fixed abode where the guardians of order can concentrate attention upon them, and the moral and social requirements binding on the individual can be enforced.

In this direction much can be done by the railways. At present, whether from fear or sympathy, the crews of freight trains are apt to deal far too leniently with these professional wanderers. Hence when they have exhausted one neighborhood they have only to jump on a freight train and proceed to another. It is to this ease with which they can travel from one section to another that the size of the army of tramps is due. It is hardly possible to read any account of a wreck of a freight train without finding that among the injured were a gang of tramps who were "stealing" a ride; if such a thing can be said of an act which custom seems to have legalized. Were the railroad companies to work hand-in-hand with the municipalities, much might be done for the amelioration of the tramp nuisance. The railroad companies can prevent easy change of locality. And the modern tramp will not walk far. It is too much like work. The municipalities can keep ready the wood and stone piles and the improvement of the roads. More work. With work thus confronting him everywhere, the life of a tramp would no longer be attractive to him. The farmer's wife would no longer be terrorised. The Women on country store would not be broken into. lonely roads would no longer be insulted-while the tramp himself might be converted into a law-abiding and useful citizen.

### FUTURE RAILWAY BUILDING.

It seems to be recognized in railway circles that future projects of construction will look principally to the building of "feeders," and that the coming trunk lines will be few. It is the belief of traffic experts that the need of better terminal facilities, and the special requirements of particular sections, will be the forces governing railway building in the future; since it is evident that all the trunk lines needed at the moment are already constructed and able to carry double the traffic now offering, or likely to offer for some years to come. Hence to further parallel them would be a financial blunder; as a railroad that will not yield a prospective profit to its projectors has no legitimate reasons for existence and would not appeal to modern investors who have learned caution from the lessons of the past.

The lines now in operation are pretty sure to seek improved outlets, and there is bound to be a small but steady increase in mileage having for its object the development of some particular interest or section as in the case of those now building in Algoma for the purpose of exploiting the New Ontario. But more than this we need not look for in the near future. In the older provinces and states the existing mileage supplies all the facilities required and no considerable new mileage could be built in them with any assurance of profit, Hence capital would hesitate in backing them, and prefers to turn its attention to the development of urban and inter-urban electric roads, a department of transportation which is still in its infancy.

The expenditure of the railroads themselves will likely be concentrated upon the improvement of existing road-bed, etc. During their early career the rapid development of the country caused hasty extension of lines into new localities at the expense of solidity of construction. These are being gradually rebuilt solidly, the old wooden bridges are being replaced with steel, permanent embankments are taking the place of the stretches of trestlework, and heavier steel rails are being laid to cope with the ponderous engines and heavy freight trains of the present day. In fact, a comparatively perfect road bed is required for the high speeds attained by modern express trains. As speed grows higher the alignment of many roads will require to be improved, and possibly grade crossings will finally be abolished. Thus there will be just as much money spent as ever in railroad construction. But it will be utilized for improving the facilities of existing roads and not in the construction of new roads to parallel them.

### AUTOMATIC SHUTTLING.

A recent letter in the Spectator of London shows how keenly British manufacturers watch American trade inventions. The Lancashire cotton manufacturers are fully alive to the importance of the revolution in the method of weaving brought about by the American invention of the automatic shuttling loom. But with native caution they are balancing the merits of the American Northrop Loom-which is a costly machine whose adoption would mean the throwing out of their existing looms-against those of the Crossley Automatic Shuttling Attachment which can be applied to all existing looms at a very trifling expense, and by using which sixteen looms can be run by a single weaver. They are certainly not neglecting the principle of automatic shuttling. In fact, it will soon be universally adopted, \_ and will work as great a revolution in weaving as the "weft-fork."

### THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

The figures of the world's production of petroleum during the year 1900 are principally interesting to us as evidence of the declining production of Canadian wells shown by the decrease of our exports of oil and the steady increase of our imports from across the border.

The Canadian petroleum industry reached its climax in 1873, when we exported 9,355,325 gallons of oil, and our imports were nil. From that year the reduction became practically a steady one, until, during 1900, our exports of petroleum products amounted only to 6,738 gallons against imports of 9,633,647 gallons from the United States. During the past year, however, we produced 11,697,000 gallons of illuminating oil, 1,349,-530 gallons of benzine, 5,411,000 gallons of gas and fuel oils, 2,087,000 gallons of lubricating oils and tar, and 2,792,706 lbs. of paraffin wax. The whole was valued at \$1,747,352, while our imports of petroleum products rose to \$864,833-the highest figure in the history of the petroleum industry of Canada.

In the United States the course of petroleum industry is the exact converse of our own. Last year the production reached 63,362,704 barrels, valued at \$75,752,-691, while Canada is only credited with 625,650 barrels of crude oil. The United States output was the largest on record, and since it was made before the recent discoveries of the Beaumont oil-fields in Texas there is but little doubt that the output for the year now in progress will be still larger. More wells were drilled in the Pennsylvania and Trenton rock-oil fields during 1900 than in any previous year. And of the 14,583 new wells drilled in these fields 11,761 wells were productive, and only 2,822 were "dusters," or did not produce oil in paying quantities. Coupled with the increased production came the unusual concomitant of higher prices. The average price of Pennsylvania oil was \$1.351 per barrel, of Lima oil 98 cents, and of Texas oil, \$1.041 per barrel. These prices compare with \$1.31, 71 cents and 72 cents, respectively, during the previous year. Hence the value of American crude petroleum produced in 1900 was \$11,000,000 more than in 1899 and \$30,000,000 more than in 1898.

This rise in prices came in despite of a largely increased production in other countries. Russia produced the enormous amount of 77,230,561 barrels, or 13,867,-857 barrels more than the United States. But the next largest producing countries show up very poorly. Galicia is credited with only 2,346,505 barrels, Roumania has but 2,000,000 barrels, the much-talked- of Sumatra wells only produced 1,520,000 barrels, while Japan pumped 1,116,720 barrels. Canada now occupies the foot of the list of oil-producers and we are steadily drifting into the category of consuming countries. Perhaps our people have turned their attention to something Last year the Canadian consumer more profitable. paid in duties \$423,213 on imports of petroleum prodacts, of which \$410,812 was charged on illuminating oil of which we imported 8,216,207 gallons against a home production of 11,697,910 gallons.

The total production of the world is placed in round numbers at 150,000,000 barrels. And, as new sources of supply are constantly being discovered, while the older fields, especially the South Russian, are being extended and their resources more fully developed, it is more than probable that the production will increase from year to year. The growing use of fuel oil will cause the rapid development of those regions where that grade of oil is found. And this will compensate for the tendency in all cities and towns to abandon the oil lamp for more modern forms of illuminant. The petroleum industry is a most important one, and new uses are found for its by-products almost every day. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the future may show that the oil-fields long prospected for, and now receiving new attention, in the Gaspe peninsula in this Province, as well as the borings at Athabasca in the North-West, may prove that the petroleum deposits of Canada can be extended beyond their present limits in the influential district of Petrolea where the Canadian oil industry was born, and where under enterprising and energetic management, it attained its highest point of development.

-The extension of the Hamilton, Ont., Radial Railway to Oakville will be commenced at once. Doubtless Toronto will shortly be reached.



### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Canadian manufacturers of boots and shoes are bestowing more attention on their output for the coming fall and winter than has been the case heretofore, urged to greater effort in style and finish by the expectations of a "record" season ahead, through bountiful crop yields and exceptionally good chances for the labourer Inquiry among and tradesman in work and wages. leading makers shows that there is more attention being paid good solid shoes with a corresponding indifference as to goods gotten up to sell at a cheap price as leaders. This move, brought about mainly by evidence of splendid crops, is of much importance to the boot and shoe trade in general,, as, once adopted, its continuance will not be interrupted by temporary drawbacks, but will ensure for both manufacturers and retailers better satisfaction and better profits.

As a result of letters on the subject during the past season, we have devoted some space of late to the manufacture of this class of goods from the standpoint of right and wrong, solid stock and paper counters, durable wear and two-piece, chip, or paper inner soles, etc. On this, we believe, too much cannot be said. If any minor transaction serves to either please or irritate, satisfy or provoke the wearer of shoes, it is to see them extending their useful career, or giving out before their natural It matters not what was paid for the shoes. Tt time. matters not what length of time it took to earn their price, nor whether the purchaser and wearer be a banker The thought arises every time he puts on or labourer. or off these shoes-in case they have proved inferiorthat the man who sold them got the better of him once, and it will be his own fault if the same dealer gets the better of him again.

On the other hand, the neatly-built shoe, which stands breaking in without breaking out, and continues to be a daily reminder to its wearer that persistency against all knocks, and a perpetual appearance above criticism are attributes worthy of emulation, is a walking advertisement for the dealer who sold it and will be the means of directing new customers to his place of business, who, in turn will direct others. It is easy to conceive, then, how injurious it is to deal in shoes that are not fully

guaranteed by the manufacturers to be built of strictly solid leather. Of cheap or low-priced shoes there are plenty. Limited demand always exists, but the experienced, shrewd retailer freely tells of their expected wearing qualities as they are being inspected. Men's sewed shoes of "satin" calf, solid leather, may be sold retail at from \$1.75 to \$2.25, and if they separate on the sides after a month or two, by the stitches drawing, it is neither the fault of the retailer or maker. The wearer was, doubtless, told, or knew, when he purchased them that this would be the first defect to appear. Consequently he knew what he would reach after travelling a certain distance. But not so with the mysteriously-manipulated shoe containing all outer appearance of longevity, comfort, style and finish, and which is sold retail at \$3.50 to \$4. But few of these, fortunately, have made their appearance in Canada, and for the reputation of Canadian makers it is to be hoped the end has been seen.

The new style in ladies' wear will have the "military" or straight cut heel. It is slightly higher than the common sense heel which met with such favour on its recent introduction. The shape of the new heel, however, will still carry much of the former's redeeming qualities, as it does not possess the extreme curvings noticeable on the old-style shapes. The "Cuban" heel is also a new feature which will seek favour. This is thrown more forward as in the French shape, and in height is the same as the "military." 'Heavy and extension soles will predominate, golfing, and other outdoor exercises assisting this introduction, which is but a step ahead of the heavy soles of last year. There is but little tan showing, enamel and patent leather taking the place. A new feature in ladies' shoes will be shown in rubber heels and soles, the latter covering the entire width of the sole as in men's wear. The lasts are about as last year, medium and wide toes, with no distinctive feature.

Men's shoes are not materially changed from the perfect fitting and durable shapes which were perfected a year ago. The toe caps will continue principally plain. Tans, as in ladies' wear, are gradually dropping out of the race.

# JOHN HALLIDAY & SON,

Wholesale and Export Manufacturers

Of Strong and Medium

Men's, Women's & Children's

In Sewn, Screwed, Wood-Pegged, or Rivetted

WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

# BRAMLEY, LEEDS,

(Cut will be inserted next week.)

### THE CEMENT TRADE.

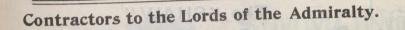
During the past three or four years quite a marked change has come over the cement trade in this country. Prior to that period all the cement used in Canada was imported from Great Britain or the Continent, and distributed by middlemen resident here. Since then, however, the domestic manufacture of cement has increased by leaps and bounds. Ontario now produces all the cement required within its limits and out to the Far West, and the sale of imported cements is confined to this Province and to those points in the West which can be reached by cheap water routes. Even within this Province the domain of imported cements is being invaded by American cements which can be landed here at such figures that we are confronted with two alternativeseither that American cements are sold below cost, or that our Canadian works are making enormous profits. As a case in point, the contract for the cement for the Chambly works may be cited. After paying 43 3-4 cents duty, and 30 cents per barrel freight, the American cement was able to undercut the Canadian by 18 cents a barrel delivered at the works. In fact, firstclass cement can be procured at American mills at \$1.10 per barrel, without cost of package.

Lower prices for Canadian cement are, however, a certainty. Of late every owner of a marl deposit is starting a cement factory. There are three now in operation in Grey County and two more are projected there. There are large cement works in Hastings, Welland and Brant counties, some working, and others in projection. Besides these there are many small plants in other localities. The present Canadian output of about 2,000 barrels per day must soon be increased to 5,000 to 6,000 barrels. And, since the existing consumption is not over 1,500 to 2,000 barrels per day, the result will be overproduction with its necessary sequence of either consolidation, and the closing out of the smaller plants, or else a suicidal struggle which will end in the survival of the fittest.

**OTS** 

As regards imported cements English cement, which formerly controlled this market, is now losing ground here because it is not sufficiently fine to comply with our specifications. Canadian engineers follow the American rule in regard to fineness. And, as the English does not comply with this, it is necessarily passed over in favour of Belgian or German cements which do. A proof of this is shown by the shipments for the present season which amount to 52,545 barrels Belgian and German, and to 10,350 barrels English. When the existing prejudice against American cement dies away these figures will be still further cut down. But it still exists. In fact, in the construction of the Bellevue, the largest residential apartment building in this city, only the finest of German cement was used.

This predisposition in favour of German cement is a flattering testimony to the quality. But time and experience will naturally afford an opportunity to its rivals in the United States and in this country, although at present many country engineers will insist on German cement, even when they have to pay 30 cents per barrel more for it. In fact, one contract for 5,000 barrels was recently awarded for German cement at 35 cents



AT NPAK

Hemp Rope Department.

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

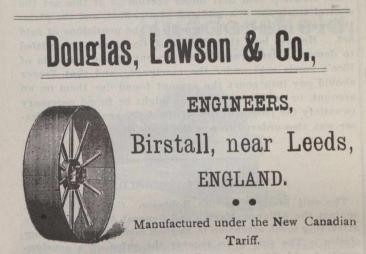
Sisal Rope.

New Zealand Rope. Tarred Russian Hemp Rope Boltrope& Boltrope Cordage

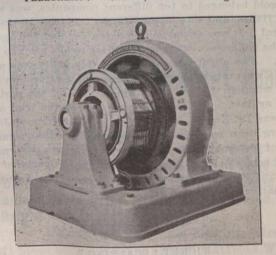
AGENCIES : London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp. SPECIALITY :- Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand.

per barrel more than American cement of equally good quality was offered for. But this, of course, is a matter which time and experience will adjust. In the meantime, if the British cement makers wish to retain this market they must send us cements able to pass Ameri-



TELEGRAMS :- " Install," Middlesbrough .



300 KILOWATT DYNAM). ELECTRIC POWER Warren, Beattie & Co., ENGINEERS, Contractors for Complete Electric Power and Lighting Installations for Mines, Shipyards, Iron and Steel Works, etc., etc. ... MIDDLESBROUGH, England.

can specifications in point of fineness. Otherwise their already dwindling market will pass still further into the hands of the German, Belgian and American makers. The competition of the Western mills they need not fear, as rail freight rates prevent their being dangerous factors in this market. And the one local millnow being built after its destruction by fire-has an output of only 200 barrels per day, which is absorbed by the lccal everyday demand and hence does not require to compete for large contracts. The British mills have, therefore, only to modify their make to meet our requirements in point of fineness, to regain much of their lost ground.

HEAD OFFICE :

Sunderland, England.

### THE NEW ELEVATOR.

The Harbor Commissioners have finally decided that the 1,000,000 bushel elevator shall be located at the inshore end of the basin in section 16 which is between the new pier just completed and that now under construction and immediately opposite the present Island Wharf. The conveyers are to extend to ships at the middle and upper piers and the shore wharves between the canal and Victoria Pier and are to be arranged so as to load six ships at one time. Plans, specifications and tender, accompanied by an accepted cheque for \$25,000 are to be in by noon on August 27th next.

The Board also resolved to communicate with Captain Wolvin and his associates, the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways and other large transportation interests to ascertain on what terms they would operate an elevator and terminal facilities at Windmill Point were the Conners contract cancelled.

### ILLEGAL PREFERENCES.

An interesting judgment has been given by Mr. Justice Rain in the Manitoba Courts upholding the principle that the practice of giving preferences to certain creditors in the form of chattel mortgages on mercantile stocks is illegal and unfair. The case was as follows:

The plaintiffs, Messrs. Codville & Co., recovered judgment against Rice, a storekeeper at Minitonas, issued execution against his goods for \$526, and placed the matter in the sheriff's hands. But, just three weeks before, Rice, who was indebted to the defendant in the case, Fraser, executed a chattel mortgage to the latter on all the goods then in his store to secure payment of \$550, being the

Wire Rope Department.

Telegraphic Address: "ROPES, SUNDERLAND."

(COLLEBY SECTION.) Special "C" quality Extra Plough Steel Ropes. "D" quality Plough Steel

Ropes. Special "A" quality Patent Improved Steel Wire Ropes. "B" quality Patent Improv-ed Steel Wire Ropes.

Wire Rope Department.

(SHIPPING SECTION.) Special Flexible Steel Wire

Hawsers and Ropes. Extra Special Flexible Steel Wire Hawsers and Ropes. B.B. Galvani'd Wire Rigging



unconstitutional and void. "It is evident," said Justice

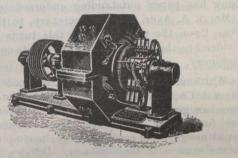


ALFRED SYKES,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,

Spring Place Works,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.



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

Telegraphic Address: "STANDARD WIRE, SOWERBY BRIDGE."

