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**Special Machines** WRITE FO Awarded the Silver Medallion (Highest Award), and Diploma, at the International Press and Printing Exhibition, Crystal Palace. March, 1902; Awarded The Gold Medal in Competition, at the Printers' Exhibition, St. James's Hall, Manchester, October, 1900. GOUGH'S PATENT Relief Stamping Press STEAM POWER. SELF COLOURING SELF WIPING. To work a 2" inch Die, £50. To work a 5" x 3" Die, £90. To work a 7" x 3" Die, £110. Speed, 1,500 Impressions per hour. Speed, 1,000 Im-pressions per hour. Speed, 800 to 1,000 Impressions per hour. These Presses do absolutely the best work. Joseph Richmond & Co, Vol 56 No. New Segle LIMITED. Patentees and Sole Makers, Manufacturers of every description of Envelope Machinery. MCINT 30 Kirby Street, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C., Eng. IMPORTI New Sun Iron Works, Bow, E., . And Watermoor Foundry, CIRENCESTER GLOS, Eng. DRESS SIL LNICHOLS, SON & CLOW, TREFOUS LEICESTER, Eng. ROUIL MAKERS OF 18 VIC The "EVELYN" Ladies' Boots. The "IRON DUKE" Men's Boots. The "ACHILLES" Boys' Boots. The "HARROW" School Boots. The "GIRTON" Girls' Boots. McArthur, 810 to 3 147 to 151 -ine hoes adies' MO Manufact GH GRAD White Lead Latest Styles, Correct Models, for Gi Ease, Elegance and Wear. Oils, Ches Supplied under the New Canadian Tariff, 331/3 p.c. Tanning in favour of Canada. AGENTS FOR BERLIN Durston & Burbidge, Berl Manufacturer other Coal Tar P Make Children's School Boots and Shoes. Solid LEATHER All Manufacture SPECIALLY BUILT FOR Importers of CANADIAN WEAR. LEICESTER, ENG. AND MON



### The Chartered Banks.

### BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parlian

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund. - 84.00,000.00 Undivided Profits. - 35,698.00 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Et. Hon. Lord Strathoona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., - President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir Wm. O. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

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Montreal, 31st December, 1902

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INCORPORATED 1855.

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Montreal,	Elmvale	Rossland, B. C.
" Pt. St. Charl	es Gananoque,	Sarnia.
Barrie,	London.	Stayner,
Brockville,	London East.	St. Catharines.
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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St. Stephen, N.B. Capital, Reserve \$200,868 45,009 . . .

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Capital	Paid	-up,			\$1,500,000
Rest,	-	-	-	-	\$ 425,000.
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Donald 1	Marka	V. Reg.			Vice-President.
Hon.	J.C.	Aikins	ç /	A. S.	Irving, Req.,
R. D	. Perr	y. Keq.	. F	Ion, 1	R. Harcourt,
		R. G1	1888,	Es1.	
CHA	RLES				al Manager,
		BRA	NCE	ES:	
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France and Et New York-F	-Parr's Bank, Lin rope-Credit Lyon ourth National Monireal. National Bank.	mais.	rad Xbe

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How GEO. A. ROBERT KILG Jas. Crathern, John Hoss Matthew Leggat, Frederic Nicholle, B. E. WAI J. H. PLUMM A. H. Ireland, Chi BRANCHES OF

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C. S. Cameron A In the United S sco, Cal. Portlan ay, Alaska..

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Reserve r and C. D. Warren How, J. R. STE John Drynan, Esq. Toronto. C. S. Will W. J. ShT

Arthur, Ont.,	111
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Burlington,	Ne
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Elmira,	Ow
Flencoe,	Por
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Hamilton, Roo Great Britain—The New York—The Ame Montreal—TheQueb

BANOUE Capital Subscr Capital Paid-u Reserve Fund,

### The Ohartered Banks.

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Capital Paid I			rliamen+ 1	
Reserve Fund.			** **	350,000
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Dutton,	Orillis,		Sturgeo	n Falls.
Elmire	Owen S	baro	Sudhum	

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Elmira,	Owen Sound,	Sudbury,
Glencoe,	Port Hope.	Tilsonburg,
Grand Valley,	Prescott, Ont.,	Windsor,
Guelph,	Rideetown	Woodstock.
Hamilton,	Rodney,	HOUGLOCK,
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OF DOBLINAND,	Assistant Manager
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Head Office	Montreal
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Loniarilla D.O.	.St. Jarome, P. Q.
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Sherbrooke, P.Q.	
Tanoyneid. P.Q.	Hochelaga.
Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Three Rivers, P.Q.
Winnings Bree	a start a start and a staffe

Aleyded, P.Q., DOCUMERS. Three Rivers, P.Q. Manleek Hill, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q. Marker Main Marker Ma

The Chartered Banks.
La Banque Nationale.
Capital Authorized,         \$2,000,000,00           Oapital Subscribed,         1,500,000,00           (Lapital Paid-Up,         1,601,000,00           Rest.         350,000,00           Undivided Profits,         6,161,16
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Imperial Ban	k of Canada.								
Capital authorized .	84,000,000								
Capital (paid up)	\$2,868,933								
Rest .	2,488.695								
DIREC	TORR. 0,400,080								
T. R. MUBRITT,	- President.								
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BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST	AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2% per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be parable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st the 31st January next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. G. BROUGH, Gen. Manager. Toronto, 28th Dec., 1902,

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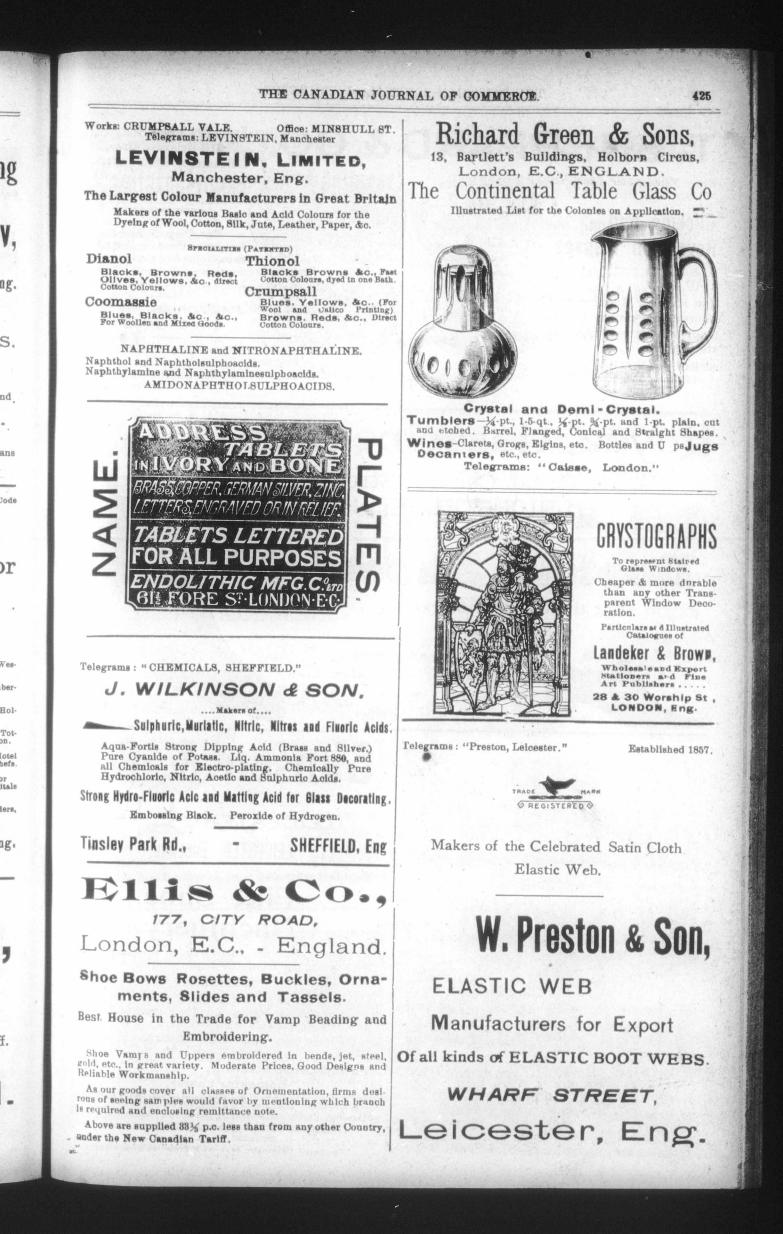


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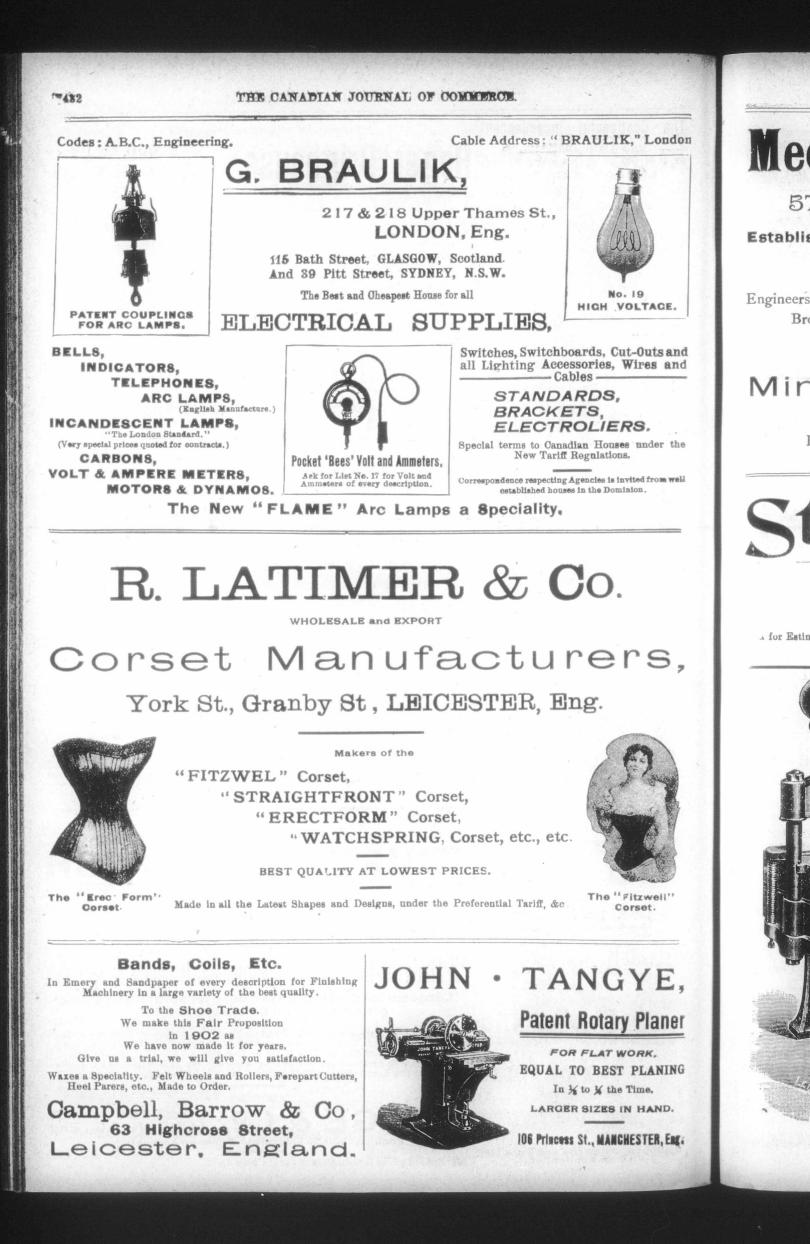
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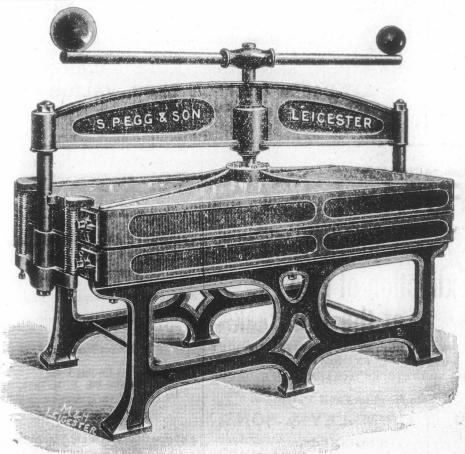
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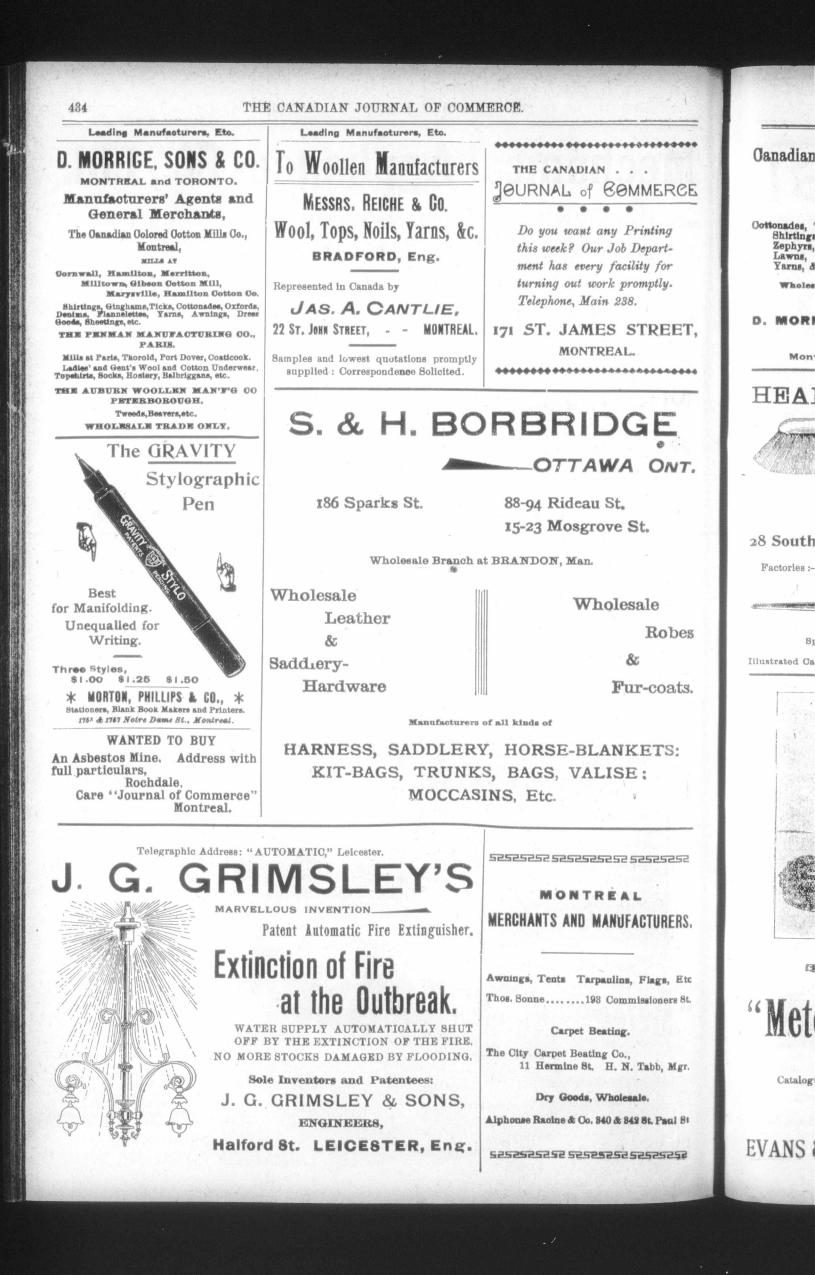
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-The Quebec Steamship Company will endeavor to obtain Parliamentary authority to engage in notelkeeping, or to hold stock in other hotel companies.