The STANDARD WIRE COMPANY, Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Soft Steel Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire.

SOWERBY BRIDGE, ENGLAND.

DARLINGTON.

McLennan, "that whatever may be the nature of the arrangement which is evidenced by the ticket, whether it be a token or a prima facie evidence of a contract, when the ticket is sold it belongs to the person who buys it, and unless its use is in some way limited, it has the same quality as every other kind of property."

The railroad companies must now endeavor to devise a ticket which shall bear a limitation upon its use, for the court only denied the right of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in tickets "when such sale is not in violation of any contract made with the transportation companies upon the sale of such tickets by them." Would a notice on the ticket that it was not transferable be of any validity unless the purchaser's name were on the ticket? To attempt to write the name on the ticket would involve intolerable delay, but if the ticket set forth upon its face that it was not good if transferred would not that be a contract between the seller and the buyer?

The railroads hold that the Supreme Court has laid undue weight upon the ticket as merchandise. They hold that it is merely evidence of a contract. Now, they contend it is not unreasonable for the Legislature to forbid the sale of contracts by any persons other than the authorized agents of the party upon whom the contract imposes an obligation. There are evidences of ownership of contract, which are not transferable. Yet they are pieces of paper for which money has been paid, and are merchandise. It is provided on their face that they are not transferable, so that they are received with that understanding. Might not a railroad ticket, then, be non-transferable by the mere announcement to that effect upon its face?

### THE CHICAGO-BRITAIN LINE.

The experiment of sending two steamships direct from Chicago to Britain with cargo has not been a profitable one. Nevertheless, both boats will be dispatched again to see if the experience gained in the initial voyage will not enable them to do away with the losses arising from delays in transit. According to President Charles Counselman if anything prevents the success of the venture it will be the insurance rates. They are now \$1.25 per \$100 on the cargoes, as against a rate of from 15 to 20 cents from New York to Europe. There is a difference of about \$1.40 per ton on high-classed provisions from Chicago to Europe compared with the rate charged by the insurance companies from the seaboard to Europe, and as everything else is rated proportionately high a large part of the profits are caten up. The companies simply base the excess charge on the risk they assume through the rivers and canals, and with this eliminated the charges should not be more than 50-cents per hundred.

Mr. Counselman does not believe that the insurance rates



will be lowered because the Lloyds of London who dominate the marine insurance business, do not seem to favor the plan of an inland lake line direct to Europe. Return cargoes are another important factor to be considered, and they are not being obtained as easily as might be expected, as although the British have taken to the new line quite readily in matter of sentiment, they are not coming forward with the freight. Mr. Counselman says that the company is simply an experiment, and that if after a full year's trial it is found that the current obstacles cannot be removed the boats will be put into the lake trade during the summer months and go coastwise in the winter.

#### A SPECIAL CALL.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has issued a special call to provide for the earlier payment of death claims than is possible in the case of post-mortem assessment insurance provided for by calls at intervals of two months, based on approved claims, as has been the practice of the Association hitherto. To the reduction of the amount of outstanding death claims every dollar of the special call will be devoted, and it will in the end render the cost of their insurance to the members no more than under the former practice, for the reason that in the end the members themselves must provide the means for the payment of all death claims, while provision for earlier payment should enhance the value of the insurance.

The Association also announces the probability of its re-incorporation as a mutual level premium company, but, before taking measures for re-incorporation the amount of outstanding death claims must be reduced to the minimum, so that the Association, upon effecting re-incorporation, may thereafter conform to the usual practice of level premium companies to approve and pay death claims upon receipt of satisfactory proofs.

### AN ALLEGED FORGER INNOCENT.

It is pretty generally acknowledged that when a man gets married the worst is said of him, but it is seldom that this gets as far in such cases as a complaint of forgery. The return of Mr. Wm. Matthews, private banker, Huntsville, Ont., whose wedding trip abroad some weeks ago was somewhat interfered with through the rumour that he had been guilty of forgery, has dispelled any such idea from the minds of his friends. He was shown to be innocent of any such charge, the party at whose instance he was wanted on the alleged offence subsequently swearing that the signatures were not Matthews' but his own. Apologies, long and deep, are now in order. Mr. Matthews, who is an ex-President of the Huntsville, Ont.,

Board of Trade, and has the confidence of his fellowcitizens, was warmly greeted on his return to that town recently, with his wife. The bank is still doing business and he is connected with it as formerly. It is quite evident the whole difficulty arose through a misunderstanding, but Mr. Matthews has suffered a good deal of unpleasant notoriety, and has the sympathy of a host of friends.

### CALLED A MEETING OF CREDITORS.

The Whitham Shoe Company, Ltd., of this city, called a meeting of their creditors on the 30th instant, which was adjourned until the 1st to receive the report of a committee appointed to investigate the company's standing. In the trade it is said that the business liabilities will reach \$29,000 of which \$12,000 is in open accounts and \$17,000 in bills payable. But it is understood that the company has paper outstanding endorsed by the President, Mr. A. A. Ayer, and the Secretary, to the extent of \$130,000. Upon the way in which this turns out depends the dividend to the creditors. For the assets consist largely of machinery.

The Whitham Shoe Co., Ltd., is the successor of Jas. Whitham & Co., which firm originally consisted of James Whitham as general partner and A. A. Ayer as special partner for \$20,000. The firm never seemed to make money, although their creditors never lost by them. And it was the same with the company. After a few years it was reorganized and practically liquidated. Mr. Ayer became President, the Messrs. Whitham quitted the business; a number of employees took stock and Mr. Bailey was appointed superintendent and manager. It did fairly well until the affairs of the President became involved and an arrangement was made with his bankers. Then it was felt that the company's prospects of obtaining financial assistance from the banks were considerably curtailed and, as a consequence, it was deemed better to lay the whole matter before the creditors at once.

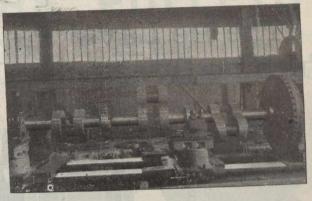
The sympathy of the trade is freely extended to the company on all sides. But the severe competition of Quebec houses in recent years has cut down the margin of profit in the boot and shoe trade so extensively that even energetic, economical and up-to-date management—that is, not always with sufficient capital—was unable to make the business a profitable one.

### PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States during the first half of 1901, as well as of the stocks on hand and for sale on 30th June



FINISHED COMPLETE READY FOR SHIPPING



Manufactured in S.Days

THE=

# Fownes Forge & Engineering Company,

### ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK,

## South Shields, Eng.

last, have been received by the American Iron and Steel Association.

The total pig iron produced during the past six months reached 7,674,613 gross tons, as against 7,642,569 tons in the first half of 1900 and 6,146,673 tons in the second half, Indications now point to a decreased production in the second half of 1901 as compared with the first half. The production in the first half of 1899, the boom year, was 6,289,167 tons, and in the second half it was 7,331,536 tons.

The production of Bessemer pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 4,582,187 gross tons, against 4,461,391 tons in the first half of 1900 and 3,482,061 tons in the second half.

The production of basic pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 645,105 gross tons, against 581,868 tons in the first half of 1900 and 490,508 tons in the second half.

The production of charcoal pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 194,231 gross tons, against 167,728 tons in the second half. In addition there were produced in the South in the first six months of this year 17,979 tons of pig iron with mixed charcoal and coke.

The production of spiegeleisen and ferro-managese in the first half of 1901 was 135,920 gross tons, all made in New Jersey, Pensylvania, Alabama, Illinois, and Colorado, against 148,102 tons in the first half 1900 and 107,875 tons in the second half.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on June 30, 1901, amounted to 374,129 tons, against 442,370 tons on December 31, 1900, and 338,053 tons on June 30, 1900.

The whole number of furnaces in blast on June 30, 1901, was 259, against 232 on December 31, 1900, and 283 on June 30, 1900.

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### MEDICINAL FLOWERS.

The first crop of German chamomiles of this season is satisfactory as regard quantities which have come into primary markets, but the quality of the yield is not so satisfactory, the tops being smaller than usual, and containing a large amount of dust. The second crop flowers are gathered during the last half of August, and it is impossible to make an accurate forecast of the probable yield at this time, as the outcome depends entirely upon the weather. During the first few weeks of the Hungarian crop, the prospect for a good yield was not particu-The outlook has changed now, however, larly favorable. and a very large crop is being gathered. For medium quality Hungarian flowers prices in primary markets are very low, while for prime goods prices are well maintained. Regarding arnica flowers, the expectation of a lower

range of prices with the coming of the new crop was not realized, and the markets abroad are very strong. Reports from primary sources give unsatisfactory news regarding the size of the new yield of all varieties of arnica flowers, owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

### FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

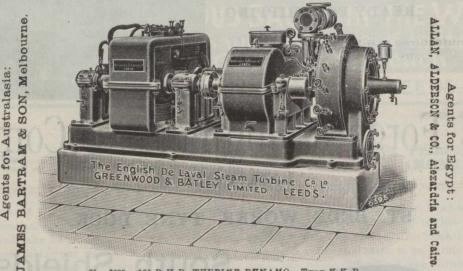
Buyers who have just returned from European dress goods centres say that in England, Germany and France during the last few weeks there has been an increased business and manufacturers feel more confident in the future. The opinion generally prevails that prices have gone as low as they will go and that any change whatsoever will be in an upward direction. There is less disposition to give way in the matter of price on the other side, and some are reported to be asking advances on re-orders and this has been reflected in local conditions. Sellers are firmly of the opinion that an effort to obtain business by lowering prices will not be successful, and so in the majority of instances old figures are maintained with considerable firmness. Even those who are anxious to realize on their stocks are not offering much of a reduction in order to move their goods. Considerable business has already been done by the larger American houses in dress goods for next spring's season. Samples are being received, and in a few weeks at the latest heads of foreign dress goods departments will be equipped for the coming season's campaign. The demand for very light-weight fabrics on the Continent has been more noticeable this summer and is expected to be taken up again for the coming spring season. The fabrics in large demand have been crepes, batistes and nun's veiling. For fall the opinion of the more conservative members of the trade and of the leaders of fashion on the other side is that lace will be largely used on plain fabrics such as cashmeres, venetians and broadcloths. Embellishments of some character will be an important feature of the better gowns. Mohair is reported to be steadily increasing in favour, and is very favorably considered for next spring.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

—A private London circular, date 19th instant, treating of the dairy interests says: Butter.—The droughty conditions of the weather that prevail in the United Kingdom are intensified day by day, and the damage done to the pastures by a single day's heat such as has been experienced this week cannot be undone by several days' conMachines in use, 2402

HP. 71,786.

The De Laval Patent Steam Turbines. Turbine Dynamos Turbine Pumps & Fans.



Sole Licensees for Great Britain and all Colonies and Dependencies, China, Japan and Egypt: THE ENGLISH DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., Ltd., Leeds, Eng.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS :

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

To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

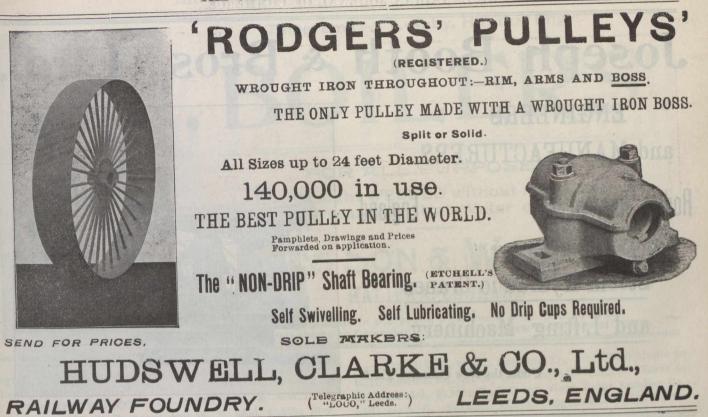
tinuous rain, for the time of year is past when rain can make up for losses incurred. Those buyers of butter who a short time since were unable to realize the serious situation are now beginning to understand that there cannot be cheap butter next winter. The heat in Canada and America is affecting the pastures, and it looks as if the Canadian autumn would be as bad as the spring was good. Even in Russia the weather is against the producers .- There has been a rise in Canadian creameries to almost the week before last's figures, and, as Danish and Irish do not advance, it is difficult for importers to sell Canadians except at a loss of a few shillings. Those buyers who are handling Canadian "Fancy" creameries are more than pleased with them. There is a very great richness of flavour in the quality of the best brands that is not found even in Danish. Prices remain at about 98s to 100s on the spot for choicest, and c.i.f. values are much the same. Finest brings 95s to 96s. The shipments from Montreal since the first of May to July 6th are 92,209 packages against 55,451 last year .- The Danish Official Quotation remains unchanged at 88 kroner where it has stood since April 25th, and thus has remained unaltered 13 weeks, which beats last year's record by two weeks. The markets in the North of England for Danish are dull and prices weaker owing to the severe competition from the choicest quality of Russian, Irish and Canadian butter. The difficulty of selling the lower quality of Russian is causing much of it to go into cold store, and the shortage of cold storage room in London is causing importers to sell at great sacrifices, and they are in consequence reducing their advances against future shipments. a large quantity of Russian is arriving in soft condition, it will require watching when it comes out of cold storage later on .- Cheese .- The c.i.f. market in Canadian remains very firm, and c.i.f. prices are actually higher than spot figures. Demand on this side is slow as buyers are waiting events, they have not yet made up their minds as

to what the prospects are regarding prices in the autumn. Stocks are accumulating in Canada, but not/to a serious extent. The make of English is rapidly falling off, and unless a change in the weather shortly takes place the years' make will be far below the average. Present prices of Canalian cheese are: Choicest, 47s to 48s; finest, 44s to 46s. Same week last year choicest fetched 51s to 52s and finest, 49s to 50s.

Made from 11 to 300 HP.

#### RECENT FIRES.

Grand Forks, B.C., July 25 .- Spraggett's saw mill, at Smelter Lake, totally destroyed. Nearly a million feet of lumber also burned. About \$4,000 worth of lumber owned by the Granby Smelter was also destroyed. Total loss about \$30,000, partially insured. Origin unknown; Mr. Spraggett will rebuild .- Kingston, Ont., 25 .- Edward Miller's barns, at Millhaven, burned; also stables and a new binder and threshing machine. Loss heavy, as property was only partially insured. Supposed incendiary .--Glace Bay, N.S., 25 .- The following buildings were destroyed: P. W. A. building, occupied by Gunn & Holley and the P.W.A.; John Carmichael's house, occupied by Mr. Hardigan and family; store owned by John McNeil. Daniel Gillis' building, occupied by McIsaac & Cassidy, was badly gutted .- A thousand square miles of pine forest are said to have been burned over in the recent fires in the Temiscamingue and Kippewa districts, although reports The money loss is placed at from \$500,are conflicting. 000 to \$750,000, and while this loss will be felt at once, the future loss will also be great. The young pine which were destroyed would have been commercially valuable in a few years, but it will be many years before the new growth can replace them. Much of the old pine trees damaged by fire can be cut in a short time and made ready for market. The principal losers are the



Shepard and Morse Company, J. R. Booth, Alex. Lumsden, the Hull Lumber Company, Gillies Bros., and McLachlan Bros., of Arnprior.—Laprairie, Que., 26.—The lower part of Laprairie was visited by a serious conflagration. About 50 families are homeless. Amongst the principal buildings burned are the convent, Beauvais' dry goods store. Beauvais' agricultural implement factory and dwelling, Lefevre's jewellery store and dwelling, Bourassa & Potvin's and 26 private dwellings. Total loss about \$80,000; insurance about \$30,000.—Pointe aux Trembles, Que., 26.— The Magnan cheese factory destroyed, with contents.— Halifax, N.S., 29.—Forest fires are doing heavy damage between Ingraham River and Indian River. Over 1,000 acres have been swept.

Hamilton, Ont., July 28 .- The W. A. Freeman Company's bleaching and rendering works, suffered damage to building \$800, and on the machinery and stock about \$4,000. Origin of fire unknown. Loss is partially covered by insurance.-Port Colborne, 28.-Spontaneous combustion of hay caused a fire on Jefferson Steel's farm. All the wheat, vegetables, farm implements and barns were completely destroyed .- Laprairie, Que., 28 .- Most of the heaviest losers in the recent fire had some insurance. The following is a partial list of the losses:-The congregation of Notre Dame, \$20,000; insurance, \$8,500; Henry Bouvais, loss, \$2,000, insurance, \$500; Ludger Beauvais, loss, \$2,000, in-surance, \$2,000; Henry Bouvais, on another house, loss, \$1,000, insurance, \$500; Mrs. Aubry, loss, \$1,000, partly insured; Geo. Simard, store, loss, \$2,000, partly insured; Jos. Bourdon, two houses, loss, \$1,300, partly insured; Dr. Dorion, loss, \$1,800, insurance, \$1,000; Mr. McGee, loss, \$2,000, -partly insured .- Windsor Mills, Que., 29 .- The new St. Francis mill, the largest of the Canada Paper Company's mills, entirely destroyed. Caused supposed to be combustion. Loss about \$125,000, well insured. The mill will be rebuilt immediately .- Belleville, Ont., 29.-R. Elliott's barn, near Foxboro', struck by lightning and destroyed .--Kingston, Ont., 30 .- Barns of Geo. McCready, Wolfe Island, burned by lightning .- Brougham, Ont., 29 .- Barn and contents, belonging to N. L. Stevenson, burned by lightning. -Barrie, Ont., 30 .- Barns and crops of Wm. Williams, Vespra Township, burned. Loss heavy; insurance, \$1,000.

-A new business venture which, is is stated, a leading Montreal railway magnate has been giving attention to lately, is a system of submarine signalling. A company has been organized at Waterville, Me., the president of which is Mr. Henry M. Whitney. The mechanism of this

new signalling system is ingenious, and it is said a navigator, passing along the coast, or entering harbor, can readily tell, even in a fog, the exact location of his ship. Should the invention prove to be practicable, it is the intention to have it installed on the St. Lawrence route.

-Eastern Townships Notes.—The Granby, Que., enamel works have been started again, and are running full blast. A strong company has been formed to operate them.— Coaticook's new assessment roll shows a total valuation of \$946,925.—The annual picnic of the Montreal Retail Merchants' Association is to be held at Waterloo on the 7th August.—Owl's Head mountain is to be prospected for iron ore. Tradition intimates that there is a lead mine thereabout.

Kingston, Ont., Notes.—The capital has all been secured for the electric road from Tenton to Cornwall and to Ottawa, and it will go ahead if the necessary charter can be obtained from the Ontario Government.—Ferguson Bros., cordage manufacturers, have purchased a mica mine, located in the Township of Bedford. They expect to start operations immediately having engaged a number of men and purchased their outfit. The mine is practically a new one, only two tons of mica having been taken out so far. The mica is known as the silver amber kind, and is very valuable.

Peterboro', Ont., Notes.—The Town Council is submitting a by-law to the property owners in connection with granting a \$4,500 site to the Canadian Cordage & Manufacturing Company, which is desirous of establishing its factory in Peterboro' and guarantees to expend \$60,000 in buildings and machinery and to employ seventy-five hands. The company is capitalized at \$400,000, and the voting takes place on August 13.—A number of Peterboro' manufacturers have united in leasing dam No. 5 in the Trent Valley Canal for the purpose of generating electric power for their several establishments. The Town Council is offered the surplus power at \$15 per horse power per year for a day of twelve hours.

### LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law. comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or



items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in case of writs, etc.

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WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Brampton-Peaker & Son vs W. A. McCulla, \$442; East Toronto-G. White vs Sarah Linton, et al, \$511; Elmsley Tp.-Ellen S. McCallum vs Jas. Story, \$1,989; Hamilton-J. H. Birkett vs Andrew Onderdonk, \$531; Ingersoll- W. Swazie vs G. B. Alderson, \$1,494; Minden-J. H. Thompson va R. J. and J. Thompson, \$983; St. Joseph-N. E. Picotte vs N. M. Cantin, \$584; Gloucester Tp.-Ottawa Dairy Co. vs Jas. Sorley, \$1,022; Hamilton-H. Carscallen et al vs R. J. Larkin et al, \$1,641; Hay Tp.-J. A. Paquet vs N. M. Cantin, \$924; Kemptville-W. R. Boss et al vs Annie and G. H. O'Neil, \$570; Manitowaning-M. Eichern vs Hanna Sharp, \$1,072; Mattawa-J. Cuzner et al vs T. B. Earl. \$742; Ottawa-L. R. Gauthier vs Adolphe Larose et al, \$1,227; E. Gagnon vs Alphonse Paquette et al, \$415; Sarnia-E. T. Wright & Co., vs Wm. Folland et al, \$481; Toronto-A. Moore vs Seymour Motor Co., Ltd., \$1,758.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Telegrams : "WOVEN; LEEDS."

Bridgesburg-E. T. Wright & Co. agt E. W. Doane, \$468; Nepean Tp.-W. Archibald agt Mary L. and S. Johnston, \$609; Ottawa-Capital Planing Mill Co. agt R. S. Crain. \$420.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED—QUEBEC. Montreal—C. W. B. French et al agt C. A. Bell, \$1,097;

## HENDERSON & SONS, Tanners and Curriers.

- Willion of the control of the

Makers of Leather Belting and Fire Hose.

LADYBANK LEATHER WORKS, AND DUNDEE, Scotland.

\_\_\_\_SPECIALTIES\_\_\_

Oak Bark Tanned Strap Butts.

Oak Bark Tanned Harness Leather.

Best Curried Black and Stained Harness and Trace Backs, and all Leathers for Saddlers' Purposes.

Leather Belting-Single and Double.

Mechanical Leathers of Every Description, for Foundries, Shipbuilding Yards, Jute, Cotton. Flax and Woollen Mills.

Pump Leathers and Hydraulic Rings, etc., etc. Walrus Leather in sides from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

JUROBS' AWARD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Jubilee International Exhibition, Adelaide, 1887. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Centennial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Pte. Claire—N. Rheume agt Dme. Melina David et vir, \$2,-189; St. Laurent—H. F. E. Gilman agt John Hislop, \$2,200; Plessisville—Frontenac Milling Co. agt Esdras Paradis, \$464; St. Clement, Temiscouata—Founderie de Plessisville



Angle Irons and Dovetails for Wood Bedsteads.

Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.



agt H. Caron et al, \$430; St. Clothilde-E. Lachance agt J. Regis, \$540.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-MANITOBA & N.W.T. Winnipeg-H. W. Gerhardt and W. T. Reid, \$1,638; Ros-

thern-Boese & Unruh, \$4,175.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax-T. S. Lownds, \$884; Weymouth-Chas. Burrill. \$2,657 and \$1,041.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. agt De. M. McVey et al, \$4,248; Western Loan & Trust Co. agt A: M. C. Medicine Co., \$13,160; Western Loan & Trust Co. agt W. L. Hogg, \$23,166; Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. agt Dme. Mary McVey, et al., \$4,254; Granite Creek, B.C.-Western Loan & Trust Co. agt Robt. Stevenson, \$6,420.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO. Durham-Eliza M. and J. A. Darling to W. S. B. Barkwell & Co., \$809; Hamilton-D. H. Long to Grant Spring Brewery Co., \$1,126; Ridgetown-Alex. Leitch & Son to T. Craig, \$2,000; Toronto-Wm. Sprinks to O'Keefe Brewery Co., \$1,927; Toronto Juction-Esther and Robert Hunter to W. E. Hall, \$1,463; Caldwell Tp.-C. A. M. Paradis to R. H. Klock & Co., \$3,859; East Toronto-Andrew Warfe to M. Broderick, \$2,360; Gash Point-Gash Point Lumber Co., Ltd., to A. G. Seaman, \$3,230; Ridgetown-H. W. Porter to G. Lario, \$2,500; St. Thomas-Miss Elizth. Spencer to E. A. Smith, \$1,000; Sturgeon Falls-A. Bridgeman to G. P. Cockburn, \$800; Toronto-Johnson & Brown to M. E. Lennox, \$2,400; Robt. McIntyre to G. A. Larkin, \$1,300.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T. Medicine Hat-W. & J. Rutherford, \$3,000.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Almonte-A. W. Fumerton to A. Naismith, \$2,063; Toronto-A. G. Gowanlock to Gowanlock Printing & Pub. Co., \$5,000; Midland-Turner Lumber Co., to Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Co., \$17,000; Toronto-J. S. King to A. L. Smyth, \$1,000.

BILLS OF SALE-NEWFOUNDLAND. Doakton-W. C. Cummings, \$1,528. BILLS OF SALE-MANITOBA & N.W.T. Medicine Hat-Wm. Smihert, \$5,000.

### FINANCIAL. Montreal, Thursday, Noon, 1st August, 1901.

Should the harvest be safely gathered throughout Canada the proceeds will very largely exceed any on record. What will put money in the farmers' pockets will take some out of other purses. The crops of fruit, roots and vegetable over a wide area in the States are so poor as to have sent up prices in some Western cities to double what they were last year. Hotels and boarding houses are feeling this extra expense and prices have been raised in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places. Canada will have to lose and gain by this scarcity. The ordinary housekeeper's bills will be heavier next year for the table, and farmers will get more for their produce. There is a probability of canned fruits and vegetables being dearer, so the drought will cause an enormous displacement of money, by which on the whole, Canada will come out a considerable gainer. The enormous wheat crop in Manitoba and the Territories will greatly strengthen the movement to increase railway accommodation in the North-West, and provide the people with the means to pay for it. At the same

time the C.P.R. is in for heavy receipts from grain freights. The banks will have a strain upon their resources in handling the harvest business but our elastic currency will be quite equal to the occasion without any necessary restriction being put on ordinary business. We say, "necessary restriction," because there has been and may again be an advance in discount rates in the Fall on the pretext, that money is scarce, when the scarcity is not very evident, as the expansion of circulation is proportionate to the extra demand for money after harvest. It would seem more in consonance with the avowed object of the banking system to withdraw money from the stock market when trade requirements are increasing the demand, than to impose heavier rates on mercantile transactions in order to avoid putting a restraint upon a class of business which is no service to the country, and certainly less profitable to bankers than the business of a strictly commercial nature. Statements are being made as to the money lost by the great strike in the iron and steel trade. figures are wholly imaginary. It is one thing to actually lose money and quite another not to get what was ex-

pected, which is not an actual loss of money but only of what was hoped for. The Carnegie-Morgan combine could not haul down their flag to strikers without a disastrous loss of prestige and with it of power in the future. For them the struggle was a fight for



Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

LIMITED.

Yorkshire, England,

APPLEBY & FYN

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

Bradford, =

life, the issue was: Who shall control our capital, the owners, or an outside society? The local stock market has had a dull week so far, C.P.R. having nearly monopolized attention. Sales have been ranging from 1071/2 to 1081/8, with a tendency to-day towards a slight relapse. Heavy receipts are expected from wheat freights and other products of the North-West. Toronto St. has been selling at 1091/2. That company will have unusually heavy traffic in the Exhibition week, and later when the Royal visitors are there. Dominion Steel preferred has sold at 81, and bonds at 831/2. A few bank shares have changed hands, Toronto at 245 and 246; Montreal, 254; Merchants, 1501/4; Commerce, 155; Standard, 230; Imperial, 232; Ontario, 125. Halifax Tram Co. having secured the contract for lighting the city for another 5 years, has made the stock firmer. Consols, 931/2. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m. 431/4 pf. Paris, 25f. 191/2c. Local foreign exchange, 60s, 91/4 to 93/8; demand, 93/4 to 97/8. Money in New York, 41/2 to 5 for giltedged paper, 21/2 to 4 for call money. Here money rates remain as for some

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Aug. 1st, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock brokers, Montreal:—

time past.

				Average
Deale	Share			date
Banks. Montreal		Highst. 254	Lowst. 254	1900.
Molsons	131	206	206	
Toronto	11	248	245	
Merchants			1501/2	
Ottawa		203	203	
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pac. Ry .1	0670	1085%	1051/2	811/2
Montreal St	505	292	291	2401/2
Do. new	155	291	2881/2	240
Toronto St	300	1093/4	109	96
Twin City	650	95	93	60
Mont Hower x d	487	941/2	93	
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	26	1181/	117	99
Bell Telephonel A	153	1751/2	1721/2	1711/2

Montreal Cotton. 50 130 130 134 Dom. Cotton ... 50 73 73 85 Can. Col. Cotton. 10 64 64 78 Dom. Coal, com . 400 401/2 383/4 .... Do. pref. .. .. 61 1151/8 114 110 Dom. I. & S. com. 275 30 29 .... Do. pref. . . . 365 83 81 . . . . . Nat. Salt, com x d 25 421/4 421/4 .... Dom. Coal, bds. . 500 1101/2 1101/2 .... Dom. I. & S. bds.8000 831/2 831/2

### BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending July 30, 1401.

uly	24	 ٠.	•••	 	 9 15-16d
	25	 		 	 9 23-32d
	26	 		 	 10 1-16d
					10 11-16d
					10 9-16d
					10½d
					in the second second

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

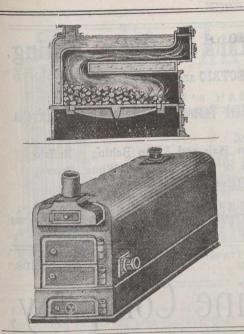
Thursday, Aug. 1st, 1901. Midsummer conditions rule and the general movement is, accordingly, slow, and limited. Some lines of hardware have advanced further owing to the strike. Dry goods prospects are splendid. Fine wool goods have advanced abroad equal to 10 per cent. on certain lines. Groceries are quiet. Dairy products continue to meet with favor in the English markets and liberal shipments are being made. Harvest prospects are very encouraging. Wheat cutting has begun in Manitoba where the yield is expected to be magnificent.

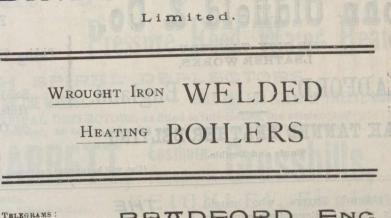
BUTTER.—The week has developed little change in this article. Trade both locally and on export account has been well kept up; the tone of the market for the latter being well sustained under impressions that have been gaining ground of late in the English markets that butter will be scarcer and consequently dearer on account of dry weather. Canadian creamery is taking a good hold on the English market; its quality now being classed as better than the choicest Danish. This is an enviable record, and will place Canadian products in general on a much higher level than heretofore. Choicest creamery locally, is selling well at 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c to 20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c, and secondary quality at 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c to 20c. Dairies are in good request at 15c to 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, as to quality. Following are exports of butter from ports of Montreal and oPrtland for week ending July 27th:

To Liverpool-	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
Tunisian	1.321		2,114
To Manchester		100	*****
Manchester Trader.	740	145	885
To Glasgow-		- 10	000
Kastalia	400	806	1,206
To London-			1,200
Brazilian	2.751	210	2,961
Cervona	2 561	973	3,534
To Bristol-		010	0,004
Montcalm	11 805	876	10 001
	11,000	010	12,681
'I'otal	19.578	3,803	09 001
Corresponding week	20,010	0,000	23,881
last year		946	6,877
TI. shipments since	0,001	010	0,811
May 1, 19011	91 049	10 .000	140 010
them powied 1000	41,010	10,402	140,210
Corr. period, 1900.	62,602	11,301	73,903
SHIPMENTS V	VIA PO	RTLAN.	D.
To Liverpool- Roman		Butter.	Cheese.
Roman	2011022	2.007	a Makana
mant of the		-,008	
'Total	ors privat	2 007	South States
Since May 1, 1901		79.140	44
AUDI and A AUUL		14.142	44

CEMENTS, ETC.—Trade is confined to small dealings, with no change in prices. Arrivals for week ending July 31st were: Belgian and German cement, 8,800; English cement, 250 brls.; fire bricks, 55,900.

DRY GOODS.—This is the midsummer season in dry goods and trade in retail circles is quiet owing to the absence from town of a large section of the buying public. No improvement in this line can be expected until their return, and the opening of the schools in September. Still July's trade compares favorably with that of the corresponding month of last year. Orders are now being placed for early autumn lines and faith in the near future is evident. The ex-





BINNS & SPEIGHT,

BRADFORD, ENG.

car Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tariff.

cellent crop news from Manitoba has helped the Western demand, but wholesalers are cautious lest they should overdo it. Money is slow, as is usual just before the 4th, but wholesalers make no complaints on this score. In the United States the week opened with improved indications in some quarters, although the market as a whole continues quiet. The business in the aggregate has gained somewhat upon the recent experiences, but there is still an absence of spirit seen in the operations of a majority of buyers. Some bids have been put forward on both home and export account for fair quantities, but their only result has been to show that sellers are not disposed to make concessions to meet the would-be buyers. In all departments of the cotton goods market prices continue steady, the limited stocks on hand enabling sellers to maintain a more or less indifferent attitude. The expectations of a material development in buying before long also support sellers, a gradually increasing business being looked for after the first week in August.

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CHEESE.—After a week of persistency in holding values the market to-day is inclined to be easier although dealers have not changed quotations. Country trade has shown the same inclination which, it is expected, will result in a slight decline. Meantime shipments are going forward steadily. Choicest Western are quoted at 9% c to 10c and Eastern at 9½ c to 9¾ c. Exports of cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland, for Europe, for the week ending July 27, 1901:—

To Liverpool-	Local.	Thro'.	Total.	
Tunisian	18,724	1,403	20,127	
Lake Superior	5,450	2,716	8,166	
To Manchester-			1201100	
Manchester Trader.	2,113	843	2,956	
To Glasgow-	n lines			
Kastalia	1,078	145	1,223	
Scilian	1,263	728	1,991	
To London-				
Brazilian	11,243	2,407	13,650	
Cervona	20,371	3,179	23,550	
To Cardiff-				
Lord Charlemont	2,026		2,026	
To Bristol-	11120		- CALLER	
Montealm	15,675	1,337	17,012	
Total	77,943	12,758	90,701	
A Creat a sasassassas		100	00,102	

 Corresponding week
 10,466
 \$1,800

 Iast year
 71,334
 10,466
 \$1,800

 Tl. shipments since
 May 1, 1901.....519,476
 \$3,805
 603,281

 Corr. period 1900..640,495
 236,359
 \$76,854

"Welding."