-Letters patent have been issued incorporating Falson Joslin, James Anderson Williams, Henry Siefer, August Carlson and Carl Magnus Johanson as the "Coal Creek Co.," with authority to operate coal mines or other mines in the Yukon territory.

-The award of the arbitrators in the matter of the town of Midland, Ont., taking over the Midland electric light plant was made public. The company had off red to sell at \$18,000. The arbitrators have all three joined in finding for \$9,629.97, costs of the arbitration amounting to \$1,800, to be paid equally by the parties, and each party to pay their own costs of suit.

-The inland Revenue Department has issued a bulletin giving the results of analysis of samples of lime juice and catsup. Silicylic acid was found in some of them, in regard to which the British food commission declared that it should not be used in a preater proportion than one grain per pint in liquid food, and one grain per pound in solid food. The analyst expressed surprise that the public are not warned by the fact of articles of food being highly colored against purchasing them.

-It is understood that the Ottawa Commission appointed by the Government and to whom is entrusted the expenditure of the \$60,000 per annum, voted by the Parliament of Canada for the improvement of the Capital, have under consideration a grand scheme for creating a national park at Rockeliffe. The scheme will necessitate an application to Parliament and this, it is said, will be made next session when Mr. Belcourt will be in charge of the bill to authorize the issue of bonds necessary to the accomplishment of the work.

-Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization and Forestry for Ontario, had interviews with the Deputy Minister of the Interior and the Superintendent of Immigration recently in regard to securing agricultural laborers. There is a great scarcity of labor in Ontario at present, and it is estimated from reports received that there are places for about 10,000 agricultural workers. Mr. Southworth suggested that Mr. Smart, who is leaving for England shortly, might while on the other side of the Atlantic set on foot steps to meet the great need which now exists.

-Ottawa advices state that another Canadian steel and coal company is in process of formation. The proposition is to take over the new Campbellton coal mines in Victoria County, Cape Breton, which is at present producing about 300 tons of coal daily, and to utilize an iron ore deposit near the mouth of the River Natashquon, in Saguenay County, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is said the promoters have in view the establishment of smelting works on Anticosti Island, which, however, is the property of Mr. Menier, the French chocolate king.

-Sir Charles Ross, of the Ross Rifle Co., in Ottawa recently, stated that the factory established at Quebec, consequent upon being given a share of the Government business, will be in operation at an early date, and affording employment to 200 to 300 men. Sir Charles would not speak of his future plans, but from another source it was learned he looks for considerable business outside of Canada, and that it was not improbable that greatly increased business would eventually necessitate the employment of 1,000 hands.



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-There is large mallah tal of \$250,0 ject are Mer Stratford, an Huron, Mich

-Creditors in conference of realizing amounts to a





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Brougham Street Mills, Leicester, England.

-After a fight against adverse conditions, Smith and Company, produce dealers, Toronto, have assigned. W. H. Smith, the manager, made a somewhat disastrous failure some months ago. In the present instance the amount involved is small.

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-At a meeting of the Guelph, Ont., Board of Trade recently, the by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers for the city to take \$25,000 stock in the proposed extension of the Guelph Street Railway to Hespeler and Puslinch was endorsed.

-There is said to be a movement on foot to establish a large mallable iron works at Stratford, Ont., with a capital of \$250,000. Those interesting themselves in the project are Messrs. J. P. Babee, K.C., and Geo. Wettlaufer, Stratford, and W. E. Ratz and Richard Corcoran, of Port Huron, Mich., experts in that industry.

-Creditors of the Brodle mills at Streetsville, Ont., were in conference in Toronto recently regarding the possibility of realizing on the property. The mortgage on the mills amounts to about \$24,000, and there is little for the other creditors to realize upon. As the mills are well equipped it is expected that they will be in operation again shortly.

-Sheridan & Co., general merchants, Beaton, Ont., recently referred to as in difficulties, have made an assignment. A statement issued to the creditors shows that the liabilities are not less than \$28,000. The assets, which are represented by stock and book debts, are nominally \$20,000. A committee has been appointed from the creditors to sell the stock and wind up the estate.

-A hotelkeeper named Ernest Charette, doing business at Fraserville. Que., assigned last week, with liabilities amounting to \$8,444. The principal creditors in Montreal decided to contest the insolvent's statement, as it showed assets amounting to \$23, consisting of four bottles of liquor, syrups and aerated waters.

-Last year the Department of Marine and Fisheries placed a steamer at the estuary of the Restigouche River to protect the salmon ascending the river to spawn from net poachers. This year the same protection will be given and another boat will be on duty at the mouth of the Mirimachi River.





-At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway Company, at Hamilton, this week, the directors were all re-elected, but Mr. R. S. Martin, treasurer. His place on the directorate was taken by W. H. Myles, the president's son, and a brother of the president, Mr. A. H. Myles, is no wtreasurer. Following are the directors: C. J. Myles, president; W. J. Harris, vice-president; L. Bauer, Robert Ramsay, R. S. Morris, A. H. Myles, W. H. Myles

-Bogus \$2 Dominion bills &are being circulated in Ottawa, and a number of fruit vendors have been victimized. The counterfeits first put in an appearance about a week ago, and since then they are being circulated rather freely. The bill is a rather poor imitation of the genuine, and any person who is acquainted with the face of a good bill can readily distinguish the counterfeit. It seems that there is more than one party connected with the case, as different individuals have entered the same shops at different periods.

-Trans-Atlantic voyagers, says a report from Cork, will be interested in the announcement of the builders of the new Fastnet lighthouse, that that great work, costing when complete \$500,000, will be completed and in operation early in autumn. The Fastnet is the first light picked up by trans-Atlantic steamers on reaching the Irish coast. It rises nearly 200 feet above the sea, and its enormous illuminating power of 500,000 candles makes it by far the most powerful light on the coast. Its construction has occupied several years.

As shown by returns made to the Bureau of Mines the quantity of pig iron produced in Ontario in 1902 was 112,689 tons, valued at \$1,683,051, as compared with 116,962 tons, worth \$1,701,703 in 1901. The quantity of ore smelted

H. Fair & Co., Hat and Cap Manufacturer, 20 & 13, Charterhouse Buildings, (Corner of Clerkenwell Road) and Foresters Hall Place, LONDON, E.C., -England. Three minutes walk from Aldersgate Street Station. Special prices under the New Tariff.

was 186,962 tons, of which 92,883 were from Ontario mines and 94,079 imported ore. The three blast furnaces producing pig iron are situated at Hamilton, Deseronto and Midland. They employed altogether last year 565 workmen and paid out \$304,375 in wages. In producing the pig iron there were used 58,885 tons of limestone flux, 111,390 tons of coke, valued at \$510,291, and 968,623 bushels of charcoal, worth \$38,745.

-The Postoffice Department has concluded negotiations with the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and with the Kingdom of Norway for the direct exchange of money orders. The arrangement with Trinidad and Tobago is already in operation and the arrangement with Norway will go into effect on the first day of March next. The service has hitherto been carried on through the agency of the British Postoffice, but the new arrangements will save remitters the amounts charged by the British department for the intermediate services, as follows, viz .: On orders not exceeding \$9.74, 8c; on orders not exceeding \$29.22, 12c; on orders not exceeding \$50, 18c.

-Final arrangements have, we are informed, been completed between the Haverhill, Mass., Board of Trade and the Duplesses Shoe Machine Company of St. Hyacinthe, Que., whereby the latter will move its business to Haver-hill. The company will receive a bonus of ten thousand dollars as soon as it employs one thousand hands. The company has been doing a good business, but as most of the machines are sold in the United States they preferred to locate nearer the trade, besides saving a duty on the raw material and a duty on the machines when shipped to the States. They expect to move their machinery next month.

-Mr. J. Pratt has sold out his interest in the Paisley House, Napanee, Ont., to Daniel Coyle, of Belleville. Mr. Coyle is an experienced hotel man, having successfully



Chimneys for Incandescent Burners. For Ventilators, Lanterns, &c. Lamp-Tops, Shades and Washers. For Dynamos and all Electrical

Canadian Buyers requested. Telegrams: "AWAKE, Lendon," managed t number of terprise. or every prosp tinued with scene of o heavy macl hand. An paid at the be reimbur The annual was held la wère re-ele

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number of years.—The Whitman Cheese Factory near Enterprise, owned by Thomas Clancy, is for sale.<sup>4</sup>. There is every prospect that drilling for oil at Melrose will be continued within a few days. Mr. Rosenzi has returned to the scene of operations to superintend the work. The new heavy machinery has arrived and the drillers are also on hand. An expert has been engaged to drill, and is to be paid at the rate of \$2 for each foot drilled, and is also to be reimbursed to the extent of \$600 should oil be struck.— The annual meeting of the Deseronto Cemetery Company was held last Monday evening, when the retiring directors wère re-elected.

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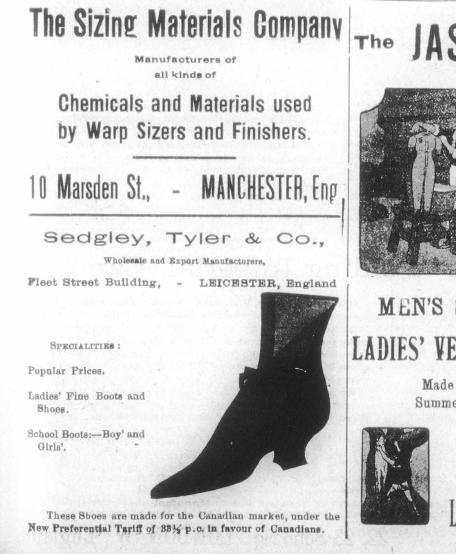
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and of e with -Announcement was made at Lansing, Mich., by the State Tax Commission that the first assessment of the rail-

roads under the new law which provides for an advalorem tax on this property, instead of the old specific tax on gross earnings, and which was announced recently as reaching an aggregate valuation of \$208,212,500, has been reduced \$9,522,000 by the commission. The Michigan Central was reduced from \$47,000,000 to \$45,000,000; Pere Marquette, from \$27,000,000 to \$26,000,000; Grand Rapids & Ind., reduced \$1.000,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, reduced \$600,000. Valuation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was increased \$1.000 000, and that of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, \$1,250,000.

-Many creditors were represented at a meeting held in Toronto recently to discuss the affairs of the insolvent firm of J. McB an & Co., dry goods merchants, of Georgetown. The statement presented gave the liabilities as



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# MEN'S SHIRTS & PANTS LADIES' VESTS & COMBINATIONS, Made in Natural Cashmere. Summer and Winter Weights. TO BE PROCURED FROM ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES



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Samples and prices free on application.

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follows:—Wages, rent and taxes, \$760; Bank of Hamilton (secured), \$300; ordinary creditors in England, the United States, and Toronto, Hamilton, Berlin, Montreal, London and Winnipeg, \$17,216 making a total of \$18,276.96. The assets include \$3,285 of book debts, fixtures valued at \$1,000, stock valued at \$17,188, and notes to the value of \$411. Apparent surplus, \$3.613. The stock will be sold. Mr. McBean was until 1897 a merchant in Toronto, a member of the firm of Walker & McBean.

-A Liverpool cable of late date reads:—It was announced at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today that 26 bales of cotton grown in South Africa from seed supplied by the Chamber had arrived at Liverpool, and had been sold for 5½ d per pound, being three farthings higher than "middling American." This cotton will be used as a substitute for "rough Peruvian," for mixing with wool. It was also announced that the Government had agreed to carry West African cotton free on the West African railways for two years, if the steams'hip companies would do the same from the coast to England. One shipping firm promised to carry free at least a thousand tons.

-The creditors of the Richard Simpson Company, Toronto, have appointed Mr. L. P. Desseau and Mr. A. C. Macdonnell inspectors of the company, and the assignee, Mr. J. P. Langley, was instructed to wind up the estate. The statement showed total liabilities of \$23,195.60, and assets of \$3,639.16, leaving a deficit of \$19,555.90. The assets consist of cash on hand, \$44.45. stock, \$2,152.77, plant \$210.25. office furniture, \$906.84, and accounts receivable making up the balance, being credited, good \$906.84. doubtful, \$166.55, and bad, \$2,370.08. The preferred claims are:--Rent, \$750; taxes, \$40.74, and wages, \$754, made up of John T. Simpson, \$260; Richard Simpson, \$351; and Edward Simpson, \$143. There are 42 creditors, the chief being the Gendron Manufacturing Company. There are four creditors for over \$1,000, viz., the Gendron Manufacturing Company, John Simpson and Richard Simpson, whose claims total to \$19,385.95. HEAT,

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—According to official returns of the British Board of Trade received at the Trade and Commerce Department, the total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the calendar year ending December 31st last was 387,116, as against 302,575 for the preceding twelve months. Of this number 232,141 went to the United States, an increase of 37,200 compared with the previous year, and 67,713 to Canada, a gain of 24,815. The emigrants of British origin who went to the United States numbered 108,501, an increase of but 4,306. The British emigrants to Canada aggregated 26,407, an increase of 10,650. The emigrants to Cape of Good Hope and Natal were 51,891 in number, as compared with 28,553 in 1901.

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No. 21 Folding Imperial.

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We learn from Toronto that an insurance action of considerable extent is promised as a result of the refusal of the companies interested to make a settlement of the fire losses resulting from the destruction of the stock and premises of J. M. Hamilton, Sons Co., late wholesale milliners. The fire occurred last January, and on February 20th the firm assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson. The business was conducted by Mr. J. M. Hamilton and two sons, and shortly after the failure Mr. J. M. Hamilton, who was in failing health, left or the Pacific coast, where it is understood he is at present. The stock destroyed by the fire was valued at \$35,000, and the firm carried an insurance of \$26,000. The insurance companies at the time refused to make a settlement, and negotiations have been going on since with a view to a compromise. These, however, have not resulted successfully. The Ontario Bank, which had a claim against the estate, had an interest in the insurance policies, and the bank, acting in conjunction with Mr. Clarkson, representing the creditors, has issued writs against the insurance companies. The companies that are made defendants, with the amounts, are:-Atlas, \$7,000; North British & Mercantile, \$7,000; Guardian Fire & Life, \$1,000; Commercial Assurance Co., \$2,000; British American, \$4,000; Western, \$2,000; Royal, \$2,000 and Hartford \$1,000. The assignee, Mr. Clarkson, is understood to be in communication with Mr. Hamilton, and his presence in Toronto can be secured whenever he is required for the purposes of the action.

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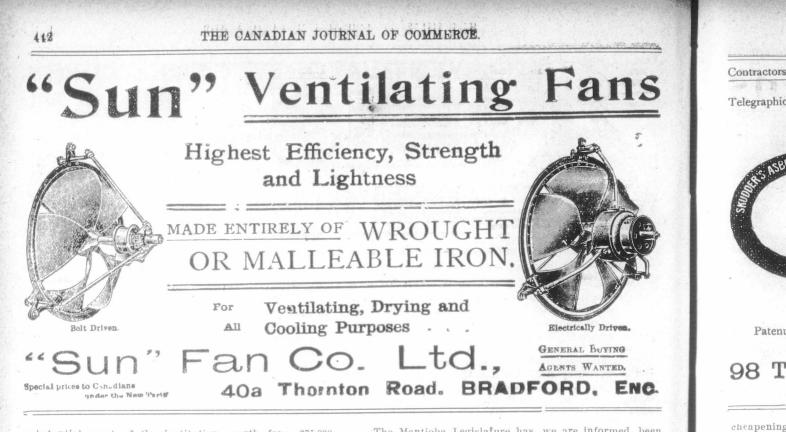
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-The average daily population of Canada's penitentiaries during the fiscal year ending June 30 last was 1,294, a decrease of 111 as compared with the previous twelve months. At the close of the year there were in custody 1,214 persons. During the year 43 convicts were pardoned, 157 were paroled, 14 died, 3 were removed to asylums, and 1 escaped. Seven convicts forfeited their parole. The one successful escape occurred at Kingston. Of the 1,214 con-

victs, 134 were under 20, 403 aged from 20 to 30, 298 from 30 to 40, 174 from 40 to 50, 73 from 50 to 60, and 42 over 60. Of the entire prison population, 588 were natives of Canada. 113 were born in England, 52 in Ireland, 12 in Scotland and 103 in the United States. The remainder came from other foreign countries. Deducting revenue, the cost per capita at the several penitentiaries was: Kingston, \$307.97; Vincent de Paul, \$290.92; Dorchester, \$263.56; Manitoba, \$452.47; British Columbia, \$418.45. Warden J. M. Platt explains the apparent increase in the per capita cost at Kingston of nearly \$60 as compared with last year. He says :- First and chief is the increase or decrease in the number of convicts. But aside from this, it will be seen by reference to the item 'industries' that we carried over from last year 'supplies on hand' to the value of \$76,000. Four-fifths of this amount was for binder twine, valued at cost, plus one cent. per pound. Three days after the commencement of the year this product was sold by tender, and but a fraction over half the estimated value was real-This fact fully completes the explanation as to the apparent increase in per capita cost. But, under ordinary circumstances, the item is misleading and altogether valueless as a comparison between different institutions or between one year and another. During the last three years we have expended over fifty thousand dollars on reconstruction of buildings, purchase of lands, installation of boilers, engines, etc., and the buildings are here and the farms are here and the plant is here, all constituting a







substantial asset of the institution, worth from \$75,000 to \$100.000, but no part of this large sum assists in the reduction of our per capita cost. If we build up a pile of binder twine worth \$50,000 we take credit for it at the end of the year, but if we rebuild a cell wing at a cost of \$50,000, the amount shows in our accounts only as expenditure—a clear case of charging expenditure on capital account to the current year as part of the running expenses. It is easy to keep down the per capita cost—simply do nothing.",



-The Mantioba Legislature has, we are informed, been called to meet on February 12. The chief business of the session will be the redistribution of the Provincial electoral districts for the approaching general Provincial elections. The electric works of the Winnipeg General Power Company on the Winnipeg River, near Lac du Bonnet, are now in course of construction. This company, says a recent letter, has commenced operations with a large force of men, and Winnipeg is now within measurable distance of obtaining a large electrical power by transmission over a distance of about 55 miles, the distance between the city and the works. The river will be crossed by a dam 400 feet long and 20 feet high, and 10,000 horse power developed and transmitted at the outset, but they expect that much more power will be furnished on the demand increasing in the future. The company will supply the Street Railway Company, the Ogilvie and other mills, the city lighting and waterworks, and other large consumers, and it is expected that the effect of bringing in electrical power from Winnipeg river will result in the



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Contractors to the Indian Government, London County Council, H.M. War Office, Corporation of City of London, &c., &c. Telephone No. 899, Hop. Telegraphic Address: "SKUDDER, London." Established 1856,

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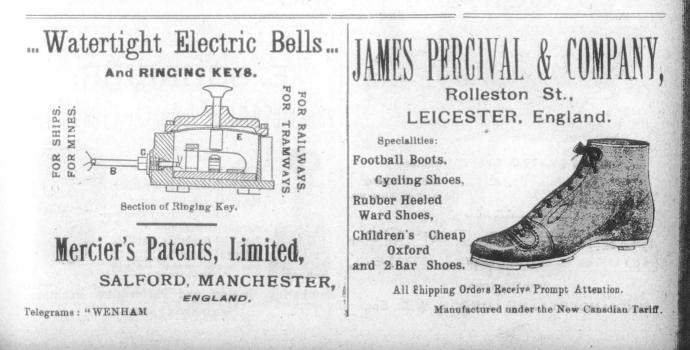
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cheapening of power for manufacturing and lighting. It is estimated that the works will cost \$1,000,000, and will be completed and ready for operation within a year. The pole line will cross the municipalities of Broken Head and Springfield in a direct line, and surveys for the right of way will be commenced next week. A large amount of plant has already arrived, so that no delay is anticipated in the completion of the works. The company will also, as part of its system, build a tramway for part of the distance, and thus give the district east of Winnipeg communication with the city. This project means a great deal for Winnipeg. Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie are behind the enterprise.

-In his report at the annual meeting of the booksellers' and stationers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade, recently, the chairman, Mr. Richard Brown, stated that business had been exceptionally good during the year. Continuing, he said:-"It is a pleasure to record the wonderful development that has marked the publishing interests during the past few years, not only in reprints, but also in native productions and high standards of literature, and also as regards the quality and marked improvement in the mechanical department. The manufacture of paper has greatly increased. New mills have been started and older mills enlarged and improved, so that almost all grades of paper are made, from the finest linen ledger to the chapest news. Owing to keen competition and more careful attention to the finer grades of paper, bonds, linens, fine writings, etc., are now much better made, containing better stock, but with no advance in price. Mills have been kept to their full capacity, and in many cases where we had to depend on Europe and the United States, Canada is now taking front rank and able to produce an article of excellent quality, and owing to her unexceptional facilities for the production of wood pulp, if properly managed, will become the greatest paper producer of the world of certain grades, and not only of paper itself, but of articles where paper enters largely into the production, and not ashamed to say 'made in Canada.'" Officers were elected as follows :- Richard Brown, chairman; Geo. Warwick, vice-chairman; executive committee, Dr, Briggs, H. L. Thompson, D. A. Rose, S. R. Hart, and W. P. Gundy.

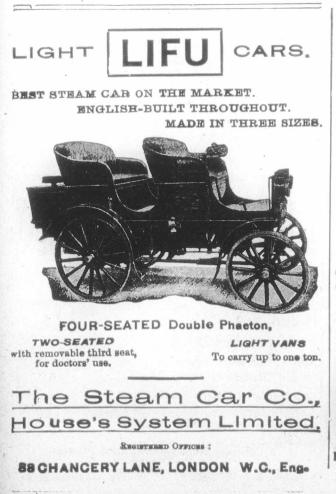
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having for its basis the control and management of insolvent estates by the interested creditors, with the legal expenses reduced to a minimum. This motion was introduced by the Montreal guild. The following officers were elected for 1903:-President, H. A. Laport, Montreal; first vice-president, Col. J. I. Davidson, Toronto; second vicepresident, H. C. Beckett, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, J. Stanley Cook, Montreal. The next annual meeting will, be held in Montreal the third week of January, 1904. Among those attending the convention were:-A. J. Tweed, St. Stephen, N.B.; F. B. Schofield, St. John, N.B.; W. C.



Cross, St. John, N.B.; J. Scott Chisholm, Halifax, N.S.; H. G. Bauld, Halifax, N.S.; M. Dwyer, Halifax; A. M. Smith, London; E. W. E. Bristol, Hamilton; W. Turnbull, London; J. F. Smith, Windsor; J. H. Gilmor, Brockville; John Marr, London; Fred Kerrigan, London; John Turner, Hamilton; Richard Turner, Quebec; C. A. Langlo:s, Quebec; P. E. Dubuc, Quebec; L. E. Geoffrion, Montreal; John Garvey, London; T. B. Escott, London; W. Georgson, Winnipeg; K. McKenzie, Winnipeg; R. J. Carson, Kingston; W. G. Craig, Kingston; H. C. Beckett, Hamilton; S. J. Carter, Montreal; F. W. Humphrey, Toronto; A. G. Oliver, Brantford.

-The treaty between the United States and the Government of Colombia, which was signed by Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran, as the representatives of the two coun tries, was, says a Washington letter, transmitted to the Senate on the 23rd inst., and by the Senate referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. By the terms of the treaty the United States agrees to make a cash payment of \$10,000,000 in gold to the Colombian Government, and. after the expiration of nine years, to pay, a rental of \$250,000 per year. The lease of the strip of land to be used for the canal and for canal purposes is practically made perpetual, the provision on this point being that the first lease shall be for one hundred more years and renewable thereafter in terms of one hundred years at the pleasure of the United States. The strip is to be ten kilometres, or about six miles, in width, and over this territory the United States is given police and sanitary jurisdiction, although it is explicitly specified that Colombia does not surrender sovereignty over it. The United States is to have the privilege of free importation of vessels and material to be used in the construction of the canal. It is also given the right to improve, use and protect harbors at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal. The grant is made exclusive to the United States and no taxes or rentals are to be charged, in addition to the gross sums of \$10,-000,000 cash and \$250,000 annually. The Committe on Foreign Relations will meet to consider the treaty.



-The public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show that the receipts on account of consolidated fund agregated \$58,050,790, and the expenditure of the same account for the same period to \$50,759,392. The capital expenditure was \$13,211,407, from which have to be deducted the surplus referred to, sinking funds amounting to \$2,569,380, and \$1,543 of refunds on account of the Northwest rebellion, making \$9,862,321 in all. The balance which remains, amounting to \$3,349,085, was added to the net debt, which at the close of the fiscal year stood at \$271,-829,089. The capital expenditure was divided up as follows:-Upon railways, \$9,408,102; Dominion lands, \$370.837; militia, \$299,697; railway subsidies, \$2,093,939; the South African contingents and Halifax garrison, \$247,741; iron and steel bounties, \$791,089. At the close of the fiscal year the balance at the credit of depositors in the Postoffice and Government savings banks amounted to \$58,137,988.70. an increase of \$2.389,029.64 over the balance held on June 30, 1901. Part of this increase, \$1,662,258.32, represents interest added to the various accounts, and the remainder, \$726, 771.32, the excess of receipts over withdrawals. The average rate of interest paid on the gross debt for the year was 3.09, as compared with 3.12 in the previous year, and the net rate of interest paid has fallen from 2.60 to

-The following table shows the gradual reduction in the price of gas in Toronto since 1849, when the company was established:---

				Price er 1,000	9			1	Price per 1,000	
Year			с	ubic feet.	Ye	ar.		cu	bic feet.	
1849	 			\$5.00	1880.		 		\$1.75	
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1871	 			2.50	1896.		 		90	
1877	 			2.25	1903.		 		80	
1878	 			2.00						

-The Kennedy Hardware Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. The business will be carried on in Toronto, the directors being S. R. Kennedy, J. J. Maclennan and A. B. Cunningham .- A new oil company, the Blenheim & Harwich Oil Company, is incorporated, with a capital of \$199,000. The company proposes to develop oil properties in the neighborhood. The head to develop oil properties in the neighborhood. office will be at Blenheim, Ont .- The Toronto Floral Cd., Limited, is organized, with a capital of \$25,000 and head office in Davisville .- The Niagara Falls Wine & Spirit Co., Limited, is organized, with a capital of \$10,000 and head office in Niagara Falls .- The Dunnville Electric Light Co. is authorized to increase its capital from \$2,500 to \$40,000. John J. Keller & Co., a New York company for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, has been granted a Provincial license.