FLOUR AND FEED .- A good demand exists, in all lines, flour being in active request at quotations. The reported shortage in foreign countries has helped sustain prices here although wheat, meantime, has declined about 3c getting back to the figures of a few weeks ago. There is a decided shortage of feed and, as a result, millers have advanced both bran, shorts and moullie \$1 per ton. The call for harvest hands in the West has not been productive of much enthusiasm although wages, of \$2.50 per day, guaranteed for three months, including board, is being offered. Quotations on another page.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- The excessive heat during July cut largely into the available lemon stocks throughout the continent, and this is being seen now in the unusually high prices at which they are held. Oranges are also much higher, the extreme heat telling on their keeping qualities. Raspberries are about over. Watermelons are more plentiful, but sales are not free. Western Ontario peaches are on the market at prices well within reach. Canadian apples are arriving in baskets and meet ready sale. Quotations are: California apples,bxs, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Canadian apples, 40c to 50c basket; Messina oranges, boxes, \$4 to \$5; Cal. late Val.s., \$7.00 to \$7.50: lemons, 300s, \$4.00 to \$5.00; bananas, 8-hands, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$2.25; extras, \$2.00 to \$2.25; pineapples, each, 10c to 20c; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 4c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 14c; do. large, 121/2c; walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; French chestnuts, 10c per lb.; cocoanuts, \$3.25; California plums, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per box; do. peaches, \$1.15 to \$1.25 box; do. pears, Bartletts, \$2.50 to \$2.75 box; onions, \$3 per crate; Egyptian onions, 2c lb.; Canadian, brls., \$2.50; gooseberries, 40c to 50c basket; raspberries, 9e to 10c box; red currants,

5c per box; do. 12-qt. basket, 40c to 45c; red cherries, \$1.25 basket; do. black, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Can. peaches, 40c to 60c per basket.

GREEN HIDES, ETC.—An advance in lambskins and clips is the only notable feature of an otherwise dull market. These are now 25c. Beef hides, No. 1, 7½c, others in proportion. Cattle are dear all through the country, and difficult to secure. New York reports dull business owing to difficulty between buyers and holders as to values. Chicago reported fair business with market devoid of special features.

GROCERIES. - Sugars are working through the active season at the low level introduced some weeks ago. Granulated is in good request at \$4.50, retailers being able to offer the leaders price of 5c without seeing direct loss. Trade in general groceries is, as usual in midsummer, quiet, and consequently but little change is observable in prices of those staples, which, at other seasons, keep those interested alert. New cargoes of molasses continue to arrive in port, and of this commodity there is a good distribution at 28c to 29c per gallon for pure Barbadoes. A leading package coffee firm in New York, which have for many years assisted their envious bank account by roasting a fair grade of rio coffee, that sort which is assisted both in appearance and weight by a coating of eggs, melted sugar, etc., and selling it broadcast under a certain name, have at length struck a boulder in the Pure Food Association which body has prevented further sale of this preparation in one or more of the States. It remains to be seen whether this decision will be upheld generally. ' The late heavy rains have washed away the rumours that cannned tomatoes, peas, beans, corn, etc., would be seriously affected. Happily, this is over and plenty of stock is now expected. In the United States markets, however, tomatoes are climbing up in price at a rate which will be pleasing only to



those shrewd buyers who bought largely ahead. Regarding currants, the Engish markets continue to report a fair consumptive demand. The new crop is apparently going on well, and an outurn of about 135,000 to 140,000 tons is expected. The cutting of the fruit is just about commencing, and it is to be hoped that no rains will occur while the fruit on the ground, thus insuring a crop of fine quality. Three steamers are already mentioned as being due in Patras to load about August 20. The Retention is not definitely decided until the 19th prox., but advices indicate that 15 per cent. is likely to be settled upon. This will leave as available for export about 115,000 to 120,000 tons. Little interest seems to have been manifested in new fruit as yet. San Francisco advices state that what is said to be the biggest run of chinook salmon since 1880 has entered the Columbia River and canners and the cold storage men are getting all the fish, they can handle. The pack up to a week ago was short, but indications are now that it will exceed that of last vear. The present unprecedented run gives promise of holding on until the end of the season.

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IBON & HARDWARE .- Trade has been unusually brisk in all lines of hardware during the past week, and all

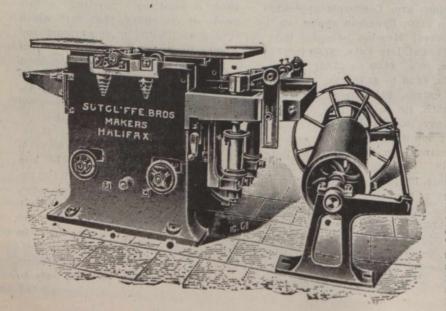


IS Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

price changes are in an upward direction. Reference to our price list will show that all grades of Canada plates have been marked up 10 cents per box for ordinaries. Black iron pipe is marked up for all sizes over one inch. and black sheet iron, has risen from 10 cents to 20 cents per 100 lbs., owing to higher cables from Britain where American buyers are picking up every thing they can find. It is evident

from this that the trade do not coincide with the newspaper predictions that the strike is on the point of settlement. The feeling in business circles is that the end is not yet in sight. This has caused a firmer feeling in all other kindred lines and retailers are laying in requirements before further advances are noted. Remittances are good and the trade seem well satisfied with the outlook.

# SUTCLIFFE BROS., WoodW crkirg Machine Makers, Causeway, Halifax, Yorks, Eng.,



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine,

This is the most useful machine that a Joiner or Builder can have. It will plane wood per-fectly true on the top tables, or will rabbet, bevel, chamfer, or stop chamfer, or plane a perfect glue joint, and on the bottom table will plane wood, self-feeding underneath the cutters, any thickness from 1-16 in. to 8 in. on all three sides at ouce or separately ; or will work nearly every kind of moulding, or tongue and groove boards, to the full width of the machine. It is speci-ally adapted for **DOORS** or any other work which requires planing accurately; one face of the wood is planed true on the top tables, then planed do the other three sides, absolutely true and square. The rate of feed can be altered from 10, 17 to 24 feet per minute, and a cut % in. deep This is the most useful machine that a Joiner planed on the other three sides, absolutely true and square. The rate of feed can be altered from 10, 17 to 24 feet per minute, and a cut  $\frac{3}{6}$  in. deep may be taken off without any slipping of the feed motion. The horizontal spindle is all in one piece of forged steel, and runs in long bearings of the best anti-friction metal It is fitted with THREE KNIVES fixed on the twist to give a shearing cut. The upright spindles are of forged steel, and are adjustable across the width of the machine: Countershaft included with machine. and knives on all spindles ready for work. This machine will do more work per hour, and better work, than 20 good men.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.



From the States comes news of a better feeling in the pig iron market, but apart from this there was nothing new in the situation. Pittsburg mail advices to the New York Metal Exchange reported a firm iron market. The shutdown of the mills has not affected the situation there to any extent, but if the strike should last three or four months the writer thought it would mean that some blast furnaces and two or three steel plants would have to shut down. The letter further says: "Newspaper reports claim that the United States Steel Corporation bought 40,000 tons of Bessemer iron for August shipment. This is an exaggeration, as the facts are that the steel combine has bought possibly 20,000 tons, mostly for August shipment and to fill in at the different works that are short of metal. The price of this iron was \$15.25 at the , alley furnace. Part of it is said to have been basic iron, the price of which was \$14.75 to \$15.00 at For the first time in nine furnace. months the official quotations on American copper have been changed. The new figures being 161/2 to 17 cents for Lake Superior and  $16.37\frac{1}{2}$  to  $16.62\frac{1}{2}$ cents for casting. The reasons for the decline are to be found in the decreasing European demand and the offering of stock in American mar-

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0, is kets that was bought on the other side to sustain prices there, as previously stated in these reports. The home consumption is claimed still to be on a very heavy scale, though at present very little new business has been reported.

In binder twine Winnipeg advices say that most local dealers have sold all their available stocks and consequently there is very little business passing. The market holds firm at 9c for sisal and standard, 11e for manilla and 12% c for pure manilla, f. o.b., there, in wholesale quantities.

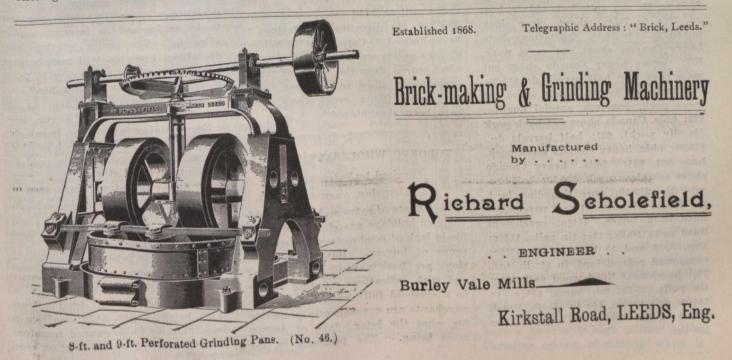
LIVE SROCK. — Export trade was quieter this week owing in some degree to shortage of freight space. Butchers' cattle were not up to the standard in quality and this resulted in poor business and lower prices. Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending July 27 were:

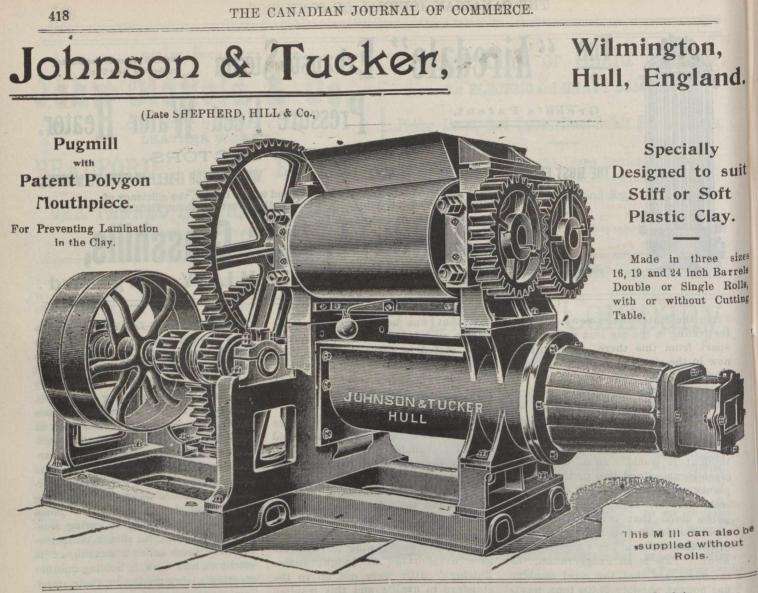
were.	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool— Lake Superior	. 300	
To London— Brazilian To Glasgow—	. 217	632
Sicilian	. 400 . 395	532
To Bristol— Montcalm To Manchester—	. 350	
Corporation		
Lord Charlemont		149
Total	.2,293	1,313

LEATHER, ETC.-Locally trade quiet beyond the expectations of the month just ended. To offset this in a general way leather is being shipped across the Atlantic in satisfactory quantities and is bringing full prices. Values are firm at the recent advance but its enforcement is looked upon as responsible for present delays. Quebec trade is also quiet. Shoe manafacturers are busy with fall trade and consider the outlook extremely favorable in quarters which are depending largely on crop conditions. Some factories are working on spring samples. The Montreal shoe manufacturing firm which called a meeting of its creditors last week, is holding another meeting to-day respecting their standing. It is expected arrangements will be concluded whereby the business will continue uninterrupted.

OILS, PAINTS, ETB.—There are no changes in prices. Both linseed oil and turpentine hold steady at former figures. Glass is firm, but no change has occurred in values. Chemicals are quiet, as usual, during midsummer.

PROVISIONS. — The tendency of the market is toward firmness in price and probable advances. Feed is very scarce and millers have advanced prices. Hogs are being held by farmers for higher figures, urged to this by a generally active market both for killing and





Trade in hams shipping purposes. and bacon is good locally, while we hear of constant shipments abroad. A Chicago wire reports easier market on larger receipts of hogs, and after a day of heavy trades in all options, closed with former advance maintained on everything but September and Leaders show con-October pork. fidence and are laying plans for the Advise buying January ribs future. and October lard at ruling prices. Cash provisions closed: Mess pork, per barrel, \$14 to \$14.05; lard, per 100 lbs., \$8.65 to \$8.671/2; short ribs, sides, loose, \$7.85 to \$8; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 7%c to 7%c; short clear sides, boxed. \$8.30 to \$8.40. Quotations: Brls. heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$21; tierces heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$31; half barrels do.,\$10.75: bbls. selected heavy Canada short cut mess pork, boneless, special quality, \$22; bbls. Canada short cut back pork (family pork), \$21; half barrels do., \$10.75; bbls. heavy Canada mess pork. long cut, \$21; bbls. heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$20.50; half-barrels do., \$10.50; pure Canadian lard. in 375-lb. tierces, 111/2c; parchment lined 50-lb. boxes, 11%; parchment lined pails, 20-lb., 12c; tin pails, 113/4c; tins, 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 12c to 121/4c; compound refined lard, in 575-lb. tcs., 7%; parchment lined wood pails.8%;c; tin pails, 20-lb., 8c; hams, 131/2c to 141/2c: and bacon, 14c to 15c lb. Fresh \$10.00 per # killed hogs, \$9.50 to 100 lbs.

WOOL .- Trade is confined to the narrow channels and haggling which dealers claim the preferential tariff is largely responsible for. They tell of English houses sending representatives here to unload, as it were, extra stock which is being offered at 15c to 25c per ewt. under importers' prices; so, on these grounds how can a straight business be kept up? The last London auctions closed firm for fine merinos. The next series of sales wil open Sept. 17th; when the quantity of offerings will be limited 30,000 bales were to 300,000 bales. A sixth withdrawn from last series. series will be held this year, opening Nov. 17, the quantity of offerings to be unlimited. Cape wool is holding its own pretty well; it is getting somewhat scarce since the war, and this is expected to show to a larger extent next year, for a great many sheep have been slaughtered.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

### (Revised by Telegraph.)

Thursday, August 1st. 1901. The effects of extreme heat and midsummer holidays are clearly discernible in lack of good orders and real absence of buyers. But these conditions are both natural and expected and with indications pointing clearly to a splendid fall and winter trade. merchants are consequently preparing for what the later days of August must bring. The tendency in fall dress goods is toward plain weaves, and on these the trade has been stirred into early activity by the announcement a few days ago that fine wool fabrics had advanced fully 10 per cent. Former indications pointed to this and it is now altogether probable that this advance will become gen-Velvets are claiming more ateral. tention as fall millinery will bring these goods prominently out in all the new shades. Remittances are inclined to be slow, but this is usual prior to August 4th, of which wholesalers have this season no fear.

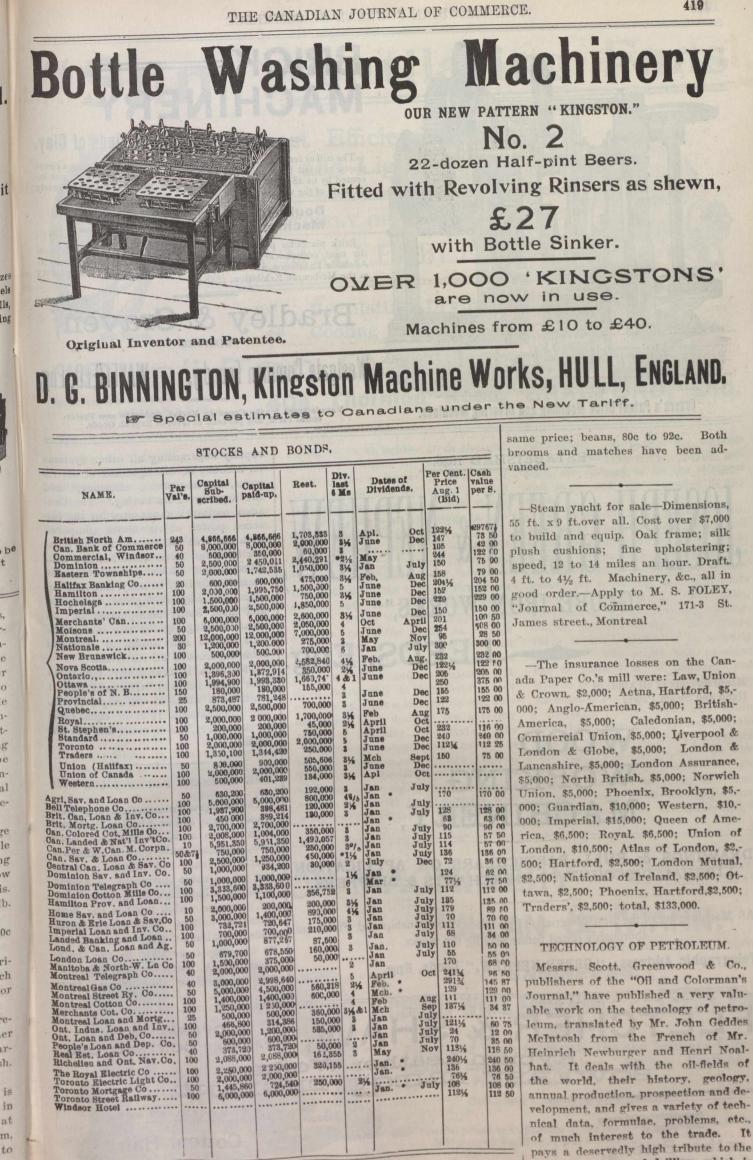
Butter.—Poorer quality of a large percentage of receipts is responsible for a falling off in interest among shippers. The cooler weather now prevailing, however, will remedy this. Best tubs, crocks, etc., bring 16½ c lb. Bulk creamery, 20c; prints, 21c.