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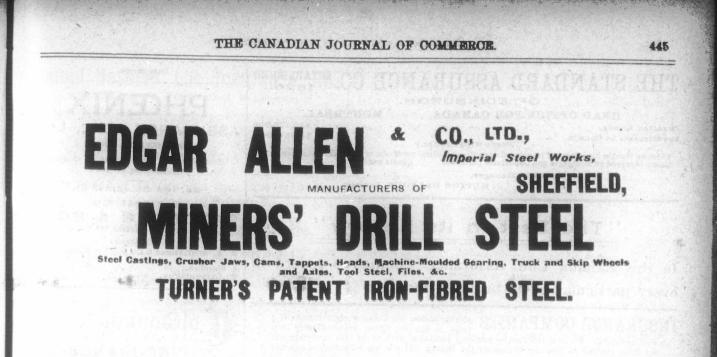
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The Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild held its annual session at Toronto recently. The business of the organization has become so great that it was decided to subdivide it into sections for each province. The provincial bodies will in future be composed of local and municipal guilds, each with its own president and officers. The Ontario Guild was organized with the following officers:-President, G. E. Bristol, Hamilton; 1st vice-president, T. E. Escott. London; 2nd vice-president, W. T. Craig, Kingston. The chairman of the Equalized Rates Committee is H. C. Beckett, Hamilton. The transportation question was taken up, as many wholesale grocers this fall had been much hampered in the transaction of their husiness by delays on the railways in obtaining their supplies from distant points. Shipments have been delayed in some cases several weeks, owing to the scarcity of cars. No action, however, was taken on the matter, beyond passing it on to a committee to look into and report. The following resolution was passed regarding proposed changes in the Insolvency Act:-That the Executive Committee be empowered to appoint a deputation to wait on the Dominion Government and urge the adoption of an Insolvency Act for Canada

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-The members of the British Columbia lead miners' deputation, before returning West, expressed satisfaction with the result of their conference with the Ottawa Government.

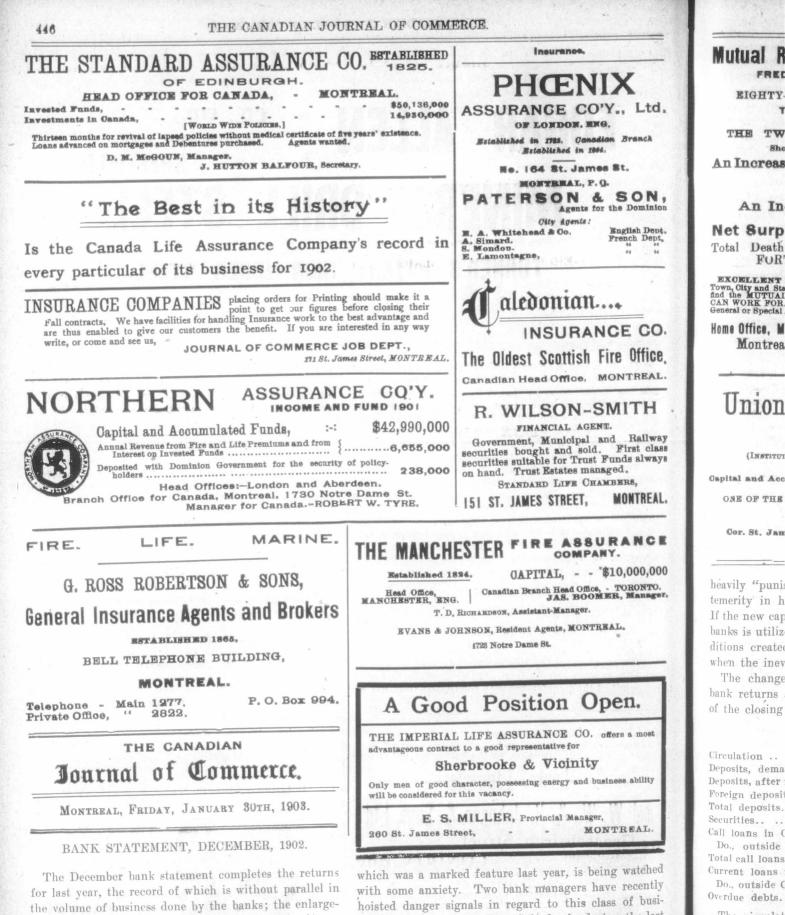
One of the members, speaking of the result of their mission, said :- We have seen Sir Wilfrid Laurier and nearly all the members of the Cabinet. They admitted that the condition of the silver-lead industry was unique and that something would have to be done to grant it better prod tection. Of course, they would not pronounce what would be the attitude of the Government, but we understood that a 'higher duty would be granted." A new feature of the situation has presented itself, and it is that a number of petitions were received at Ottawa yesterday from the Mormon settlers in Southern Alberta, asking that a duty be granted the industry because they depended on the districts in which it was situated to secure a market for their product. The petitions stated that many thousands more of Mormons would find their way into the Northwest if they were sure of securing a market for their product. Their action was an entirely independent one. As a result of our conference with the paint manufacturers, they will not oppose a duty being granted. Another deputation will come East during the session.

-Messrs. J. M. Lottridge, S. B. Cunningham, John White and Ald. M. J. O'Reilly have been appointed inspectors of the estate of Mr. Harry Maxey of the Commercial Hotel. Hamilton, and they will endeavor to dispose of it by sale. The liabilities are estimated at about \$13,000, and the assets at about a like sum.

-London city has won in the litigation with the Street Railway.







ness, and the united policy of the banks during the last

few months proves that, as a body, they had come to

an understanding as to the necessity of curbing the

speculation in stocks which had been encouraged by too

easy terms being imposed upon those engaged in buying

shares on margin, without possessing the requisite funds

The Canadian banks in Montreal have not been com-

pelled to throw stocks upon the market to any appre-

ciable extent, but the Toronto speculators have been

for liquidating their obligations when called upon.

The December bank statement completes the returns for last year, the record of which is without parallel in the volume of business done by the banks; the enlargements during the year; the number of new banks organized, and the increase of capital decided to be called up. How long these developments will continue so as to furnish equally profitable business for the new capital that is to be provided, is a problem of the deepest interest. There are those who look upon the developments of last year in regard to new banks and additional issues of stock decided upon with some doubt as to the result being favourable to shareholders.

The growth also of call loans on stocks and bonds,

The circulat early part of D the banks. In released notes ing them back demption with During Decem millions of dol margin for add 10 to 11 millio

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERC	THE	CANADIAN	JOURNAL	OF	COMMERC
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MULUAI	Reserve Life Insurance Co.
EIGH	TY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS. Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21.
	WENTIETE ANNUAL STATEMENT shows that the 1900 Business Brought ease in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus
An	Increase in Insurance in Force.
Net Su	rplus, - \$1,187,617.68
Total Dea F(	ath Claims Paid since Organization, over DRTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.
Town, City and find the MUT CAN WORK F General or Sne	NT FOSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every State, to experienced and successful business men, who will UAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY 'OR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers cial Agente in the U.S. Canada Grast Purce of the Managers
Home Office.	NT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every State, to experienced and successful business men, who will UAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY OR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers clai Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe. Mutual Reserve Building, NEW YORK CITY real Office, - La Presse Building. T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man
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heavily "punished," as a bank manager said, for their temerity in handling stocks without adequate capital. If the new capital about being called up by a number of banks is utilized to expand call loans, there will be conditions created that will be likely to lead to disasters when the inevitable reaction comes.

The changes in 1902 in the leading items of the bank returns are shown by the following comparisons of the closing month with December, 1901:

	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Increase in year 1902.
Circulation	\$ 60,574,144	\$ 54 372,788	\$ 6,201,356
Deposits, demand	115,890,499	102,309,034	13,581,465
Deposits, after notice	254,217,869	23,3 431,229	20,786,640
Foreign deposits	37,199,339	31,355,262	5.844.077
Total deposits	407,307,707	367,095,525	40,212,182
Securities	61,261,206	56,290,867	4,970,339
Call loans in Canada	51,385,890	37,651,941	13,733,949
Do., outside Canada	43,704,054	45,263,961	d 1,559,907
Total call loans	95,089,944	82,915,902	12,174 042
Current loans in Can.	322,879,089	289,158,657	33,720,432
Do., outside Canada.	34,131,237	32,160,566	1,970,671
Overdue debts	1,764,813	2,105,705	d 340,892

The circulation, after rising to \$67,445,712 in the early part of November, took a long time to return to the banks. In about six weeks, however, the public has released notes to the extent of seven millions, by paying them back to the banks, a volume of currency redemption without precedent in Canada in that time. During December the circulation was reduced by five millions of dollars. The banks have now a practical margin for additional circulation to the extent of from 10 to 11 millions. The actual margin is \$12,221,000, but, as no banker cares to run out his notes to the extreme limit, the actual margin has to be discounted, and some banks never come within 20 per cent. of their limit. The new capital collectable between now and when the demand for notes is at the highest point, will, we anticipate, be more than ample to meet the requirements next Fall, so that, the proposition, or suggestion of Mr. Clouston, in regard to utilizing Government notes for harvest purposes, is not likely to be put into operation.

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The increase of demand deposits from \$111,691,073 to \$115,890,499, and of those payable after notice, from \$250,815,075 to \$254,217,869, a gross increase in these funds of \$7,601,220, is certainly an enormous sum to be added to deposits in one month. It is clear that the high rate maintained by the banks throughout December, and their refusal of call loans, were not caused by shortness of funds.

They, however, had an unusually active demand for discounts of a business nature, the amount of which rose in December from \$317.172,228 to \$322,879,089, an increase of \$5,706,861. This is an unusually large addition to this class of loans in Winter, but December was remarkable for its exceptional expansions all round, as the year 1902 was for the continuous expansion of business and maintenance of those conditions which yield exceptionally large profits.

### THE BANK STATEMENTS.

ı					
I		Dec., 190	2 Nov., 1902	Dec., 1901.	Dec., 1892.
l		83,332,56	82,322,566	76,326,666	75,958,685
l		73,458,86	6 72,954,666	08,596,166	63,169,643
		72,795,44	0 71,928,516	67,591,311	61,938,515
	Reserve Fund	44,517,68	1 42,657,737	37,364,708	25,086,615
	LIABILITIES.				
	Notes in circulation	60,574,14	4 64,497,641	54,372,788	36,194,023
	Due Dominion Government.	6,497,02	9 4,343,851	4,864,6#6	4,409,130
	Due Provincial Govts	3,123,49	3 3,229,082	2,822,088	2,988,496
	Deposits on demand		9 111,691,073	102,30 /,034	68,694,266
	Deposits after notice	254,217,86	9 250,815,075	233, 431, 229	101,526,186
	Deposits outside Canada			31,355,262	
	Loans on bks. in Canada		8 658,124	737,478	150,000
	Depts. on demand in Can. bks			4,155,273	2,764,171
	Due agencies in U. K		2 5,615,863	3,754,773	4,120,696
	Due agents abroad			1,052,699	127,480
	Other liabilities	. 11,314,489	12,899,115	10,236,648	474,426
	Total liabilities	499,508,534	498,307,128	449,091,985	221,567,771
	Specie	12,892,2	35 12,710,211	11,571,337	6,720,500
	Dominion Notes			21,405,397	12,381,108
	Deposits securing circulation .			2,568,918	1,761,259
	Notes & cheques on other bks	. 20,517,282	16,329,982	16,993,896	8,746,293
	Loans to other bks in Can., see			737,478	150,000
	Depts. on demand in Can. bks	4,878,336	4,958,565	5,823,200	3,616,137
	Due from bks., &c., in U.K			0,883,729	1,036,344
	Due from foreign bks, etc			11,456,756	21,688,396
	Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs			9,768,701	3,328,082
	Can. municipal & other pub. se (Not Dominion.)	e 14,879,654	15,196,264	14,528,036	8,614,936
	Railway and other secs			31,994,130	6,243,333
	Call loans in Canada			37,651,941	19,957,943
	Call loans, outside Canada .	. 43,704,054	49,563,674	45,263,961	
		322,879,089		289,158,657	198,532,160
	Current loans outside Canad		34,358,355	32,160,566	
	Loans to Govt. of Canada				
	Loans to Provincial Govts		4,309,049	.3,793,626	2,447,234
	Overdue debts		1,763,939	2,105,705	2,387,268
	R. E. besides bk. premises	and the second se	862,450	886,497	798,699
	Mortgages on real estate	762,182	769,328	730,250	4,661,621
	Bank premises	7,556,236	7,441,964	6,753,172	1,711,416
1000	Other assets	7,105,459	9,021,123	9,841,652	7,711,416
		The second se	and the second se		Second and the second strategies of the second

Total assets .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 625,388,209 623,356,246 562,077,793 305,730,910 10,754,858 10,820,718 7,126,495 Loans to directors & their firms 11,159,908 Average specie for month .. .. 12,946,922 12,631,782 11,672,573 6,395,160 23,240,088 21,017,261 11,615,017 Av. Dominion notes for mo. .. 23,958,726 Grt'st circulation during mo. .. 65,498,869 \$7,445,712 58,650,297 37, 443, 837

### HARBOUR MATTERS.

Since our issue of the 16th inst., nothing seems to have been done to clarify the position. Meetings of the Board have been held, but talk, indecision and conflicting evidence are the only results. Notwithstanding the length of time that has passed since the late Minister of Public Works called for complete plans and estimates of cost, the Board have been unable to design or agree upon any complete system, or even produce an estimate of the cost of the ill-defined, incomplete plans that have at length been produced. What has been shown does not meet with the general approval; in fact, there is a general chorus of disapproval, except for the two great railroad interests, who will be well served, undoubtedly, even if the other companies seeking entrance to the harbour are kept out by unworkable conditions. As far as the two old companies are concerned, the proposed plan would be perfect, where the privilege of running on the wharves night and day is granted, and that privilege is sure to come sooner or later, and then, in addition to other advantages, they will have a magnificent shunting ground, unless the harbour should spoil that plan by taking over the working of the harbour railway traffic, in some way or other, and put it under one management.

I No one will ignore the importance of a better connection of the ships and the railways, and it must in some way be provided for in the future. There are, however, other interests that cannot be overlooked. The railways Frequire that the cars shall be freely run at all hours, day and night. It is obvious to everyone who will reflect for a moment, that such a privilege must go with due protection, if on the same level, to the ordinary foot and vehicular traffic. It is evident that one or the other must, be elevated. The natural question is a simple one, and one that an intelligent enquiry might readily solve. In order to serve the best interests of the port, the unexplained fact remains that the Harbour Board has not, so far as is known, made any enquiry or estimate as to the relative cost of the two systems, although the necessity for the two levels is admitted by the crude plans of the Commissioners, which provide for an elevated vehicular traffic-which, however, is not accompanied by an estimate of its cost.

The consideration of the question of elevating the railway system on the wharves has been repeatedly urged upon the Commissioners, but, somehow or other, whether from genital defects or, it may be, outside influences, no notice has been taken of it, as far as the public know.

Within the last few days the elaborate report of the Council of the Board of Trade, dealing with the multifarious business of the year, with which it had to deal, has been issued. In it we find on page 7 a letter from the Council of that body to the Harbour Board, under date of January 8, 1903, which we do not remember having seen in print before, or even have seen any reference to in the published reports of the meetings of the Harbour Board. That letter was the outcome, it is stated, of a conference with Mr. James Crathern, the Board's representative on the Harbour Commission. This letter deals very fully with the necessity of more energetic action in the matter of preparing all the Jesired facilities for handling the traffic of the port in the direction so often pointed out, but without much good result, that, however well the points are made, it mostly reads like an old story.

The letter, however, deals with the question of an elevated system of railway tracks on the wharves in the following extract:—

"The elevation of the railway tracks is considered most desirable, so as to leave the wharves clear for the large cartage business involved in connection with some branches of both the import and export trade of this port, but if, for financial reasons, such elevation of the tracks is considered to be at present impossible, the Council strongly urges that the overhead approaches from Commissioners street to the sheds be of ample width (forty feet being suggested) so as to prevent any possibility of congestion of the traffic thereon, and that the entrances thereto be not less than twenty feet in width; an indication of the importance of this point being that from 75 to 80 per cent. of the export traffic, exclusive of grain, is package freight, consisting of local exports." In conclusion, the letter states that it is considered most important that "the handling of all railway traffic on the wharves should be controlled by the Harbour Commissioners."

Nothing could be much clearer than this in the way of suggesting an alternative plan, and yet we find the Harbour Board, after it was presented, called a meeting of a favoured few to consider a crude, incomplete plan, which would compel all the important local traffic to be hauled up ramps twenty feet high, without any reference to the alternative system of elevating the railway tracks, and, moreover, no estimate of the probable cost of the plan proposed.

This unusual course when dealing with a matter of such vast importance to the trade of the country, naturally has attracted much attention, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction in the community. It ought to have been dealt with in a broader spirit and with perfect frankness towards the public, whose interests are involved, and call for full consideration.

We have not had the opportunity of seeing the plans, and if we had, might not be in a position to estimate the cost of what is proposed to be done; but from those who have seen them, men competent to judge, we are assured that the cost of what is proposed in the way of an elevated system of ramps and bridges to the piers for the local traffic, would be not less than \$2,000,000, whereas a system for elevated railway tracks that—under a common united management would enable all the business of the present and future traffic of all railways. to be carried on at all hours, more conveniently than it is now—could be constructed for about  $\phi$ 2,150,000.

Statements such as these, made by men who know what they are talking about, are deserving of serious consideration, and the authorities, before it is too late, should have the whole question considered afresh, and proper estimates made of the relative cost made by disinterested and competent parties. The season of open navigation will soon be here, but it looks as though we are no neare ties for hand than we wer favourite mo

### RECIPROCI

The histo and of num much encour Webster o constitutions

ed in 1854 w that caused it changed as t cians regards was introdue lines of the of branch of C treaty placed authority. In were rejected passed the H negotiations States, owing eries articles however, follow

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know erious ) late, , and y disopen gh we are no nearer having the long-promised modern facilities for handling, economically, the traffic of the port than we were years ago. Procrastination seems to be a favourite motto with the harbour authorities.

### RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES. (2)

The history of reciprocity with the United States and of numerous efforts to establish it, does not give much encouragement to the promoters of this policy.

Webster opposed reciprocity treaties in general on constitutional grounds. The treaty with Canada effected in 1854 was abrogated in 1866, when the conditions that caused that arrangement to be popular, became so changed as to give Canada what the American politicians regarded as unfair advantages. When a treaty was introduced into the Senate in 1874, following the lines of the one signed in 1854, it was rejected by that branch of Congress mainly on the plea that such a treaty placed undue restrictions upon the executive authority. In 1884 several proposals of the same nature were rejected by the U.S. Senate. In 1885 a motion passed the House of Commons, Ottawa, in favour of negotiations being opened for reciprocity with the States, owing to the impending termination of the fisheries articles in the Treaty of Washington. No action, however, followed that resolution.

Since then there has been such a development of trade with Great Britain, its markets for Canadian products having been so enlarged, that the, at one time, need of the American market no longer exists, so far as the natural products of Canada are concerned.

The respective products, indeed, of this country and of the United States, are so much alike as to furnish no, or little, basis for reciprocity. The States manufacture the same goods as we do, they make little, if anything, that Canada so urgently needs as to induce her to make any sacrifice to obtain it. Nor do we make any goods that Americans need. The great agricultural staples of wheat, barley, oats, hay and the dairy products, butter and cheese, are grown, or made on an enormous scale in the States, so they are independent of Canada in respect to these articles. Corn, it is true, 18 a specialty of American production, but, though Canada needs corn, it alone is too small a consideration to call for a reciprocity treaty. As to coal, there is some ground for a mutual arrangement, but even in this article there is no such overwhelming advantage possessed by either country as to induce either to make sacrifices to obtain a share of such advantage. At the present time, there is a stronger desire shown by the States to secure Canadian coal free of duty than by Canada to obtain duty-free American coal. Were we to admit certain coal of a certain quality free, such as is not mined in Canada, in exchange for free admission of Canadian coal into the States, such reciprocity would be reasonable, but our coal mine owners seem adverse to this arrangement.