Cheese.--Market quite firm at 10c for choicest.

Eggs.—Hot weather has been seriously affecting arrivals, much of which are a loss. 12½c is readily paid for guaranteed fresh stock.

Potatoes.—Old stock out. New receipts scarce and will likely go higher in price. The early crop was a partial failure. \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bush. is asked for choicest stock.

Groceries. — Trade, generally is quiet aside from a good movement in sugars. Best granulated sells at \$4.68; Maritime at 5c less; cream, \$4.58; bright coffee, \$4.53; medium to dark, \$4.03 to \$4.13; canned tomatoes, 75c to 85c doz.; peas, 70c to \$1.10; corn,



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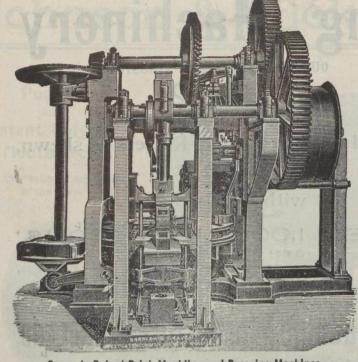
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\* Paying quarterly dividenda

Canadian system of drilling, which is



Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

<u>IOSEPH GREEN & NEPHEN</u>, "GLOBE IRON WORKS,"

Manufacturers of all kinds of Hand and Steam Power

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

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

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

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

### BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay.

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

### Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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

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

Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Preferential Tariff, 33% per cent. in favor of English Goods.

> rapidly superseding all other systems on account of the lightness of all its parts, its cheapness, efficiency, and the rapidity of its boring. The Canadian method compensates for the lessened power of its blows compared with the free fall system by the number of them. Thus while Fanck's drill gives fifteen blows per minute, the Canadian drill gives sixty. And it is besides the simplest, lightest, cheapest, and most easily manipulated of all steam drilling rigs. It was introduced into Galicia and Russia in 1855 and soon superseded all its rivals.

> The work is beautifully bound in blue cloth relieved with gold and it contains a number of maps, tables, and illustrations. It is of equal value to the expert, the investor and the scientist.

> THE GLASGOW PATENTS CO., LTD.

The Glasgow Patents Company, Ltd., whose works are at Kinning Park, and their offices at 23 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland, have been in existence nearly 20 years and handle a number of valuable products., Among these is Edmiston's "Feedwater" filter, a device which purifies the feedwater of boilers from grease, fatty acids, metallic oxides, sands, &c., and its efficiency is certified by the analysis of Mr. A. Norman Tate, F.I.C., F. C.S. It protects the furnaces from



SOWERBY BRIDGE, ENGLAND,

T'grams-"Fletcher & Shaw. Sowerby Bridge.

Manufacturers of every description of

Leather Belting, Laces, Picking Bands, Combing Leathers, &c. Telephone No.-0980, Haitfax,

Cotton, Hair and Link Belting, &c



buckling and collapsing through the deposit of greasy matter, protects the boilers from corrosion arising from copper and other injunous metallic deposits, protects the boilers from heavy scale by arresting the oxides, sands, and fibrous matter which go to form the scale. It is simple, effective, strong, and economical, and wherever used is admitted to pay for itself in a remarkably short period of time.

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They are also manufacturers of the "Daylight" automatic generator for making acetylene gas. The special features of this machine are its absolute safety to handle, its requiring no attention after it is once started, its economy in cost and working, and the fact that it makes pure, cool, clean gas. This generator may be used with or without a gas-holder. The advantage of a gas-holder is that the pressure is maintained at a regular figure. Naturally the gas is produced in larger volume when the carbide is first brought in contact with the water, but these generators work reguarly, sup-

plying 10 to 30 lights from the one generator without the use of a gasholder. Where, however, there is a large consumption liable to special calls, such as may arise from foggy weather, there is an advantage in providing a seperate gas-holder.

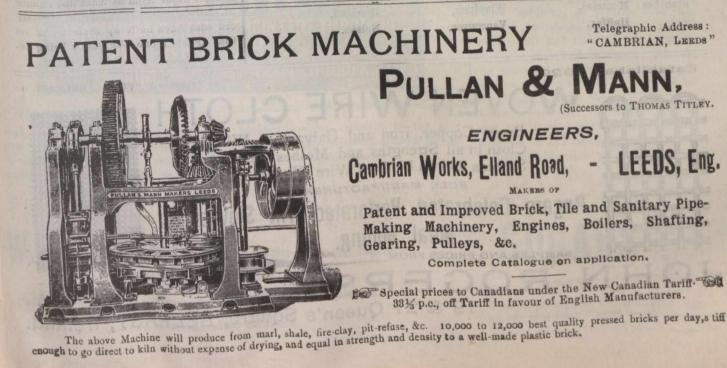
The company supply a variety of compositions for various purposes. The "Electroid" antifouling composition is used for the German Emperor's yachts, and for the largest liners afloat. There is the "Clutha" composition, for ships' holds, &c. This paint, which is supplied in red and stone color, unites all the advantages of an oil paint and an enamel. It dries thoroughly in four hours, does not rub off, has a smooth enamel surface, and has double the covering power of ordinary oil paints. The "Wellington" composition (green) is for the bottoms of wooden vessels. This paint is specially adapted for the bottoms of wooden and composite vessels, and dries in 30 minutes with a fine enamel surface. The company's

"Protection" oil paints are suitable for all kinds of work, marine and land, are elaimed to be the cheapest and best, and are supplied in any shade.

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The Enameline is a quick-drying enamel paint made up ready for use, and is for enamelling all kinds of inside The surface of the Enameline work. is impervious to damp and is unsurpassed for rendering walls and roofs thoroughly waterproof. For mills, warehouses, works, schools, lodginghouses, model-dwellings, &c., where there is much traffic, it is specially suitable. The stairs and passages can be painted in the morning and will be perfectly hard and dry in halfan-hour.

All these compositions and paints have long been used by some of the largest shipowners and builders on the Clyde and elsewhere. We have only briefly indicated a few of the leading points concerning the firm's products, and would strongly recommend readers who are interested in







sured of receiving the quality of vinegar they desired for pickling and other special purposes advertised the store in general, with the result that

W. &

competition was ignored in the fact that good goods could always be received when requested.

Prominent among manufacturers of





Vinegar Company.

wanting in the important position of

managing director of the Cambrian

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.-----



The premises of the Cambrian Vinegar Company-which began business in Leeds in 1864, as a branch of a Welsh Company, and entered upon the present works in 1875-cover about an acre of ground, and are well fitted and well adapted to their purpose; and the inspection recently made of them in company with Mr. Brodie, the resident partner, afforded interesting information. Fresh air is an essential to the production of good vinegar, therefore were these works established on the south-west quarter of Leeds, where, it is contended, the purest air of the borough is found;

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but an equally great essential is good water, and this is obtained from a deep well sunk on the premises. Malt and barley are the sole materials from which the company brew their vinegar; and having seen the rooms in which the sacks of grain are stored, are shown the first step in its conversion. This is taken by passing the grain down a hopper into a mill, in which it is ground into a coarse meal. The meal is then hoisted to an upper storey, whence it descends through another hopper into a huge "mashing" tun.

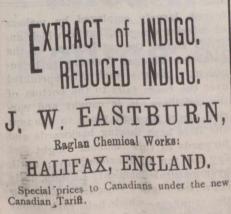
The tun has a false bottom of perforated iron plates, on to which the meal is shot. Boiling water is forced through these and is absorbed into the mass; fresh water being added from time to time. Crossing the top of the tun is a large revolving bar, attached to which is a series of iron rakes, with flanges something- like those of a paddle-wheel; and these toss and stir up the seething mass most effectually. When all the strength of the meal has been extracted, the liquid, now called "wort," is run off into a receptacle called the underback. From this it is pumped to a higher chamber into a "cooler," or long, broad, shallow, wooden bath, above which is fixed a



Considerably over 3,000 Cranes at work.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

MONTREAL	L WHOLESALE PRICES (	URRENT_THURSD	AY, AUGU	ST 1, 1901.	Wholesale
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	TABILIO OT THE GOOD	
Boots and Shees. Brogans or Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip " Buf " or Congress Split Boots Kip " Buf " or Congress Split Boots Kip " Buf " or Congress Split Boots Kip "	120       150       100       125       090       100         120       150       100       125       090       100         130       175       110       125       090       100         210       275       150       175       110       130         Womens.       Misses.       Childs.       Childs.       Childs.         075       80       050       070       0474       050         090       100       900       000       070       075         100       110       090       1000       070       075         100       110       090       100       070       075         100       110       090       100       070       075         125       160       125       090       100       100         200       250       150       175       100       126         225       300       200       225	Brooms. Union Jack No. 5, pl. light Rose 4 varn. hand heavy. Pansy 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " medium Thistle 4 " " stalned Shamrock A 4 " varn has " B 4 " stalned Daisy A 5 stgs varn handl " B 3 " stalned " Tulip No. 1 3 st. med It. " 2 3 " light Curling 4 " ord. Warehouse 4 heavy. E. 3 str. bamboo handle. Drugs & Chemicals Alose, Cape. Alum Potass Camphor. Ref Rings. " Refoz.ck. Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs Copperas, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 &$	Heavy Chemicals. Blae Vitriol. Brimstone	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article.  Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale	Glycerine	0 17 0 20	Large dry Gaspe per qut Salmon, bris Lab Salmon, (half bris) "Brit. Gol bris.	
Lobsters, ¼s to 1 lb         \$ c. \$ c.           Sardines, ¼         700 17 00           Canadian Sardines	Corn Beef 1-lb 1 50 1 65 5 12 0 00 "	<ul> <li>Trag.</li> <li>Insect Powder lb</li></ul>	$\begin{array}{c} & 0 & 25 & 0 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 22 & 0 & 30 \\ & & 5 & 00 & 5 & 50 \\ & & 1 & 75 & 1 & 85 \\ & & 1 & 150 & 2 & 00 \\ & & 1 & 66 & 1 & 80 \\ & & & 4 & 08 & 4 & 25 \\ & & 0 & 77 & 0 & 10 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & 0 & 80 & 0 & 3 & 40 \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 40 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0$	<ul> <li>Boneless Fint</li></ul>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
MALE	John M	ackinto	sh,	Ltd.,	TOFFEE MILLS."
		HALIFAX	, <b>E</b> NG	GLAND.	
F A Lah	Mackintos	sh's Extra	T	OFFI	EE
	Cream ==				
	Con to	HAS THE LA IN THE WO	RLD.		
RIVE	Special price to Agents wanted	Canadians und through Canada	er the la, apply	New Tariff at once to the	Makers
3	JO	HN MACH	CINT		
ISN'T IT DELICIOUS? Its Mackintosh Extra Cream T	"The Toffee "5 Mills."	Tudentsin je e	•		FAX
	large iron fan,	which, revolving ra		egrees. Having re temperature it de ermenting tuns bene	scends int



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> large from fail, when the temperature of idly, soon lowers the temperature of the liquid, the same end being assisted by the air that comes in through the wood-latticed apertures in the walls around. Before it can pass to the fermenting tuns, however, the temperature must be still further reduced, this is accomplished by running the liquid over a refrigerator formed of an upright screen of copper pipes, through which cold water passes. The liquid comes on to these pipes at a temperature of 130 degrees, but when it reaches the bottom it is only about

60 degrees. Having reached the right temperature it descends into the fermenting tuns beneath, each of which holds about four thousand gallons. Here the addition of yeastobtained from Burton-upon-Trent, produces fermentation which lasts for about a week. In making beer, brewers skim off the yeast at a certain stage of the fermentation, and save it for future use; but in making vinegar it is allowed to remain considerably longer—until, indeed, it falls to the bottom of the tuns; in other words, while the brewers arrest attentuation,

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
Farm Products.		Grain	\$ C. \$ C.	Molasses (Barbados)	\$ C. \$ C.	Warm I as IVI Class a Man	\$ c. \$ 0 0 05 0 0
08 7 08 8 PARTING CONTRACTOR	\$ C. \$ C	No. 1 Hard, Man. Lake & R.	0 89 0 91	do brls. & 1/8	0 28 0 29	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni,	U UD U U
UTTER; Choicest Cr	0 20 0 201	No. 2, " "	0 81 0 79	Evaporated Apples,	0 05 0 081	"Italian	0 05 0 0
estern do	0 101 0 90	No. 8. " "	O OT O TE	mashorerog Thhigh	0 00 0 003	IGANAH	0 10 0 1
Ald Lots.	0 00 0 00	Oats, ex store	0 301 0 40	Raisins:	State Stream street	100 TODOR 10	1 2 2 2 5 6
ownahing Daimy	0 00 0 00 1	Barley, No. 1, mid	0 00 0 000	Sultanas	0 09 0 12	Peel-Citron	0 14 0 1
OBLOTA	0 16 0 163	" No. 2. mid. ft	0 51 0 514	Loose Musc. Malaga		Orange	0 11 0 1
ood to choice	3 19 0 1K	Peas, afloat	0 791 0 80	Layers, London		Lemon	0 10 0 1
resh Rolls	0 00 0 00	Rye.	0 574 0 58	Con. Cluster			0 10 0 1
Charles and a second second	0 00 0 00	Buckwheat, afloat	0 56 0 00	Extra Dessert		Chocolate	140,000
HEESE:	网络尼州巴西门东西			Royal Bucking'm	0 00 3 75	Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x 1/4 lb	0 84 0 8
inest, col'd,	0 094 0 10	Groceries.		Valencia "	0 05 0 06	do Chamois do do	0 48 0 4
BBIGT D	0 001 0 000	GIOCOTIOS.		16 Selected 16	0 06 0 061	do Pink do do	0 50 0 5
nferior	0 00 0 00 0	Tea, (HfChest & Cad.)	perportant (	46 Layers 46	0 061 0 07	do Blue do do	0 58 0 6
		Japan, com. to med., D		Currants, Provincials	0 00 0 00 0	Tilp. Van. Green do do	0 50 0 8
ees : Strictly new	0 18 0 14	good med. to fine		Filiatras **	0 09 0 10	do do Lilac do do	0 58 0
and lea	0 111 0 10	" choicest		Patras	0 12 0 13	uo do Bronze do do	0 65 0
Ri. I.	0 00 0 00	fancy	0 26 0 36	Vostizzas.	0 121 0 131	do do White do do	0 78 0
DIG Storage	0 00 0 00 0	66 dust	0.05 0.00	Prunes, Cal.	0 051 0 091	Unsweet'd blue prem do	0 38 0
0. 2		Y. Hyson, com. to good	0 13 0 20	do French "	0 04 0 05	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	
ops: N. Y. State, per D.	0 14 0 15	" fine to finest, Ib	0 80 0 45	Figs in bags	0 031 0 00	Starch:	And And
cine Coast, "	0 14 0 14	Gunpowder, Moyune "	0 22 0 25	" new layers	0 08 0 13	Can. Laundry	0 043 0
inadian	0 124 0 19	" good "	0 25 0 35	Dates	0 031 0 05	Silver Gloss	0 00 0
milah	0 28 0 35	Pingsuey med to good. "	0 124 0 16	Sh. Almonds, bxs "	0 32 0 40	Benson's Prep. Corn	0 00 0
dittab Columbia	0 30 0 00	" fine to finest "	0 19 0 23	S. S. Tarragona	0 11 0 12	" Sat. Chr. label	0 073 0
ore: N. I. State, per m. acific Coast, " armadian " erman " nglieh " ritish Columbia " oe PRODUCTS:	0 18 0 26	Oolong "	0 28 0 42	Walnuts	0 00 0 081	Can. Pure Corn	0 00 0
		Congou, common "	0 (0 0 16	" Grenoble "	0 11 0 12	No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb	0 053 0 0
acon, smoked, per b	0 14 0 15	" good common. "	0 17 0 20	Filberts "	0 10 0 11		12.5.1.5
lams, city cured, " ork Ca. s.c. per bbl	0 134 0 144	" med. to good "	0 22 0 271	Bulk mixed Candy, per lb.	0 051 0 08	Vinegar : less 10 p.c. dis.	0.00.00
do mess	0 00 19 00	" fine to finest "	0 32 0 35	Baking Soda, 112 lb. keg	0 00 1 70	Imp Trip	0 33 0 0
ressed Hogs, light	18 00 18 50	Indian it	0 15 0 28	Spices: Cassiamats	0 12 0 15	Cote D'or	0 28 0
heavy	9 00 10 00	Darjeelings	0 35 0 45	Macechests	0 90 1 20	Crystal Pickling	0 23 0 0
ard, per ib Can pure	9 00 9 20	Ceylon "	0 15 0 35	Cloves	C 15 0 16	W. W. XXX	0 25 0 0
" Com. Refined	0 071 0 08	Coffess, Mocha (green)-	0 25 0 26	TATTER D'	0 35 1 00	W. W. XX	0 20 0 0
	0 012 0 00	Java	0 22 0 25	Jamaica ginger, bl "	0 08 0 15	W. W. X	0 17 0 0
BDS:		Maracaibo "	0 17 0 18	African ii iii	0 07 0 14 0 08 0 10	Pure Malt	0 17 0
over, red, per lb	0 12 0 14	Jamaica	0 17 0 18	African " pa "	0 08 0 10 0 12	Cider X	
" alsike mothy, (Can'n) per bsh.	0 12 0 15	K10	0 11 0 15	Pimento	0 17 0 19	AAA	0.01 00
Western	3 00 3 40	Plantation Ceylon "	0 27 0 29	Pepper, Black " White	0 25 0 27	Gogar & Dogt Tanndan	0 05 0 0
lax 56 lbs	2 00 3 00		0 06 0 11	White	0 72 0 75	Soap: Best Laundry	0 024 0
all Rye	0 80 0 85	Canadian do "	0 00 0 06	Mustard, 4 lb # jar, Eng	0 23 0 251	Common	0 0.05 0 0
illet	0 98 1 00	Statute 25 and 10 and a street	Sala Data	110	0 00 3 00	Matches: Telegraph	3 80 4 (
ungarian	0 96 1 00	Sugars : Factory.	0 00 4 50	Rice, C.C standard B	0 00 3 10	"Telephone	
DRIES :-	0 00 0 00	Ex Granulated, bris	0 00 4 00	" Patna 1 100 lb.		" Tiger	3 70 3
tatoes, (old) per bag	0 49 0 50	German gran'd		<sup>66</sup> Burmah <sup>66</sup>	4 00 4 10	" Parlor, 200's	0 00 1
oney, White Clov., Comb.	0 191 0 191	Ex Ground, in bris		" Crystal Japan "	5 00 5 10	Diamond Jubilee	
" Extracted	0 081 0 10	" " in bxs		" Carolina # 100 b	6 60 7 60	Diamond o doneo	00001
BOSWAX	0 25 1 30	Powdered, in bris		The The Low Lot 10 lbs	0 00 0 00	Washboards:	
ANS: prime	1 40 1 50		0 00 5 05	Pearl " per lb Tapioca, Pearl "'	0 03 0 05	Royal Lily	0 (0 0 0
o. Best hand-picked	0.00 0.00		0 00 5 05	Maniana Poarl	0 00 0 044	do Rose	
igar Maple	0.09 0.10	" half brls " 100-lb bxs	0 00 5 15	flake	0 00 0 05	Globe	0 00 0 0
rup Maple, tins	0 65 0 70	44 44 50-1b bxs	0 00 5 05	Gelatine, 1 qt pk "	1 10 0 00	Improved Globe	
wood, lb	0 00 0 10		CTC 000	Gelatine, 1 gt pk	1 75 0 00	111p10/01 01000	0 00 00