Since 1900 the exports and imports have not been classified as they were in the Trade and Commerce Report of that year, but we have reason to believe that since then the exhibit below has not been changed, except in degree: In 1900 Canada sent to the States, animals,

~~~~		board of star boots seasants	
		and their produce, valued at \$ 5,326,750	,
66	19 PT (19286	to Great Britain 49,881,630	0
66	66.	to other countries 940,427	7
66	66	t'o States, Forest products 12,805,137	Ċ
66	66	Gt. Britain, " 15,058,030	5
6.6	- 66	other countries " 1,800,493	5
66	44	States, Mine products 23,698,600	5
66	66	Gt. Britain, 4 193,746	\$
66	66	other countries, " 687,914	
66	6.6	to States, Manufactures 4,857,413	
66	66	Gt. Britain, " 5,625,073	3
66	6.6	other countries, ' 3,741,801	
6.6	Canada	's exports to the States were 59,666,556	
66	. 66	imports from " " 102,080,177	
6.6	66	exports to Gt. Britain " 96,562,875	
iii. 2	66 <sup></sup>	imports from " 44,279,983	

So far as iron and steel products are concerned, the time is rapidly approaching when Canada will be wholly independent of the United States. In regard also to lumber and timber, the prospects are that the United States will be a large importer of such products from Canada. Indeed, the whole trend of trade is towards the independence of Canada of United States' markets; that is, Canada will stand on the heavier end of the scale and the United States will have to offer very liberal terms to Canada to justify this country making any sacrifice of duties to secure an open door into American markets.

Is it not evident from the above statistics that, it is to the interest of Canada to cultivate by all possible means the British market and to develop reciprocal relations with our fellow British subjects? Great Britain encourages our export trade, while the States endeavours to keep it down. The British are anxious to buy our products, while the Americans do all they can to avoid purchases in Canada. Business considerations point to the true policy of Canada being to advance as far as possible on the line of reciprocity with Great Britain, and leave the States to make the best of a situation which they have created, and which, in a few years, will become intolerable to them.

### THE GAS QUESTION IN MONTREAL.

At the present time the most urgent question arising in connection with the franchises in this city is that of the Gas Company, now merged in the present Light, Heat & Power Company. The arrangement fixing the price of gas to the citizens for ten years is now nearing its termination, and will soon become a burning question. The net price now charged to the consumers for illuminating purposes is \$1.20 per 1,000 feet, and an additional charge for metres—the last an unheard-of charge elsewhere.

The price charged is excessive, and is a heavy burden of moderate means. It is out of all proportion to the prices prevailing in other places of importance. In Toronto, for example, the gas company has for years been supplying the citizens with gas at 90 cents per 1,000 feet, but the people have been agitating for a reduction to a 75 cent rate per 1,000 feet. The recent municipal elections there turned largely on that question, with the evident determination as an alternative to that reduction that the city should acquire gas works of its own.

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The result is that the gas company, finding the people in earnest, made a voluntary substantial reduction, a few days ago, and the people of Toronto will now have their gas at the rate of 80 cents per 1,000 feet, and no charge for meters, and they are told in the same notice that the lowered price will still be satisfactorily remunerative to the company.

The people of Toronto are to be congratulated on the result of their long fight with the gas monopoly, but what about Montreal, which is in a worse position in this respect than Toronto ever was, the conditions for the cheap manufacture of gas being relatively the same in both cities.

Here we may expect the management of the company will be adverse to any reduction, if it can be avoided. The reduction in Toronto has, however, evidently had the effect of causing some uneasiness in gas official circles and attempts have been made within the last few days to make it appear that our gas is better than in Toronto, and other specious reasons explaining why the people in Montreal should be satisfied with what they are getting. The consumers of gas are not all simpletons, and not at all likely to be deceived by the explanations given by the gas officials and their friends.

The gas supplied here is of a poorer quality than can be found in any other city of importance, and it has been such for years back. No explanations can change that fact.

So far there has been no move made by any member of the City Council to raise the question in the Council as to how this matter is to be dealt with when the time comes, in the near future, when it must be faced.

To a very large portion of the community cheap gas is as important a matter as cheap coal. The price of the latter has been excessive this winter, and has been the cause of much trouble and anxiety. That, however, is an exceptional case, and not likely to occur again. In the matter of gas it is different, the excessive charge for that—to many people a necessity for city life—has been a burden they should not be forced to bear.

- Taking the year round, the cost of the gas for lighting in most families is nearly that of the coal used for heating, and yet they are forced by the monstrous arrangement of eight years ago to pay 50 per cent. more for it than the Toronto company are now charging, and which it declares, officially, is profitable.

A check will have to be applied to restrain this overbearing monopoly, and the sooner the question as to how it is to be done is considered the better it will be for all the interests concerned.

We are told, in a bland way, by gas officials here, that in Toronto much of the gas used there is made from water, and therefore inferior. We do not know as to that,, but it cannot well be inferior to that supplied in Montreal. Perhaps it may be that the difference is that there is too much water in the stock here—if so it may be well to apply the remedy suggested by a high authority in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, when speaking lately on the subject of such companies generally, that the real remedy would be to squeeze the water out of all over-capitalized companies.

The Toronto Gas Company claim that they can furnish the gas and reduce the rates to the present level because their plant is efficient and up-to-date as regards all modern improvements. Can our Montreal company say the same? or will any change be made to bring it about?

That there is something wrong in this matter is evident from the three different prices charged by the Montreal gas company. That for lighting is \$1.20 per 1,000 feet, that for cooking is \$1.00 per 1,000 feet, whilst that for heating is 60 cents per 1,000 feet—yet all the gas supplied for these different prices is of the same quality, made from the same materials in the same retorts; it is all stored in the same gasometers, and supplied to the consumers in all parts of the city through the same mains and pipes, when it is then m'ade to pass through different meters to register its proper destination.

We fancy no one will be inclined to think that the gas company is supplying heating gas to any one without a good margin of profit. It does not even pretend that it does so from purely philantropic motives. If then, the same gas sold for 60 cents is made at a profit for one purpose, what an unconscionable outrage it is to make the people pay \$1.20 for the same gas for another purpose, that of light. The position is simply outrageous. The great majority of the citizens of moderate means use gas for lighting their houses, and we venure to say that it is felt to be, out of all proportion, the heaviest tax levied in the city, and that now that public attention is fixed upon it, some means will certainly be found to put a stop to the working of such a monopoly as that now existing in gas matters.

### THE BOARD OF TRADE.

<sup>1</sup> The address delivered by Mr. A. McFee, president of the Board of Trade, at the annual meeting of that body on Tuesday last, was listened to with marked attention by everyone present. Mr. McFee's treatment of the various questions is marked by no uncertainty of grasp. The space at our disposal permits only some extracts from the paper. The key-note of the address was the advocacy of a vigorous national policy.

After referring to the successful close of the War, the recovery of His Majesty, and the Coronation, Mr. McFee dealt with the meeting of the Colonial Premiers in London, the conference of the Canadian Boards of Trade in Toronto, and the leading subjects on these occasions, Imperial defence and the union of the Empire. • "The basis of commercial unity," he went on to say, "is laid down in the resolution upon reciprocal preferential trading within the Empire. Of these valuable and highly satisfactory results, the most important are embodied in the following resolutions":

1. That this Conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade beyond the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

2. That this Conference recognizes that in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother Country and the British dominions beyond the seas.

3. That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as f ferential t the United

4. That urge on 1 granting in the produce exemption imposed. 5. That

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From th himself as Canada, th the followi

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4. That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

5. That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it.

From the report we find that our Premier expressed himself as prepared to recommend to the Parliament of Canada, the preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines:--

The existing preference of 33 1-3 per cent., and an additional preference on lists of selected articles (a) by further reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom: (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports; and (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

The example set by Canada in this matter will, we believe, be followed by the British Colonies in the Eastern Hemisphere. The preference on imports which Canada has extended to Great Britain is daily contributing to the increased demand for our products, so much so that there is an evident desire on the part of the British consumer to purchase Canadian goods, and the goodwill which we enjoy in England, is no doubt largely owing to the preference Canada extends to Great Britain.

As a further result of this policy, there is a growing sentiment in the United Kingdom that a reciprocal treatment should be extended to the Colonies, and this feeling, though opposed by those who base all their political motives upon strictly free trade principles, is largely aided by the knowledge that in Canada they have a country possessing undeveloped resources upon which they can depend in time of need. The immense possibilities of the production of grain in our Great North West are only now becoming recognized. In addition to this, they realize that our vast forests only await development for a supply within the bounds of the Empire, which will make them independent of the rest of the world. To adequately develop these and our many other natural resources, energetic steps on the part of the people of Canada are necessary in order to induce the surplus population of the Mother Country to settle in Canada, thus helping to build up this portion of the Empire, rather than the Republic to the South of us.

At the Colonial Conference an argument was used by the British Colonial Secretary that the Canadian' preference had been overestimated as an advantage to British commerce, inasmuch as the average duty on imports from the United States was but sixteen (16) per cent., while the duty upon imports from Britain amounted to eighteen (18) per cent. This argument has left an erroneous impression on the public mind. The reason why the imports from the United States show so low an average of duty is that we admit free certain of their natural products, including hard coal, raw cotton, maize, green fruit, tobacco and others of less importance. These raw materials are either not the produce of Great Britain or not the objects of export, and represent a very considerable percentage of our imports from the United States, while Great Britain's exports into Canada consist mainly of manufactured goods.

Any country whose manufactured goods are admitted into Canada upon an average duty of eighteen (18) per cent., has certainly no cause to complain. We are a young people building up our manufacturing industries, and in order to induce the investment of both local and foreign capital in our country, it is essential that we should give to capitalists encouragements of no uncertain nature.

The policy of Canada for the Canadians, which I believe to be a sound basis for our fiscal government, should not permit of such very large importations of manufactured goods as have been taking place for many years past from the United States, Germany and other foreign countries.

Next in importance to the Colonial Conference comes the question of Transportation, and in this respect we have been by no means standing still, while the future shows marked signs of development. In Transportation I would embrace (1st) Railways, (2nd) Inland Waterways, (3rd) Ocean Traffic.

1.—Railways.—Early in the year there appeared to be genuine cause for alarm that in the merging of interests of the great railways of the United States, some at least of our more important railway systems would become absorbed, and as a result, be subject to a policy which would naturally not be in the interests of Canada.

Heavily subsidized (by an amount exceeding \$500,000,000) as our roads have been by the Canadian people, the fear above referred to gave us food for thought, and while having shown a lack of foresight in the past, gave us a warning that we would protect the interests of the country more carefully in dealing with new railway enterprises in the future. How far any railway, even though built entirely by private capital, has the right to tap the resources of our country so as to benefit another country, is a question for very serious consideration, but there would appear to be no room at all for doubt with regard to the evident duty of any railway which has been built largely at the expense of the Canadian people. The policy of "Canada and her resources for the Canadian people" plays an important part in the matter of transportation, and it is to be hoped that our Governments and our Legislators will in future, when arranging for assistance to railway enterprises, so guard the interests of Canada that the policy of the road will of necessity, for all time to come, be purely Canadian and that the directorates shall be composed almost, if not entirely, of Canadian citizens. A representation of the Government in the atrectorate (of all subsidized railways would not alone be a safeguard, but a fair proposition on the part of the Canadian people whose money and land is so freely given for their assistance.

In Eastern Canada a new epoch has arrived in railway management and we find the larger roads busily engaged doubling their tracks, improving their roadbeds, straightening their lines as well as reducing grades, while enormous works for the construction of rolling-stock are being built, more especially in our own city. Notwithstanding, however, these improvements in roadbed and rolling-stock, there is evidently great need for further reform by our railways in their methods of running their trains. The almost daily occurrence of collisions and other accidents which has confronted us of late is a clear indication of weakness somewhere. From what we can gather, the chief causes of trouble appear to be the running of an increased number of freight trains owing to the general expansion of business, and the poor quality of coal obtainable, which prevents the engineers from keeping their trains on time. If such be the case, we would naturally

expect the railroad companies to institute changes calculated to protect their property as well as the lives of their passengers and servants. The number of employees at the stations should be increased, rather than diminished as has evidently been the case, and telegraphers should not be permitted, while on duty, to go beyond the sound of their instruments. The block system, universally in vogue in Great Britain (where in 1901 not one passenger was killed), has been many times promised to us in Canada, but it still appears to be as far off as ever. Is it not high time for Parliament to insist upon its immediate introduction under most exacting penalties? We shall watch with interest the conduct of our representative at Ottawa during the coming session.

In the North West Territories the second transcontinental line, "The Canadian Northern Railway," has been under constant construction, and bids fair to be a completely developed railway from Port Arthur to British Columbia inside of four years. The construction of this line to the Eastern Canadian seaports, while not generally understood by the public, would appear to be going on in sections, which, when joined together, will complete another great line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Already the older portion of the line leased from the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and run in conjunction with the new line to Port Arthur, has proved of great assistance in the movement eastward of the grain crop of Man'itoba. As the land to be traversed by this line from Prince Albert to the Rocky Mountains is of unrealized fertility, the importance of this new undertaking should not be lost sight of.

The new projected line known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway" to be run from some point in Ontario, probably North Bay, westward, north of Lake Superior, thence through the wheat belt across the Rockies on to the Pacific, is a project of such vast proportions that it would be impossible to forecast the very great benefits which this country will receive from its realization.

Perhaps never before did the people of Canada begin to realize what a heritage of wealth is in store for our children and grand-children in the vast tracts of undeveloped land in the north-western portion of our country. The management of this new system of railway will, no doubt, follow the usual course of asking the Canadian people for financial assistance in this undertaking. In the consideration of their request the benefits to be obtained from this enterprise must not be lost sight of. On the other hand, it would be well for our Government to remember that the cost of railway construction is less than it used to be, that trade and people are actually awaiting the building of these lines in order to give them traffic, instead of having to be tempted to follow railways as was the case ten or twen'ty years ago, and that therefore the same measure of munificence as in the past is no longer called for. Furthermore, the policy of the road in building up our own seaports, rather than those of the United States should be thoroughly agreed upon at the time of rendering them assistance, so that, if possible, the Portland branch should be made subsidiary to Montreal instead of the reverse as at present. While sounding this note of warning, I would not wish it to be understood that I favor a small or picayune policy in this matter. Great enterprises of this kind call for the exercise of great courage and great exertion on the part of men whose experience and ability are by no means universal, and we should treat with them in a large minded and liberal manner.