vinegar makers carry it as far as possible. When it has reached this stage, the liquid-which is now termed "wash"-is pumped into a large apartment containing some seven or eight immense vats, capable of accommodating from 20,000 to 30,000 gallons each. In these vats the wash is allowed to settle as long as possible, the length of its stay having an important bearing on its quality. We next come to the acidifying rooms, where the process of acetous fermentation takes place. Here are a number of further large tuns called acidifiers, and to these the wash is pumped, from the

settling vats. Inside the head of each is a turbine. This reovlves, and as the wash passes into it, and along the arms, the latter distribute it over a mass of birch twigs, with which the upper half of each acidifier is filled. The reason of this is that acidification is effected by the combination of alcohol with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the great exposure obtained by the large surface of twigs, through which the air passes freely. is necessary to secure complete oxydation. In the old processes, acidification was helped by inter-mixing sulphuric acid-a practice still, it is

feared, largely employed by makers of inferior vinegars, but of which analysis shows the productions of the Cambrian Vinegar Company to be innocent. As the wash thus sprinkled over the twigs falls to the bottom of the acidifiers, it is caught and carried again through pipes to the top; and it is kept flowing backwards and forwards in this manner night and day for ten to fourteen days; until, by a natural chemical process, it is converted into vinegar. Entering the acidifiers-which hold each about 7,000 gallons-at first as an alcoholic solution of about the strength of

### FAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT\_THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901

Name of Article.         Whelesale.         Name of Article.           Mardow area.         6         5         5         6         0
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strong ale, the liquid emerges as vinegar, strong enough, we are told, to pickle "anything from an onion to an elephant!" This by no means concludes the process of manufacture, however. The liquid is now at a high temperature, so it is run into a simple but effective refrigerator, designed by Mr. Brodie, and formed of a series of shelves, each perforated, so that in passing through the top to the

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bottom one, about 20 degrees of heat is extracted from the liquid. It is then conveyed into clearing or "fining" vats of great size, containing beech shavings, frequent passage through which assists in the clarifying process, and leaves the vinegar clear and bright. All that now remains is to run off the liquid into the gigantic storing vats situated on the ground floor, and which receive five different qualities of vinegar. Incidentally it should be mentioned that the true natural colour of vinegar is about the shade of pale sherry; but the public have an idea that vinegar is only good and strong when of a dark brownish colour, and it has to be coloured accordingly in order to meet this prejudice. The works have a productive capacity of 18,000 to 20,000 gallons weekly, and the vinegar produced is



Card Clothing of all Kinds.

CHROME and Oak Tanned Picking Bands....

Single "Cemented" Belting, Double Belting. Rubbing Leathers.

Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes.

Edward Fairburn & Sons, Ca Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

Caldervale Mills, BRIGHOUSE, Eng.

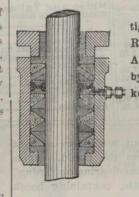
### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholes
Class. Onited inches,00 to 25 do 25 to 40 do 41 to 50 do 51 to 50	<b>\$ c. \$ c</b> 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 20 0 00 4 70 0 00 4 95	Salt-Continued. Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Spl Cheese Salt p bag 2010 Turk's Island per bush	0 45 0 50	Capstan Cigarettes, 10s. 50s. Gold Flake, 10s. 50s Three Castles, 10s. 50s Gold Tip, 50s, 100s Gerth's Smoking, per lb	0 15 0 75 0 20 1 00 1 25 2 50	Ports- Tarragona Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherries-Pen artin' Wisdom & Warter's Sher-	2 00 5
Paints, &c Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs. do No. 1 do No. 3 do No. 3 do No. 4 White Lead dry Bed Lead.	0 00 5 87 <del>1</del> 0 00 5 50 0 06 5 12 <u>1</u> 0 00 4 75 5 50 5 <b>75</b>	<b>Tebacco</b> Cut Smoking. No. 1 Black Chewing, cads No. 2 do Old Chum, in pkg., 10s and 12s Old Chum, in tins, lbs. and ½5		Weel. Canadian Washed North West Unwashed Pulled, combing do super do super	0 14 0 15 0 08 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	riesper gal Clarets	4 00 25
Venetian Red Eng'h Yei. Ochre, French do Gilders do Paris, do English Cement, cask Rabrian do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Old Chum, 1-6 tins Puritan, in pkgs, 1-11s. do ½ lb. tins. do 1 lb tins. Out Cavendish, in pkg., 1-10t Durham, in bags, 1-12s and 1-6s.	0 00 0 95 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 85 0 00 0 83 0 00 0 80	do extra B. A. Scoured Natal Cape, greasy Chilian Australian greasy	0 25 0 85 0 16 0 16 0 13 0 13 0 12 0 13	Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co G. H. Mumm. Perrier. Jouet & Co Brandies-Hennessygal.	28 00 30 28 00 30 7 00 8
American do American do Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay Rosin Jus: Domestic Broken Sheet	2 30 2 50 2 25 2 50 16 00 22 00 1 50 1 75 2 75 4 50 0 13 0 15	Durham, 1 lb. drums. Ritchie's Navy Cut, 1-5 tins do Smoking Mixture ¼ tins. Ritchie's Smoking Mixture 1-10s Unique, 1-15 pkgs.	0 00 1 00 0 00 1 06 0 00 0 95 0 00 0 90 0 00 0 66	Building Paper. Tarred felt, per 100 lbs 2 ply, Ready R'fg., rell 8 Wines, Liquors, & C	· 0 80 0 00 · 1 05 0 00	1 Star cases Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Scotch extra spec. Spl. Liqueur Extra spl. Liqueur	9 25 9 12 25 12
French Casks do brls American White, brls Goiden Ochre Brunswick Green French Imperial Green	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 74 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 16 \end{array}$	do in pkgs., 1 lb do in pkgs., ½ lb O.K. Mixture, in pks., 15s. Plug Tobacsos- Ritchie's Derby Smoking Solace, 3s, 8s and 16s Ritchie's Old Virginia Smok	. 0 00 0 61 . 0 00 0 60 . 0 00 0 61 . 0 00 0 61	Als-Buglish	2     50     2     55       1     621     1     671       8     2     40     2     45       1     571     1     621	do violet do hhds	0 00 2
Genuine Quicksilver No.1 Furnit's Varn'h, pr.g a do do Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1 do Pure	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 90 \ 0 \ 95 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 65 \ 0 \ 70 \\ 0 \ 75 \ 1 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 75 \ 1 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 75 \\ 0 \ 60 \ 0 \ 75 \\ 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 75 \\ 1 \ 70 \ 1 \ 80 \\ 1 \ 90 \ 2 \ 00 \end{array}$	ing Twist, 3%5 Old Virginia Solace, 3%5 Ritchie's Old Chum Chewin, Solace, Thick and Thin 9s (6 lb, cads) Standard, 9 1-3s, 6 lb. cade, do Thin, 9s WD & H O Wills	. 0 00 0 70 g , 0 00 0 67 . 0 00 0 67	Spirits Canadian-per gal Alcohol	4 50 4 60 4 15 4 25 2 20 2 30 3 60 0 00 8 00 8 50 6 00 6 50	Geo Roe & Co. 1 star, qta do do 3 stars, qta John Jamieson & Co Angostura Bitters, per case of 2 doz Banagher Irish Whisky,qta	9 50 11 9 50 11 14 50 18 9 75 10 4 00 4
white do Putty Bulk 100 lb. brl Parisgreen in drum 1 lb pk Salt. Liverpool per bsg. Canadian, In small bags. Canadian, Quarters do Quarters do Quarters	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 2 & 00 \\ 18 \\ 0 & 18 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 1 & 25 \end{array}$	W. D. & H. O. Wills. (E. A. Gerth, agent.) Westward Ho, ½ lb. tins Meridian (Cavendish ½ lb. Traveller. Three Castles Bristol Birds Eye. Capstan Navy Cut	0         00         0         75           0         00         0         50           0         00         50           0         00         50           0         00         50	Canadian Wines Golden Diana, qts Fine Old Port " Niagara " Burgundy " Claret "	cases gal.	Watson'sOldIrish,qis,prod do do pts per cs.	6 75

distributed principally within a radius of about seventy miles from Leeds. Altogether their works seem admirably conducted, and the freedom of the vinegar from metallic impurities and adulteration of every kind has been testified to by Mr. N. Bradley, formerly an analyst in a Government office, after careful analysis, and by numerous others, private and official. Write for catalogue and special terms to Canadians under new tariff.

#### JOSEPH BOOTH AND BROTHERS.

Messrs. Joseph Booth and Bros., manufacturers of cranes and lifting machines of the Union Foundry and Iron Works, Rodley, Leeds, England, are desirous of introducing into the Canadian market the many styles of lifting machinery in which they are specialists. They are makers of cranes of all sorts, whether travelling, electric, overhead, wharf, forge and foundry, quarry, derrick, or warehouse cranes as well as of winches, hoists, boilers and engines, and steel works plant and machinery of all kinds. They are also makers of the Manchester electric motor, which has shown ex-This motor can be cellent results. used equally well as a generator or It has been very largely dvnamo. employed for various power purposes, amongst others, for cranes, hoists, pumps, fans, and various tools machines in engineering workshops or other establishments where power is required at some distance from the The motors are wound main source. either as shunt or series machines, according to the nature of the work required.



THE ....

ADVANTAGES :- Cheapness. Durability. An Absolute tight Gland. Friction reduced to a Minimum. Will last for years. Results guaranteed. No Steel Springs to lose elasticity or break. Any slight leakage allowed for lubrication is returned to condenser by the drain cock. No alteration is required to Stuffing Box. Rods the back the solver.

### ADAPTED FOR WATER AND STEAM.

Used at the Sunderland Electric Lighting Station, South Shields Electric Lighting Station, and others with unqualified success.

All Orders will recieve Prompt Attention.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



Telegraphic Address: "MICA, SOUTH SHIELDS."

SOUTH SHIELDS, England.

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Manufacturers of every description of AIR CANS, AIR FEEDERS for all purposes, in Seamless Steel, Copper, Brass, largest makers in the U.K. Shippers to all parts of the world. Sole Contractors for PATENT SFEEL OIL CAN to the Admiralty, from 1893 to 1902 inclusive. Over 100,000 Steel Air Feeders and Lamps, supplied to this dept. alone. Special terms to Canadian Buyers.

Telegraphic Address: "ALEXSON, LEEDS."

Brick, Tile and General Clay Working Machi-

nery=

Herbert Alexander & Go.

LIMITED.

Queen's Engineering Works

Patent Combined Stiff Plastic Brickmaking and Pressing Machine

The firm also manufacture stone and marble saw frames for cutting building stone, etc. They are worked by spear rods from the main shafting by cranks. The pillars are of cast iron planed on their wearing surfaces, and firmly secured to the foundations and roof principals. The frames are also of cast-iron, and connected together by massive cross bars, and provision made for receiving the spear rod and adjusting box, &c. The frames swing in radius rods connected at top, with a slide which works down the pillar; and each end has adjustable brass bearings. The loose heads are of wrought iron and adustable and secured to frames by extra strong bolts. The feeding motion is worked by bevil and worm gearing, and arrangement is made to lift the frame up by power. Each frame is fitted with water box, dogs and cot-The firm also draw attention ters. to their patent boiler, which for economical and effective generating of steam, cannot be surpassed. The boilers are made of steel (best boiler quality), A large tube is fixed diag-

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onally in fire box, the flame, after leaving fire-box, enters into a outer chamber, which is lined with firebrick, and makes three revolutions round shell of boiler before entering chimney, thereby utilizing all the heat, and economising fuel. In order to clean the flue chambers, there are small circular doors to admit a brush for this purpose. The boilers are made in the best possible way; the vertical seams are all double riveted. Manhole is strengthened by wrought-iron ring, riveted round the edge, and ample mudholes are provided for cleansing. Every boiler is tested by hydraulic pressure to 160 lbs. per square inch, and by steam pressure to 80 lbs. per square inch before leaving the works.

### T. RICHARDSON & SONS, LTD.

Messrs. T. Richardson & Sons, Limited, of Hartlepool, England, are manufacturers of the celebrated "Lockfast" iron propeller shafts for steamships. There is a consensus of opinion

amongst marine engineers that iron is an eminently suitable material for propeller shafts, but unfortunately it is frequently associated with the dangerous belief that the stereotyped expression of "best selected scrap iron," implies a material above suspicion. The difficulty in obtaining scrap iron is steadily increasing; the consignments usually consisting of a miscellaneous collection of every conceivable quality, in varying stages of corrosion. This has to be picked over, the serviceable pieces being selected and cleaned for the manufacture of forgings. These pieces are formed into a pile and welded into a slab, the slabs being reheated, and welded together to form the forging. The great danger lies in the presence of steel, which it is practically impossible to entirely eliminate, as only the closest examination can detect the difference between the two materials, and it is an undeniable fact that the presence of scrap steel amongst the scrap iron has been responsible for a great many failures of propeller shafts. To avoid this the Messrs. Richardson have in-

Water Lane,

LEEDS, Eng.



Shipping Ports :- GLASGOW, GREENOCK, LEITH, GRANGEMOUTH,



resulting water of condensation. Each

of these tubes is closed at its free end.

and terminates at its other end in a

cap mounted on a hollow plug, so

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

Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.

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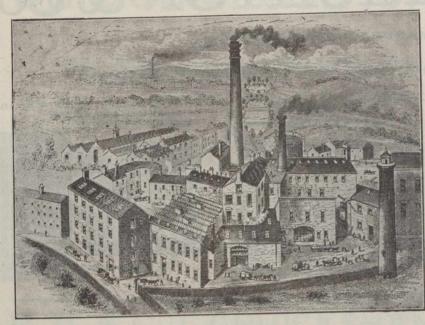
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Milling Machines



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



Spiral Springs

los. Steel & Sons

MAKERS OF

For all Classes of Machinery & Engineering Work.

near BINGLEY, Yorkshire, Eng. Yorks, Harden Spring Telegraphic Address, "STEEL, BINGLEY."

Special terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff 🐨

ed in 1820 and is recognized as one of the representative engineering firms of Great Britain. He makes a number of specialties that are appreciat-Among these are ed by the trade. his self-contained "Economical" steam engine suitable to pressure up to 80 los., to the square inch, his improved disk crank horizontal steam engine for steam pressure up to 100 lbs., his improved horizontal steam engine for the same pressure, his tandem horizontal compound engine with horizontal condenser, his horizontal sideby-side compound slide valve steam engine, and his horizontal coupled compound engine. For those who prefer the Corliss principle he manufactures a horizontal high-pressure Corliss and a horizontal tandem compound condensing Corliss engine that is a triumph of engineering art. All engines are suitably packed and delivered free on board at Hull, Liverpool, London, or equal distances.

In ordering and inquiring prices for engines our readers should kindly give the fullest information possible in regard to the size wanted, boiler pressure, available speed, and what the engine is to be used for. This will enable the firm to offer the engine most suitable to requirements and will save considerable correspondence, besides enabling them to quote at once.

All horse powers given are those at which the engines will give the best result when working at the speeds and pressures stated. All engines will give much higher powers than those stated, at same speed and pressure, if desired, but they would not work quite so cheaply. A proportionate increase in power could be obtained by increasing the revolutions per minute. Photos or drawings will be gladly sent for inspection, and return, of any type of engine. Mr. Brearley is always willing to quote



14 HIGH BRIDGE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.



# South St. Roque's Works, DUNDEE,

### SACK PRINTING MACHINES, THE FINEST FOR JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tarliff.

for an engine to meet requirements, although it may not necessarily be in this catalogue. The workmanship and material of all engines may be relied on as being of the best of their respective kinds. These engines are largely used for all classes of work, including electric lighting, and give the greatest satisfaction to purchasers in all parts of the world.

### PAUL DRACUP & CO.

Messrs. Paul Dracup & Co., of the West End Mills, Richmond Road, Bradford, Eng., are manufacturers of double and single lift jacquards, harness tiers-up, and of improved stamping, repeating, and piano machines for card cutting for use in textile mills. They have made a careful study of these machines, and have introduced into them all the latest and most modern improvements and inventions. They are anxious to cultivate Canadian trade and, as they can offer special inducements under the new tariff, our textile manufacturers and managers cannot do better than write to them for their catalogues, which contain most elaborate and artistic drawings of the various styles of machinery and equipment manufactured by the firm. In these days of rapid evolution no textile mill, whether it work on cotton, silk, or wool, can afford to be behind the times in

its equipment. It must keep abreast of the march of invention. And in no other way can its management keep itself more thoroughly posted on all that is novel and economical in the way of new appliances than by corresponding with a firm like Messrs. Paul Dracup & Co., who, from their position in the trade, are constantly in touch with everything that is latest and best in the textile machinery industry.

### SLOAN AND DAVIDSON.

The attention of architects, contractors, builders and railway engineers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Sloan and Davidson, architectural, sanitary and general ironfounders which appears in this issue. The premises of this firm are the Carrick Foundry, 175 Kirkstall Road, Leeds, Eng., where architects' designs are carefully worked out. Their own specialties are rain water pipes and gutters, soil pipes and fittings, desk and seat standards for halls, seats, gardens, &c., palisading and gates, terminals and crestings, lamp pillars and brackets, verandahs and balconies, spiral and straight stairs, stair balusters and newels, ornamental panels and gratings, floor and ventilating gratings, columns, brackets, and spandrils, windows and rooflights, and stable fittings. In addition they manufacture

covered ways, pavement lights, artistic iron band stands and park shelters, Coverings in glass and iron for station platforms are among their leading specialties.

The firm have issued a most artistic catalogue of fifty pages, profusely illustrated, of iron work manufactured at their foundries which no Canadian architect, contractor, or builder should be without. It is filled with halftones showing types of the work they are turning out for public institutions and private dwellings and will well repay careful study. It will be sent on application to Canadian business and professional men interested in architectural and sanitary metal work. And, in view of the preferential tariff, the firm hope to be able to quote prices that will build up for them a satisfactory volume of trade with this Dominion.

### THE WIGHAM SCINTILLATING LIGHT.

Mr. John R. Wigham, of No. 35 Capel street, Dublin, Ireland, is the inventor of a new scintillating system of gas illumination for light houses which is well worth the attention of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as well as of the Harbor Boards of our larger ocean ports, because it combines the great power of the revolving light with the continuous visj-



Contractors to His Majesty's and Foreign Governments and English Railways, the Secretary of State for India, The Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, South Indian Railway, East Indian Rail-way, Madras Railway, Bengal Dooars Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway, Central Argentine Railway, Argentine Great Western Railway, Argentine North-Western Railway, Midland Uruguay Railway Great Eastern oi Uruguay Railway, Mexican Southe<sup>r</sup>n Railway, Peruvian Railway, Recife and San Fran-elsco Pernambuco Railway, Western Railway of Havana, Tehuhontepec Railway, Alcoy Gandia Railway, Algeciras and Gibraltar Railway, Cordova and North Western Railway, Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Imperial Chinese Railways, Imperial Japanese Railways, Nippon Railway of Japan.

COLECCUL

Patentees and Makers of

> 'The Teesdale' Patent Pulley Block.

PUTNEY BRIDGE, OVER THE RIVER THAMES, LONDON.

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

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

MANUFAOTURERS OF

# **Blast Furnace Iron & Steel Works Plants**

MILLS' PATENT WATER-SEALED VALVES, CAST-IRON BOWL SLEEPERS, RAILWAY and TRAMWAY CHAIRS.

## Cast-Iron Tanks, Girders, Columns, and every Description of Heavy Castings,

bility of the fixed light. Sailors always desire the great power which the revolving light gives, but for the purpose of taking bearings, etc., they like a light that never leaves the eye.

Patentees and Makers of

Moore's

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Block.

In Mr. Wigham's invention the source of light consists of a ringsome 13 inches in diameterof 16 large incandescent gas lights, with one or more similar burners in the centre of the ring, the naked mantles attaining their full brilliancy without any chimney draught. Round this burner annular lenses of large size are caused to revolve at a rate of one complete revolution in four seconds. Thus the interval between the flashes is so short at this high speed of rotation that the light is never extinguished and resembles a bright scintillating This striking characteristic of star.

the light is no doubt in part due to the large diameter of the ring of burners, which forms the source of light, whereby a certain divergence of rays uniform in all azimuths is produced by each annular lens. The rapid rotation of the lenses blends these divergent rays into a continuous beam, with superposed scintillations caused by the more powerful parallel rays from the lenses. The effect produced on the eye is a series of shocks, that at once arrests attention, and closely resembles the effect produced on the ear by a series of rapid musical "beats." By a proper arrangement of the lenses, or by an automatic raising or lowering of the light, "group flashing" is rendered easy, and thus the name of the lighthouse may be indicated in the Morse code.

#### INGOT MOULDS.

### "UP AGAINST IT."

All sorts of luck in this world. While on the train last week, says a writer in Hides and Leather, I got talking with a prosperous business man who surprised me by his recital of experiences of misfortune. To use his own words, he had been "up against it," but had won out.

The sentence was odd but fitting. "Up against it."

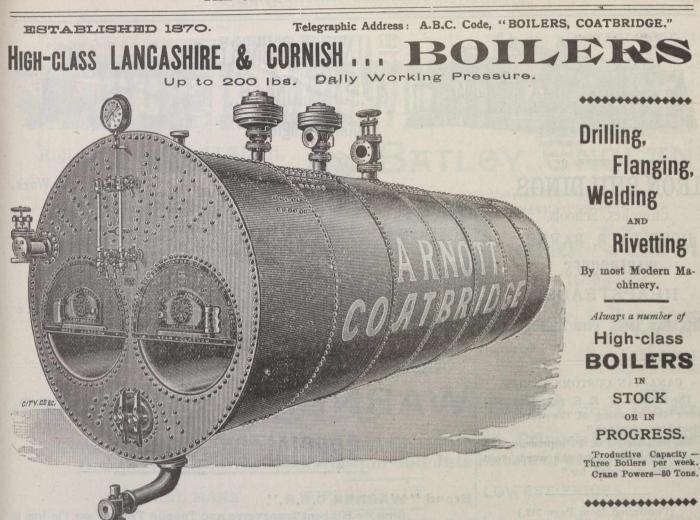
I fell to thinking and began recalling the ups and downs in the careers of business friends.

One merchant whom I knew in Wisconsin was burnt out. Being only lightly insured he realized that he was distinctly up against it as far as

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### Contractors to Her Majesty's Government. WILLIAM ARNOTT & CO., Boiler Works, COATBRIDGE, near GLASGOW, Scotland.

the future was concerned.

Without losing time, however, he at once took vigorous steps to begin again. His very enthusiasm was contagious and the credit asked for was given, as he was much in earnest. And he not only won back his losses but did better than ever before.

Circumstances were not too much for him. It was he who was too much for circumstances.

Another man in Ohio, however, was up against it in a different way, but instead of plucking up courage he backed down and stayed down.

Nothing new for people to be up against it. Merchants and manufacturers, large and small, know that the business current will not always be in their favor. Fat years and lean years, Successes and failures. The great point is never to lose heart or courage. In Lancashire, England, when men become intoxicated with good fortune the people say "they can't carry corn."

A man may be called into the private office and discharged without notice. A batch of shoes, or leather may prove, when finished, to be faulty and not worth half what they cost to make. Payment of a note for money, badly needed, may be postponed or refused. Cash overdue may be kept back until the creditor is forced into bankruptcy. A sickness may paralyze the efforts of those who, if well, would

have no difficulty in gathering wealth.

All this means being up against it. The chapters of life thus mentioned are not new. No one of any experience, however, expects fair sailing all the time. Among pleasant summer days will be sprinkled days of blistering heat, and bright and snappy winter months often contain periods of intense severity.

We can be up against it in many ways but we need not stay there. Many people cross bridges before they come to them; and, in their minds, are up against all kinds of things all the time.

Live careful lives; eat moderately; sleep sufficiently; don't overwork; do your duty to your neighbor and cultivate mental poise and you will be in training all the time for being, against it or away from it, with equal indifference.

Be prepared for emergencies. Don't mortgage your future because it is beginning to shine. Don't take too much for granted. Better keep an idle balance in the bank for possible financial breakdowns rather than scatter your interests and be thus defenceless for the storms which often come from skies that seem clear.

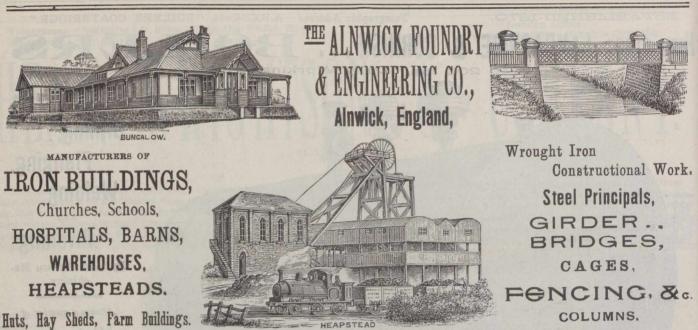
If you have not read "Self Help" by Smiles, do so by all means. It is a book full of examples of men who were up against it. It shows what may be done by refusing to recognize possible defeat or to admit discouragement.

The world respects a fighter. After all, it is not such a very great hardship if men have to pick smaller houses for home and business than what they were used to. Things are not so bad but that they might have been worse. As gold is tried by fire so are men and women tried by defeat.

The markets do not always come our way and for that reason it is unwise to stake too much on the turn of quotations. Better be sure than sorry. The man who lacks care and caution in his efforts is liable to find himself adrift in rough seas. In other words, he is up against it.

The wise old birds in the business world have all been up against it in one way or other in their day, but they learn from experience and in their youth were probably stiff fighters who absolutely refused to consider themselves beaten, and who smiled with grim determination in the face of apparently inevitable repulse.

We are what we make ourselves and there are very few who escape the pricks. There are methods of self-protection and it should cheer and stimulate us to find that if a storm breaks that we have been able by forethought to sit back complacently and discourse on the philosophy of being up against it.



Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff

#### CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The initials N. E. S. represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."

The initials N. O. P. represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided for."

(Continued from Page 342.)

Clipping Machines, portable, see Machines; Clippers, toilet and horse, 30 p.c.; Clock Keys, 25 p.c.; Clocks, see Settlers' Effects; Clocks, 25 p.c.; Clock movements, 25 p.c.; Clock springs, steel for, see Corset steel in Steel; Cloaks, ladies' waterproof of india rubber surfaced, 35 p.c.; Cloaks of fur, 30 p.c.; Cloaks, N.E.S., see Clothing; Cloth Lines, see Wire Rope in Wire; Clothes Wringers for domestic use, and parts thereof, 35 p.c;. Cloth. altar cloth, dutiable as church vestments, 20 p.c.; Cloth. coated or flocked. &c.; see item Oil Cloth; Cloth Lasting Mohair. or other cloth, for buttons, see Lasting, etc.; Cloth. tracing cloth. 25 n. c.; Cloth, Tape, rubber coated, etc., see Tape; Cloth, bookbinders' cloth. free; Cloth, Art Book, Yankee Vel-

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

### Brand "WARNER C.B.R."

Gives the Highest Transverse and Tensile Tests of any Pig Iron in the market. Suitable for Steam and Hydraulic **Cylinders**, **Chilled Rolls**, and all High Class Engineering Castings, also for Best Puddled Bars.

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

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

### Brand "ANCLO-SWEDISH C.P." (in slabs)

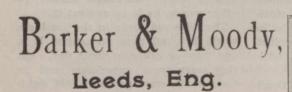
This is one of the Purest Irons in the market, and is suitable for mixing with other Irons to improve quality of Castings. It is also suitable for Steel Making.

### PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

England.

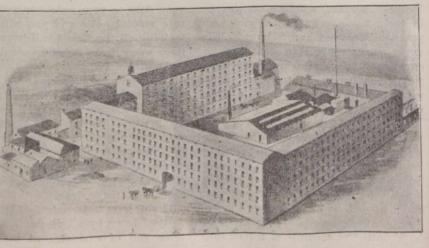
lum Book Cloth, same as Bookbinders' Cloth, free; Cloth, Tennis Cloth, Cotton, colored, 35 p.c.; Cloth, jute cloth, uncoloured and not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered, 10 p.c.; Cloth, jute for, see Jute; Cloth, jute cloth, N.E.S., 25 p.c.; Cloth, jute cloth,, as taken from the loom, &c., see Jute, &c.; Cloths, Wool, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Cloths, not rubbered or made of waterproof, whether of wool, cotton, unions, silk or



Manufacturers

FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, SHIRTINGS, and GARMENTS,

For Canadians under the New Preferential



Perseverance Mills, Leeds, Eng.



CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

WORKS : TEL. ADDRESS: FARINA, DUNDEE Commercial Court.

ing, donation of, for charitable purposes, free; Clothing, shirts, 35 p.c.; Clothing, fur coats, cloaks, etc.; 30 p.c.; Clothing, imported by and for use of the army and navy, see "Articles" for army and navy; Clothing, military, see Articles imported by Dominion Government; Clout Nails, wrought iron and pressed, see item Nails; Clover seed, see Seeds; Clover Tops, when imported for medicinal purposes only, free; Coach or lag screws, see Screws; Coal, anthracite, free; Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, per ton of 2,000 lbs., 53 cents; Coal, N.E.S., 53 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Coal dust, anthra-cite, free; Coal, bituminous slack coal, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, subject to regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, 20 p.c., but not to exceed 13 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Coal oil and kerosene, distilled, purified, 5 cents per I.G.; Coal oil, or other oil fixtures and metal parts thereof, 30 p.c.; Coal and pine pitch and coal and pine tar, in packages of not less than 15 gallons, free; Coal and pine pitch and coal and pine tar, other, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Coal tar dyes, see Aniline Dyes, &c.; Coalitine, 25 p.c.; Coatings, wool, 35 p.c.; Coats, fur, 30 p.c.; Coats, other, see Clothing; Cobs, corn, 20 p.c.; Cobalt, ore of, free; Cobalt, oxides of, free; Cocaboral wood, see Wood; Cocks and valves to pay according to material; Cochineal, free; Cocoa and cocoa butter, 4 cents per lb.; Cocoa cola, (an article used with soda water as a flavoring for summer drinks and containing not more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits), 60 cents per gal.; Cocoa matting and mats, 25 p.c.; Cocoanuts, imported from place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port, 50 cents per 100; Cocoanuts, N.E.S., \$1.00 per 100; Cocoa shells and nibs, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, N.E.S., 20 p. c.; Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, cocoa and cocoa butter, N.O.P., 4 cents per lb.; Cocoanut, dessicated, sweetened, or not, 5 cents per lb.; Cocoanut oil, in its natural state, free; Cocoanut oil, N.E.S., see Oils; Cocoa Bean, not roasted, crushed or ground, see Beans, free; Cod oil, from Newfoundland, free Cod oil, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Cod Fish, see Fish; Cod-liver oil, N.E.S., 20 p. c.; Coffee, condensed coffee, 30 p.e.; Coffee, condensed with milk or cream, 30 p.c.; Coffee, green, imported direct, see item Tea; Coffee,green, N.E.S., 10 p.c.; Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, 2c per lb. and 10 p.c.;



### JOHN STONES,

Shiffnall Mill,

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

BOLTON, Eng.

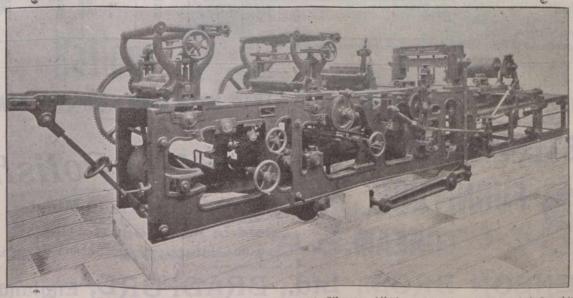
Also handles a Big Line of Goods, slightly damaged in process. These are valuable to Departmental Stores, under the New Canadian Tariff.