While on the railway question, the Governmen't system from the Atlantic seaboard to Montreal 'calls for comment. The Council of this Board recently put itself upon record as in favor of a general change of policy with regard to the Intercolonial Railway. It is their opinion that the railway should be extended to the Great Lakes, that the management should be entirely divorced from political control and be handed over 'to a commission of proved experience in railway work. I am entirely in sympathy with these views, and would go further and say that it is a penny wise and pound foolish system which we are at present pursuing in this matter and that until these

developments and changes are put into force, we cannot hope for the most successful, profitable or useful results from this investment of the country's capital. Reference to the last report of the British Columbia Board of Trade shows a state of affairs in railway matters which calls for action on the part of the Dominion Government. The Province of British Columbia is paying into the Dominion Treasury a higher average per capita tax than any other part of Canada, and when they point out the necessity for the extension and completion of our railway systems to the Pacific Coast, it is but just that we should give full consideration to their request. Before leaving the subject of railways, I would draw your attention to the fact that the earning power of all our roads has been steadily increasing of late, the traffic returns for 1902 showing for the Canadian Pacific Railway an increase of 1,625,000 tons or 25 per cent., and for the Grand Trunk 3,085,000 tons, or 33 per cent. over the previous year. This has permitted of the payment of larger dividends with consequent increased value in the market price of the different stocks. These are most encouraging signs of the healthy state of trade in Canada. There is in some quarters a feeling of opposition to our railways and a general system of complaint against their charges for freight and passenger service. While not in sympathy with the imposition of unfair rates, I would impress upon the public the fact that it is of primary importance in the future development of our country that the capital invested in the railways already in existence, should earn a fair rate of interest. So long as the Grand Trunk Railway was under a shadow, the British investor had a poor opinion of our country.

#### GENERAL TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There is perhaps no better gauge of the growth of our country than the figures relating to the exports of our products and imports of foreign goods for home consumption. In 1902, our exports aggregated \$196,000,000 as against \$177,000,000 in 1901, while our imports amount to \$203,000,000, compared with \$181,000,000 in the previous year. While these figures show a substantial increase, it is to be regretted that the balance of trade amounting to no less than \$7,000,000 is against us. When in the years 1895-6-7 and '8 the balance of trade turned in our favor for the first time in our history, it was hoped that it could be maintained. This set back is partly due to the preference in duties allowed to Great Britain, but this can be more than made up by a stronger Canadian policy in our tariff relations with foreign countries. This is a matter of far greater importance to the growth of our country than we are apt to realize. Any business firm or corporation whose purchases from year to year exceed its sales musit inevitably end in bankruptcy. The only difference between such a firm and our Dominion is that in the latter case large sums of money are being constantly brought into the country as loans, as new investments, and by immigrants and tourisits, which of course more than make up for the debit balance. This, however, is not a safe fiscal policy. In times of ultra prosperity, such as the present, an excess of imports is not noticed by the business community because the demand is sufficient in most cases to absorb not alone the imported goods, but the products of our factories, farms, mines and other industries as well. Once, however, let the tide turn in the United States (and many astute thinkers predict a sudden change when it does come), and we shall be made a dumping ground for their surplus stocks at prices far below the first cost of production of the same goods in Canada. The result of this state of affairs will be, that although our country will possess in itself all the elements of prosperity and steadly growth, it will receive a punishment equal to that experienced by the Republic to the South of us, where speculation and unsafe business methods have gained such an ascendency. No Government could hope to be able at such a time to make changes in our tariff with sufficient rapidity to cope with the emergency. I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to sound this note of warning, and I trust that at the coming session of our Parliament at Ottawa this matter will be considered in a spirit of patriotism, rather than party politics,

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## Joseph Dawson & Sons, LONDON, ENGLAND. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES MEDIUM TO BEST. MEDIUM TO BEST. MARERICAN OR ENGLISH STYLES. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED Head Office : 23 London Wall, LONDON, E.C., Eng. Manufactories :

and that our tariff will be so amended as to assure in the future the Canadian market for Canadian industries free from the disturbing influence of foreign nations. The movement instituted by the Canadian Preference League to encourage the purchase by Canadian people of Can'adian made goods in preference to those of foreign manufacture, is a most satisfactory token of the feeling of self-confidence which is so steadily growing in our country. The healthy state of trade in Canada is evidenced by the decrease in commercial failures, which numbered for the year 1,101, as against 1,341 last year asd 2,118 in 1896, while the liabilities of the assignces were \$11,000,000 as against \$17,000,000 in 1896. Our wholesalers report payments of late exceptionally well met, while the usual drop in local distribution of goods incidental to the holiday season has been felt less this year than previously. The laying of the Pacific cable covering a distance of 7,800 miles from Vancouver to Brisbane, should be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians. For years the necessity for this undertaking has been urged upon the British, Australian and Canadian Governments by Sir Sandford Fleming and others, and its completion at the present time is most opportune in face of a rapidly growing trade with Australia. The tariff is already reduced from \$1.50 to 58c per word, and inasmuch as the line is owned by the three Governments, we can look for further reductions as profits will permit. Of even greater importance in the electric world are the wonderful achievements of Signor Marconi, who has attained most unexpected re-sults in an incredibly short space of time. The reductions in the cost of ocean and inland messages promised by this great inventor bid fair to revolutionize our methods of doing business.

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Any review of the past year from the Canadian standpoint would be incomplete without making mention of our sister and nearest British colony, Newfoundland. There lives beyond doubt in the hearts of Canadians generally

a, feeling of friendship towards the people of this Island, equal to that existing between our several Provinces. The desire that Newfoundland should cast in her lot with Canada is so universal that one never hears of any opposition to it. It is futhermore felt that in any fiscal arrangement that might be made, we in our prosperity could afford to act the part of generosity. On a previous occiasion Newfoundland sent her Representatives to Ottawa, but their efforts were not crowned with success. Perhaps no more inauspicious time in the history of Canada could have been selected for negotiations of this kind. On the other hand, at the present time, while we are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, our kinsmen would no doubt receive a hearty welcome. It has been suggested that our Government should extend an invitation to Newfoundland to once more discuss the question of becoming one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. That this, the oldest Colony of the British Empire, situated at our very doors, should find it necessary to appeal to a foreign country in order to obtain a market for her products, should be regarded as a token of but poor fellowship on the part of both Great Britain and of Canada.

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While the policy of extension should not be considered as essential to our country, there is nevertheless another direction in which it would appear advantageous for Canada to invite others to throw in their lot with us. I refer to the British West India Island's. Isolated as they are from the rest of the world, depending largely upon the United States for a market for their goods, they are, while under the British flag, in a most unfavorable position from a commercial standpoint. Their natural products grown in a bropical country are all required by us in our every day life, and with the investment of Canadian capital and the exercising of Canadian enterprise, a truly great expansion of 'trade could be looked for in these Islands.

# Still Forging Ahead.

**TWICE** the quantity in Fine Blacks and Tans already booked for 1903 Season as compared with corresponding period last year

# The "Oceanic" Boot For the British People.

### THE "OCEANIC"

Is the most Up to Date exponent of GENT'S HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR to Retail at 10-6 and 12-6.

It has always been easy to get fine Boots if you paid a FANCY PRICE. "OCEANIC" Footwear, for the first time, makes it possible to buy Stylish, Comfortable, Beautiful, Dainty and Durable Footwear for

### HALF-A-GUINEA.

Enquiries from Retailers wishing to know address of nearest Factor stocking these Goods will be much appreciated.

### MAKER, A. E. MARLOW, St. James' Works, NORTHAMPTON, Englard.

Special price under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

#### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

A new departure has been introduced by the London Chamber of Commerce in its decision to hold the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire for the first time outside of the City of London. In response to the invitation of the Montreal and other Boards of Trade of the Dominion, this city was selected as the place for the Congress to be held from August 17 'to 22 next. This Board is receiving the strong support of all the other Canadian Boards of Trade as well as of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of the City of Montreal; also of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. This event is of national importance, and the hear'ty co-operation of all mombers and citizens generally is desired in order that the del gates and visitors , may be received with a full measure of Canadian hospitality and carry away with them a correct idea of Canada's boundless wealth and prosperity.

Our membership which has increased by 178 during the past year is now over one thousand, but it is still not large enough for a Board of Trade of a commercial metropolis such as Montreal. With a united effort, before next August the membership coll should readily be increased to at least 1,200.

### BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

It will, I am sure, be a source of much satisfaction to the members of the Board of Trade to know that our new building will be ready for occupation on May 1st next. The building itself is an improvement upon the previous one in every way, being fireproof, scientifically heated and ventilated, and having the most modern type of fast running elevators. The offices, which are commodious and well lighted will, when rented, bring in a revenue of \$60,000. This should show a reversion of \$10,000 annually. The co-operation of all its members is specially requested in the work of renting these offices.

In conclusion, if I may be permitted to send forth through you a message to my fellow countrymen throughout this vast Dominion, it will be to "Have faith in ourselves and our country." Blessed by our Creator with boundless sources of wealth, free from the famines of India and the droughts of Australia, exempt from the labor troubles and social evils of the United States, guarded by just laws, which give no encouragement to the Socialists and Nihilists of Europe, the future of this great country has for it nought but grandeur and honor among the nations of the earth, and health, happiness, integrity and prosperity for those who come after us.

The President's interesting remarks on Immigration, Banking, Fire Insurance, 'Life Insurance and Inland Waterways are unavoidably omitted.

A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. G. T. Drummond and seconded by Mr. A. J. Hodgson, was given to the President for his able address, and after some pertinent remarks by Messrs. B. J. Coghlin, D. A. P. Watt, Walter Paul, Robt. Munro and Secretary Hadrill, the meeting adjourned.

' The attendance, though representative, was not numerous.

The voting on Wedn sday resulted in the election of Mr. Hodgson, provision merchant, of this city, to the presidency. The remaining officers were re-elected by aciclamation.

--The Dominion Government has refused the application for a refund of the duty upon Hocking Valley coal imported by the City of Toronto, A branch o at Baldur, M

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### NEW BRANCH BANKS.

M branch of the Union Bank of Canada will be opened at Baldur, Man., on the 1st prox. The Royal Bank of Canada is opening this week a branch at Pembroke, Ont. A branch of the Bank of Hamilton will be opened at Palmerston, Ont. The Dominion Bank has decided to open a branch at Madoc, Ont.

#### UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., New York, report under date January 24, 1903.—Now that the rise following easier conditions in the money market has had its swing the stock market shows undisguised hesitation. To put prices conspicuously higher some new stimulant is necessary, and it is plainly not just now in sight. Good stocks at present prices are too high to attract large investors; though held with such firmness by present owners as to exclude all ideas of forcing them down. The best stocks are sustained not merely by present prosperity assuring existing dividend rates, but also by the merger plans of vast extent which move slowly but are eventually expected to add to the stability and value of many of the b g railway properties.

The prospects of higher dividends on high-class railroad securities are exceedingly remote. Many of these are already paying better dividends than five years ago, but any further increases just now are out of the question in view of the increased cost of operating and the vast sums which will be required for expenditures to keep these companies in line with modern requirements. Thus it happens that a large proportion of the stocks, formerly regarded as among the most substantial for speculative purposes, are being steadily withdrawn from the market and shut up in strong boxes, there to stay, probably, until some big deal brings them to life again or a crisis happens which forces realizing on the best material. There remain consequently two other classes of securities to which stock market activity must be confined; those of roads which, with growth of the country, have risen into strength and prominence, and the industrials which are still to be considered an uncertain and undesirable element in the speculative situation. Neither of these, however, offer any special attractions to buyers just now. Dividend prosneets in that quarter haev been amply discounted; and the indisposition of investors to buy at the existing level deprives the market of a very substantial and desirable lement of support.

It is somewhat singular that with the trade and industry of the country still running at the top rate of speed, the optimistic spirit which such conditions usually induce is not to be discovered in Wall Street. There is a universal belief that the country is in for another six months, at least, of good business, and that if the harvest of 1903

proves anything like satisfactory it doubtless will continue beyond that. Why then the present undertone of not exactly distrust but cold pessimism in quarters where we have been accustomed to hear nothing but the gospel of opt m'sm? Some of the reasons are these: (1) Prosperity has been amply if not over-discounted; (2) higher interest rates due to absorption of money in new enterprises make stocks relatively dear; (3) excessive underwriting of new schemes and consequent locking up of funds is disapproved; (4) corporation profits are declining, owing to increased expenses; (5) large masses of undigested securities are feeld over the market above buyers' views; the big men having vast merger plans in progress must wait for decision on the Northern Securities case affecting the status of holding corporations. With such influences at work a bull campaign seems impossible. How long present inertia will last cannot be told. The market has lately been breaking the record for inactivity. A bear party of strength might infuse some life into the market; but with stocks and credit so highly concentrated as at present there is little chance of serious attack from that quarter. General conditions continue to improve. Bank reserves are rising and money rates growing easier. Some uneasiness was manifested over possible gold exports, as we are till large borrowers abroad; but grain is going outward more freely, the foreign money markets are in comparatively easy condition and there is little likelihood of important gold shipments until next spring. Our contemplated \$40 000.000 purchase of the Panama Canal will, of course, compel heavy payments in Europe, but in any event arrangements will certainly be made seeking to derange the exchange market as little as possible. It seems equally certain that no radical anti-trust legislation will be attempted this year; though this same Congressional inertia also lessens the chances of any legislative relief on the currency problem. The only disturbing element now in sight is the Venezuelan question, which contains inflammable possibilities, but the chances are still very largely in favor of a peaceable settlement. For the coming week an irregular market may be anticipated, with the drift towards somewhat lower level of prices.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