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# ANDREW GILLESPIE & SONS, ENCINEERS

New and Improved Combined Biscuit Cutting Machine



the other. The whole of the Ratchet Wheels are fitted with our Automatic Silencer. All the reciprocal movements of the machine are regulated by Hand Screws acting independently on each quadrant. All the working parts of the machine are fitted with best gun-metal bushes. The entire get-up of this machine is of the strongest and most substantial character, and all the details are of the most approved kind. Every opportunity of adding improvements has been accepted, while no device that could add to the usefulness of the machine has been neglected. The workmanship and materials are of the best class. We manufacture the above machine in different sizes, prices and particulars will be sent on application. Enquiries solicited for our Dough Mixing Machines, Brakes, Travelling Ovens, and other Bakery appliances.

SMITH STREET, KINNING PARK, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. Special prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

A New, Improv bined Hard an Dough Gauging, Scrap-Separatin Panning Machin

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FLANGED COMPLETE BY HYDRAULIC MACHINERY AT ONE HEAT.

The Leeds Forge Company, Ltd. LEEDS. ENG.

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

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

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

Coffee, roasted or ground, N.E.S., including acorn nuts, 2 cents per lb.; Coffee, all other substitutes for and imitations of, N.E.S., 2 cents per lb.; Coffee, extract of N.E.S., or substitutes therefor, of all kinds, 3 cents per lb.; Coffee mills, to pay according to material; Coffee roasters, to pay according to material; Coffins and metal parts thereof, 25 p.c.; Coins, cabinet of, collections of medals and of other antiquities, including collections of postage stamps, free; Coins, silver coins of the U.S., 30 p.c.; Coins, gold and silver, except U.S. silver coins, free; Coins, base or counterfeit, importation prohibited; Coils for refrigerating plants, 30 p.c.; Coir and coir yarn, free; Coke, free; Collar buttons of gold or silver, jewellery, 30 p.c.; Collar buttons, N.E.S., see Buttons; Collars of all kinds, N.E.S., 35 p.e.; Collars, ladies, embroidered, 35 p.c.; Collars, lace collars, 35 p.c.; Collars for lamps, see item Lamps. (To be Continued.)

STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CAMADIAN. - Montreal Quotations July 29, 1901.

NAME OF COMPANY,	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct. 107½  113½ 	
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance. Guarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13,372	3½-6mos. 5-6mos. 7½ 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	350 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 50		
BRITISH AND FORBIGNQuotations of	n the Lo	ndon Marke	t, July 20, 1	901. Market v	alue p. p'd	ap sh.
Alliance Assur. Atlas British and Foreign Marine. Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine. Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire. Lancashire Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London a Lancashire Fire. London & Lancashire Fire. London & Lancashire Life. London & Lancashire Life. Liv, & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Northeth Union Fire. Phomix Fire. Royal Insurance Fire and Life. Sun Fire. Union	21,500 50,000 200,000 136,493 100,000 85,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 90,000 110,000 11,000 53,776 125,234	24 p. s. 25 12s. p.s. 27 9 25 5 3 22 20 10 90 •22 30s. p. s. •33 5 58 56 p. s.		2 1-5 6 5 5 2 134 234 125 2 2 10 6 3 12 5 10 4	934 \$2434 1735 45 834 2235 334 2255 334 15 17 49 8 4332 73 8 4332 73 36 110 \$36634 4734 10 20	9% £255% 18% 3667-1 46 9% 78% 18 18 18 18 18 18 50 8% 44% 75 37 □ 113 48% 10% 21

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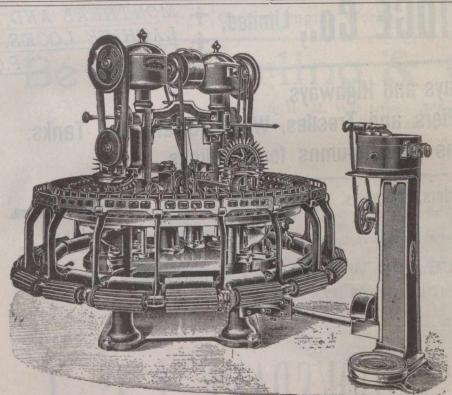
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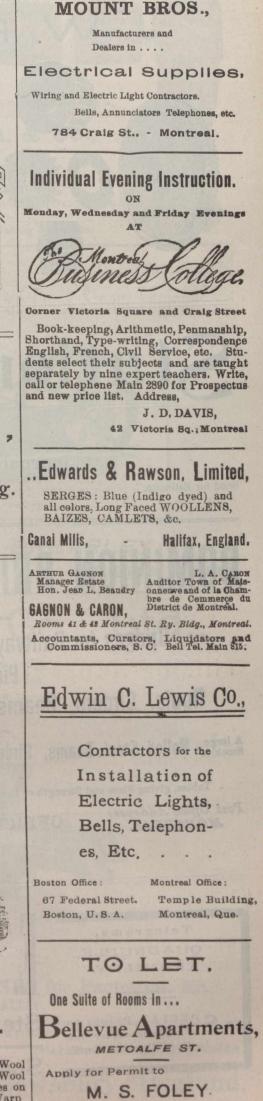
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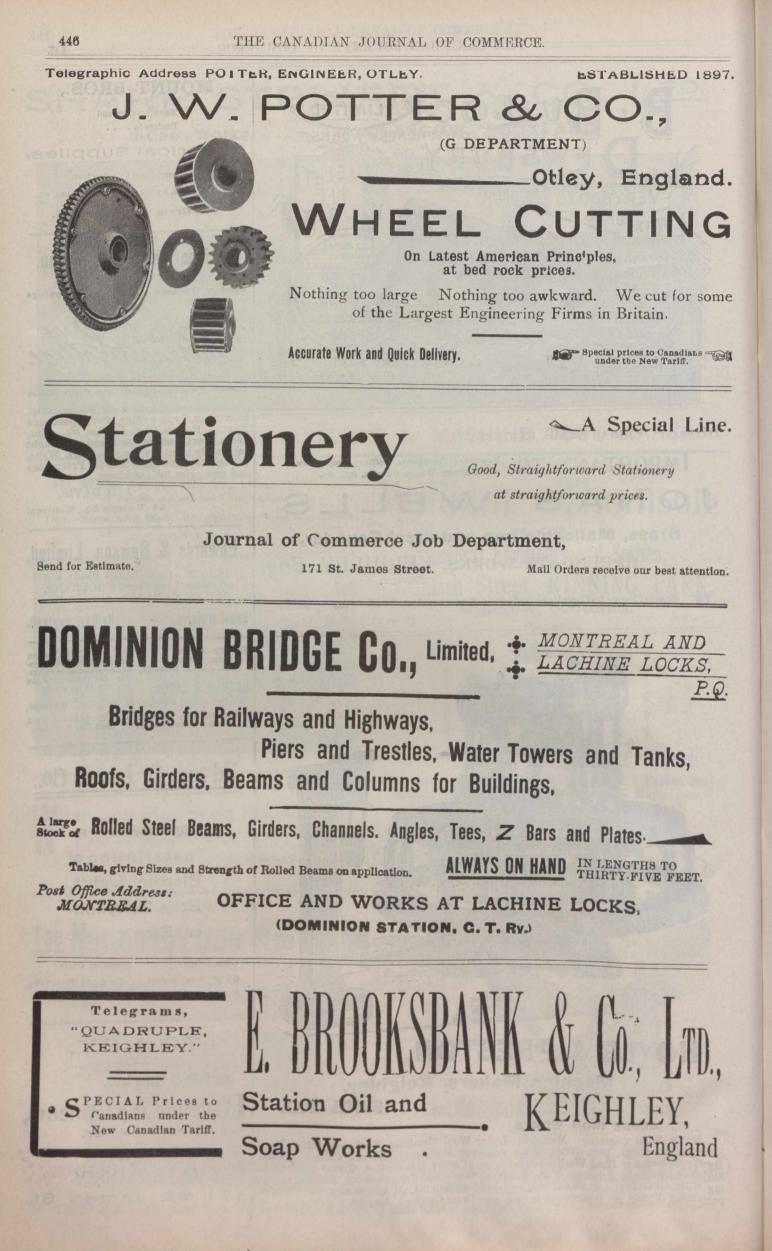
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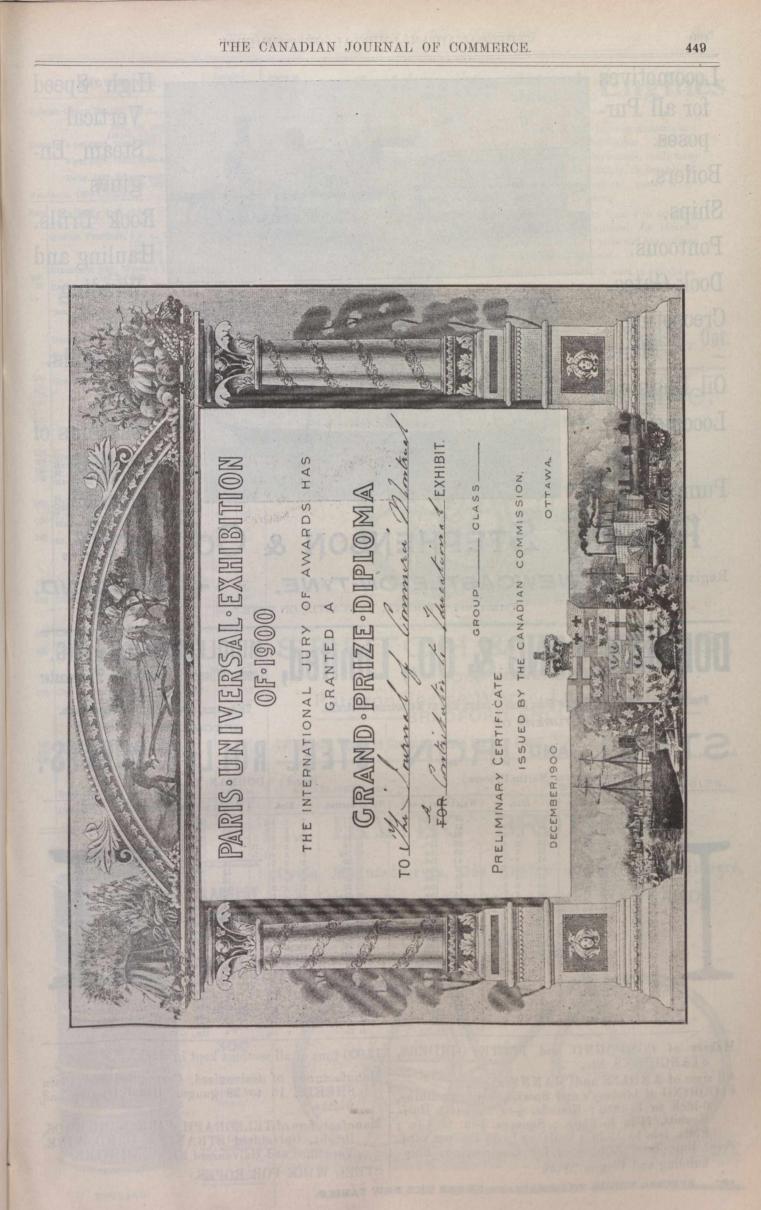


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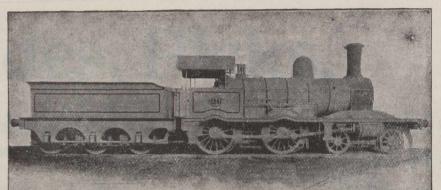


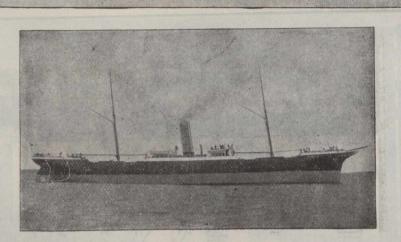






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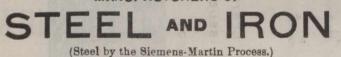
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Canad	1887, 4½ per cent 1891-9, 3 p.c 1a, 4 per cent. loan, 1860		92 106	
1	\$ per cent. loan, 1888-99	99 1	101	
Manit	Debs. 1884, 8½ per cent 2½ p.c. loan, 1897 coba. 1885-6, 5 p.c	88	103 90 1(8	
SH8	Railway and other Stocks.	July	18.	
100 10	uebec Province, 5 p. C., 1874 1876, 5 p. C 1880, 4½ p. C 1883, 5 p. C Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p. C. Gus 1st M. Bds Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr do 54 p. c. 1st mort.	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 101 \\ 107 \\ 117 \\ 13\frac{1}{4} \\ 138 \\ \end{array} $	106 106 103 11.9 120 13% 142 142	
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100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord, stock. 2nd equip, mtg. bds. 6 p.c. 1st pref. stock 5 p.c 2nd pref. stock 3rd pref. stock 6 p.c. perp. deb. stock 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock	$ \begin{array}{c} 124 \\ 93\frac{1}{2} \\ 77\frac{1}{4} \\ 31\frac{1}{4} \\ 133 \end{array} $	9% 127 94 77¾ 31½ 136 106	N
100 100 100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c Hamilton & N.W., 6 p.c M. of Canada Sig. 1st Mort. 5 p.c. Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1s	105	132 107	
	mtg. bds N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds 1st Mort	· 99 · 44 · 103 · 111	101 4/ 106 115	
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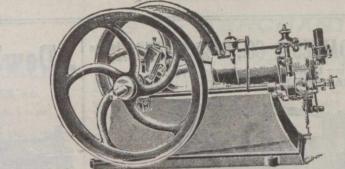
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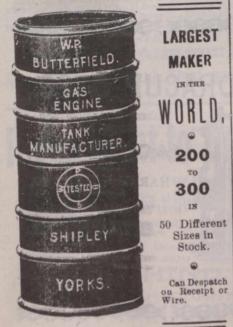
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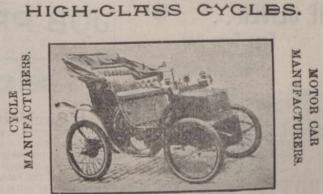
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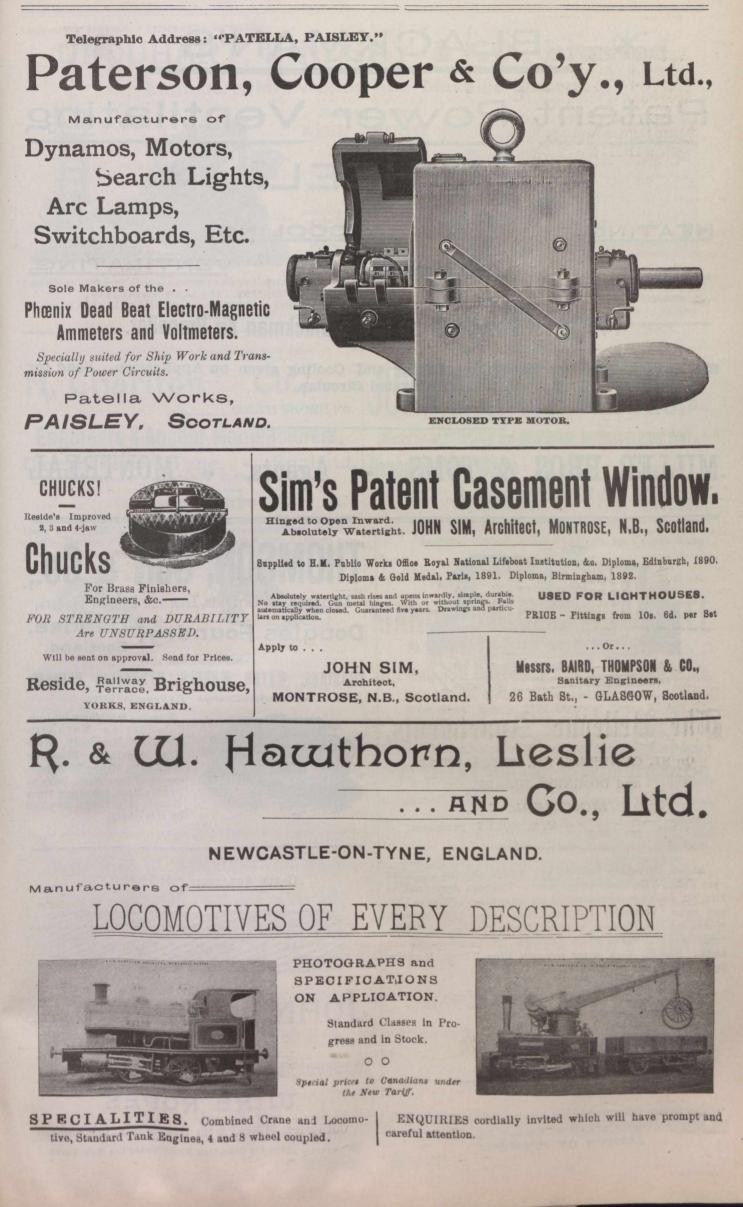
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