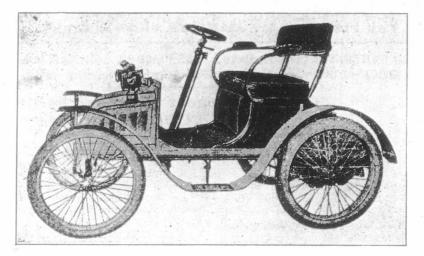
A private London circular, date Jan. 16th, treating of the dairy produce situation, says:—Butter.—There is still a dull demand for New Zealand butter, which doubtless arises from buyers expecting a still further decline in values, but when they realize the bottom has been reached a period of activity must begin. Values have receded another 2s per ewt. on the week, and choicest brands are now quoted at 106s to 108s, while finest make 104s to 106s. The "Britannia" left Australia this week with 9,908 boxes of butter on board. The last two vessels which left New Zealand are the "Turakina," due in London about 7th February,

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Steam, Petrol and Electric Motors, Gears, Axles, Frames, Tools, Fittings and all Motor Component Parts, for Cars, Launches and Stationary Work.



### 18-20 Church St., Islington, N., - London, England.

NOTE—These Cars are supplied 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c., less to Canadians, F.O.B. London, under the New Preferential Tariff.

and the "Gothic," due a fortnight later, each have 40,000 boxes on board and about 3,300 crates of enerse. These quantities appear very large, and are actual record shipments from New Zealand, but 20,000 boxes a week is not a big average arrival of Australasian butter. The record arrival occurred in 1900, when, on 22nd and 23rd January, 83,704 boxes were received.

FACTORS OF : Motor Accessories, Motor Bodies in Wood and Aluminum, Electrical

Parts, Rubber Goods, Lubricating Oils, &c.

The Danish Committee has decided to lower the official quotation by three kroner, and it now stands at the same figure as it did last year at this date. Although the market in Manchester on Tuesday was not a good one; yet owing to the cold weather both in the United Kingdom and Denmark it was believed the committee would not reduce the quotation. Of the total increase of 13,564 tons in the import of butter during 1902, nearly 12,500 occurred in the second and third quarters of the year. The increase in the fourth quarter was 70 per cent. less than in the third. The increase in An examination of the import of butter for the last twelve weeks shows that during the first four weeks it was 1,543 tons in excess of the same period last year, the second four weeks it was only 730 tons in excess, and during the last four weeks it was actually 1,416 tons less. This steady decline in supplies ought to improve markets.

Cheese.—There is a good hand-to-mouth business passing in Canadian cheese at a firm 64s for choicest quality, with s62 to 63s for anything a little under top quality. Speculation is quite non-existent. New Zealand cheese is making 62s to 63s per ewt. Great satisfaction is expressed at the excellent quality of the first shipment. Corresponding week, 1902. Canadian sold at 51s to 52s; finest at 47s to 50s.

Cheese imports, 1902.—The total imports of cheese for the calendar year 1902 shows a falling off from that of the previous year by 2.023 tons. The total import of the last three years exhibits a steady decline. In 1900 the import was—135.294 tons, in 1901 it fell to 129,342 tons, and in 1902 it declined still further to 127,319 tons. It is curlous to note that, on the contrary, the import of butter for the same three years has exhibited a large and steady increase. In 1900 the import of butter was 168,926 tons, in 1901 it rose to 185,145 tons, and in 1902 it further increased to 198,709 tons. For the year 1902 the average consumption of imported butter per head of the population was 10.63 lbs., and of imported cheese 6.81 lbs. An examination of the countries from which cheese is imported shows that Canada is the only country which exhibits a steady increase. In 1900 we imported from Canada 75,594 tons, in 1901 the import was 77,387 tons, and in 1902 it rose to 85,478 tons. The United States, Holland and New Zealand all show a falling off for the three years. The decline in the import from the United States is particularly heavy. In 1900 it was 34,030 tons, in 1901 it was 27,005 tons, and last year only 19,529 tons. The Dutch decline is only 2,168 tons in the three years, and the decline in New Zealand 1.447 tons.

#### DUFFERIN COUNTY NOTES.

Editor Journal of Commerce,

Sir,-I rise to remark that we have the champion growler in Dufferin. One of the writers of Holy Writ remarked of the people of his time, that the fathers had drank vinegar and the children's teeth were set on edge. Some farmers seem lineal descendants of the children mentioned, for their very look would turn milk sour, as nothing will satisfy them. An Irish lad at school being asked to spell horse, spelled it 'hoss," and was told it was h-o-r-s-e. Applying his newly acquired knowledge he spelt hostility as horsetility, and being again corrected he ejaculated. "Be jabers, it's wan thing wid ye wan day and another the nixt." And so it is with the chronic grumbler, it is "wan grievance wan day, and another the nixt." These men must have something to growl at or they'd be miserable. Pope says, "Man never is, but always to be blest." The blessings such men have escape their observation till they lose them. With barns bursting and prices good to excellent, one would think they'd be happy; but not so, for they find something awry. Burns puts it well when he says:

### Special

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## Phœnix

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Just so. 7 crop the past thing else w struck with t deeming circu had a genial visit my nati story of a Ti was a Mark 7 tion was alwa Gods." A frier place: "Hello, God." "And God." "And he "Oh, first-rate your potatoes thank God, m company, and pessimist I fi

# The Best Value

IN

### Men's Fine Footwear

-IS ONLY TO BE SEEN AT-

## John Marlow & Sons, LIMITED.

### THERE'S MONEY !!

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

Special Points.—"QUALITY" the first consideration. Unequalled for Hard Wear. Latest Styles. Superior Finish. Korrect Details.

To be got out of our Splendid Range of New Samples Expert Boot Buyers Recognise these Distinctive Lines As the greatest VALUE ever offered.

### Phœnix Shoe Works, - Northampton, England.

"Human bodies are sic fools For a' their colleges and schools, That when nae real ills perplex them, They make enough themselves to vex them."

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Just so. Taking things all round we had a glorious crop the past year. Peas were a "dead" failure, but everything else was good to excellent. True, potatoes were struck with the rot-of a mild form-but there was a redeeming circumstance exemplified by the following: We had a genial insurance agent named B------, who used to visit my native town Perth. He related the following story of a Tim -----, who resided near Gananoque. Tim was a Mark Tapley, and was semi-pious, for his conversation was always interlarded with any number of "Thank Gods." A friend calling one day, the following colloquy took place: "Hello, Tim! how are you?"-"Pretty well, thank God." "And the wife and children?" "First-rate, thank God." "And how's your wheat?" (then the principal crop). "Oh, first-rate, thank God." "And, by the by, how are your potatoes?" "Och, murther! They're all rotten; but, thank God, me neighbors' is rotten too." Misery loves company, and so Tim was happy. When the inveterate pessimist I first referred to had nothing else to "girn"

about he complained that the bumper crop "would be awfully hard on the land."

I don't require to lengthen my letter as to how things are in Dufferin, for the foregoing will have told its tale of prosperity. Farms selling like hot cakes, dwellings and bank barns springing up in every direction, improved fences being erected, windmills, etc., etc., evidence that prosperity reigns and times are good. Yet they might be better. Men like the pessimist referred to are the clogs on all improvement. They can "find fault" with anything, and do, and so progress is delayed till time cures the disease by shoving them under the sod.

We are cursed by some of the worst roads in Canada. The good roads' movement inaugurated by Mr. Campbell, the roads' commissioner, was burked by just such men the past year. Owing to the copious rains, roads the past summer could only be properly described as "awful." But winter is if anything worse. The forest was the bete noir of the pioneer and was remorselessly and persistently destroyed till half the farmers left not a stick upon their land to find now to their cost that wood means money. But they are out another way. It never occurs to them that bad roads entail an immense waste of time, horseflesh, harness, vehicles, and temper. The roads from the

Telegrams: "WINTERINE, LONDON."

# L.& P.Walter & Son

Wholesale and Export Clothiers, and Woollen Warehousemen,

### 68, Commercial Street, Spitalfields,

### LONDON, E, England

We manufacture specially for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff, 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c. in favour of Canada.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

land being "skinned" of timber in winter are even worse than summer, for the first stom they fill with snow, and they must perforce take to the fields. They can only take 50 bushels where they might more easily draw a hundred, so if the crop is a bumper one their whole fall and winter is engaged marketing it. Then again, fences and buildings go over like castles of pasteboard before the unimpeded wind, fall crops are frozen out, as the warm mantle of snow is not on the fields where it should be, but on the roads, a nuisance and an injury.

However, "There's a good time coming, boys," when scientific agriculture will have as its handmaid excellent roads, an economic gain to the farmer and a pleasure to him and the traveller whose business necessitates their use. J. W. D.

Shelburne, January 26th, 1903.

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FIRE LOSSES.

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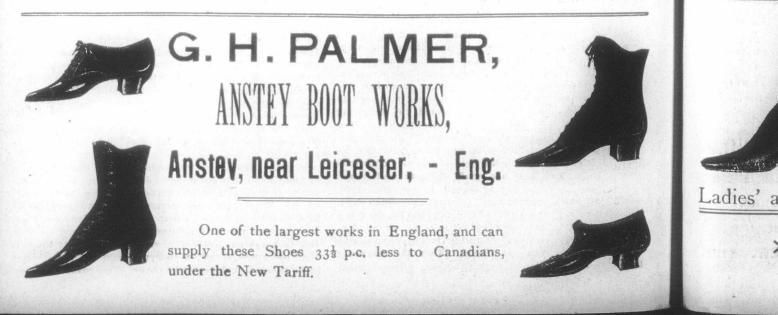
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Colborne, Ont., Jan. 26.—Dwelling of J. S. Kewin, Cramahe, burned, with portion of contents. Partial insurance in Waterloo Mutual.—Brighton, Ont., 26.—Frame residence occupied by Mrs. D. Chase, burned. Insurance, \$700 on building and \$300 on contents. Winnipeg, 26.— Residence of W. A. Myer, editor of Shoal Lake Star, burned. Loss, \$2,000.—Montreal, 24.—Building owned by J. H. Marin, and occupied by E. Desjardins, dry goods; Mr. Valiquette, crockery, with residences above, almost totally consumed. Building, valued at \$10,000, was insured for \$5,000. Mr. Desjardins' loss about \$8,000, insurance. \$5,000. Mr. Valiquette was insured for \$2,000.—Port Colborne, Ont., 25.—G. L. Eastman's confectionery store burned. Contents insured for \$1,000. Supposed to have started



Telegrams : "SOLIDITY, NORTHAMPTON,"

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## F. GOODMAN & SON,

Abington Street, - - NORTHAMPTON, England.

-SOLE MAKERS OF-



Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in all Qualities.

\_\_\_ALSO\_\_\_

"WALKAWAY," "Unionease," "Civilian."

-FACTORIES AT\_

NORTHAMPTON & BOZEAT.

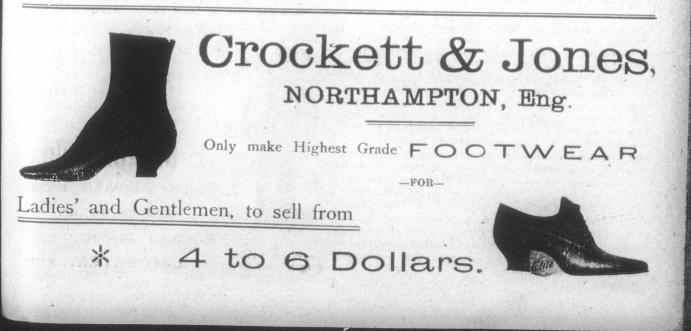
In addition to the above, F. GOODMAN & SON have always on hand a Large Stock of Factored Goods.

AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN. Cats will be inserted as soon as received.

from overheated wood stove.—Toronto Junction, 25.— Howell & Co.'s drug stock badly damaged. Insured for \$1,500 in Merchants.—Hamilton, 25.—Kerr & Coombes' foundry slightly damaged.—Montreal, 23.—Club Shoe Co.'s store, owned by H. H. Ayer, badly scorched. Stock carried valued at \$8,000. Insurance carried: \$4,500 in North British & Mercantile, and \$2,500 in Norwich Union.—Winnipeg, 23.—Post office block and two stores at Manitou burned through explosion of acetylene gas generator. Block was owned by Jas Huston. The loss will be \$20,000, insurance, \$10,000. The losers are:—Jas. Huston, postmaster and owner of block; Geo. Stevenson, jeweller; D. Gunn, hardware merchant; John Wooten, general merchant; G. H. Nicholl, owner of second block. The explosion was so great it shattered the walls of the Huston

block.—Owen Sound, Ont., 23.—Four-storey dwelling terrace near the G. T. R. passenger station, owned by Robt. Ohristie, partially destroyed. Thomas Weaver and family lost everything but wearing apparel. R. Norris' apartments wire also partially destroyed. Loss on contents about \$1,000. Loss on building \$1,500. All covered by insurance.—Toronto, 26.—Propeller "Miles," in Polson's dock, damaged to extent of \$2,000; insured.

-The Government have passed an order in Council of importance to the coasting trade of Canada. Its object is to insure that Canadian products or manufactures shall



TELEGRAMS : RIBOTINE, LEICESTER.

# WATERHOUSE REYNOLDS & CO., Corset——— Manufacturers,

Brown Street,

Leicester, = England.

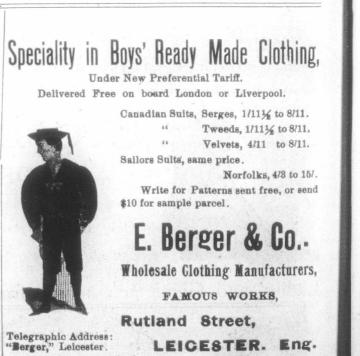
MANUFACTURERS

MADAME JEANNE,

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MADAME LIEDER,

be transported or towed by Canadian vessels, even when they pass from one Canadian port to another over water outside the limits of the Dominion. This done products or manufactures so transported or towed are to be treated, in regard to liability or exemption from duty, as if the transportation or towing had taken place entirely within Canadian territory. Goods transported or towed in vessels not permitted to engage in the Canadian coasting trade are to be seized and forfeited. The new regulation reads as follows:-"Goods imported in bond or duty paid, and products or manufactures of Canada, when transported or towed only in or by vessels permitted to engage in the Canadian coasting trade, and under special customs manifests in such form and subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, except as otherwise authorized by the Governor in Council, provided that the goods when transported or towed in conformity with this regulation shall, upon arrival in Canada from any place beyond the limits of Canada, be treated, with regard to the liability or exemption from duty, as if the transportation or towing had taken place entirely within the milits of Canada; provided further, that goods transported or towed in or by any vessel not permitted to engage in the Canadian coasting trade, contrary to this regulation, shall be seized and forfeited."



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#### LEGAL RECORD

The following is a record of transactions and cases our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), an 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 cases of writs, etc.:

#### WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Armaranth Tp-J. W. Holtby vs Jno. and Mary E. Rodgers \$827; Blenheim Tp-Grace Beemer vs Lydia A. and Hannah Beemer \$1,000 damages; Grace Beemer vs Lydia A. Beemer \$1,000 damages; Delhi-A. B. Greer vs A. M. Powell \$1,034; Hamilton-E. L. T. Whitney vs Melinada Sholdice \$592; Kirkaldy, Scotland-B. D. Steacy

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vs S. R. Stayner \$920; London-Bank of Montreal vs Elizth. E. Runions, J. E. Carson and S. McKee \$3,932; Onondaga Tp-C. Kern vs S. and J. Watson \$1,071 damages; A. Hanley vs James Watson \$5,000 damages; Orillia -A. K. Melbourne & Co. vs T. H. Meader \$471; Palermo -Home Life Association vs J. A. Spence \$3,390; Rat Portage-Colonial I., & L. Co. vs W. J. and M. D. Mayach \$1,096; Toronto-E. R. C. Clarkson vs Atlas Assce. Co. \$7,000; Ontario Bank vs A. W. Brodie \$4,228; E. R. C. Clarkson vs British America Assce. Co., \$4,000; E. R. C. Clarkson vs Commerical Union Assee. Co. \$2,000; E. R. C. Clarkson vs.Guardian Fire & Life Assee. ,Co. \$1,000; E. R. C. Clarkson vs Hartford Fire Ins. Co. \$1,000; H. E. Buchan et al vs Grace F. Morrison \$2.689; E. R. C. Clarkson vs North British & M. Ince. Co. \$7,000; E. R. C. Clarkson vs. Royal Insce. Co. \$2.000; W. Ramsay vs Toronto General Trusts Corpn., admrs., \$1,128; E. R. C. Clarkson vs Western Assurance Co. \$2.000; H. N. Imrie vs C. B. Williams \$5,000 damages; Arnprior-C. H. Clarke vs Annie M. Whyte \$1,103; (Ayr-A. Church vs M. Robson \$609; Barton Tp-W. Bell vs F. W. and Sarah A. Bearman et al \$6,048; Galt-W. Lawson vs Graham Lawson \$363; H. H. James vs K. L. Wilks \$638; Guelph-C. J. Schmuck vs J. I. Mcyour play the TO STATE OF



### Increasing in Popularity Moderate in Price Unshrinkable "ALPHA" Underwear WHOLEBALE ONLY FROM T. H. DOWNING & CO. Manufacturers, Manufacturers, 108 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON. CARDIFF, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

Price Lists, Illustrated Booklets, Circulars, &c., Mailed free on application.

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

Salford, Eng.

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Regent Rd. Brewery, Globe Bottling Works, Alexandra Brewery Manchester, Eng

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

> Enquiries invited as to AGENCIES or DIRECT SUPPLY through THE CORFORATION OF COLONIAL AGENCIES Toronto or Montreal.

Intosh and F. W. Galbraith \$5,000; Hamilton-L. Howe vs. Kilgour Manfg. Co. \$2,000 damages; Howick Tp-Esther Carter vs Ellen Carter \$800; Montreal-J. A. McLean Produce Co. vs A. B. Rattray \$308; J. M. Dowler vs Simplex Ry. Appliance \$528; Ottawa-Colonial I. & L. Co. vs A. and G. Larocque \$3,619; Colonial I. & L. Co. vs A. and G. Larocque \$3,619; E. F. Faugier \$7,781; P. terboro' -E. Webb vs Wm. Langford \$500; Sandwich-Emily Noves vs Ernest Gliardot \$5,323; Toronto-E. Tovell vs T. D. Delahey \$500; Baines & Kilvert vs J. H. G. Paine \$491; Woodstock-McF. Bates vs Isabella Hay \$1,800.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N. W. T.

Winnipeg-Thos. Batty \$2,000 damages.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria-G. E. Mesher, Jr. \$7,296.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Brooke Tp-W. Brown agt Geo. Bell \$497; Fort William -T. E. Dean agt James More \$850; Ottawa-Ada L. Gilmour et al. agt E. W. A. Chevrier \$4.006; Stratford-Canada Furn. Mfg. Co. agt G. G. Hopkins et al \$450; Alexandria-Union Bank agt McPherson & Schell \$513; Beeton-J. Mc-Pherson Co. agt Sheridan & Co., \$301; Hamilton-G. Stroud agt James Graham \$386; Hay Tp-E. B. D'Aoust agt N. M. and Josephine Cantin \$530; Toronto-J. H. Woods agt L. K. Cameron \$425; .....Merchants Bank agt Acetyl ne Mfg. Co., Ltd., et al, \$349.





### JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal-S. Bachand agt Saml. Silver \$183; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont .-- W. Starks et al agt Chas. Beck \$500; Scotstown-H. Hatte agt Scotstown Mills Co. \$1,200; Montral-II. H. Wolf et al agt Israel Blumenthal et al \$15,537; H. Laperte et al agt P. E. Beauvais \$188; De. Eliza Vallee et vir agt H. R. Collins \$294; U. Gerand et al agt W. A. Dunham \$408; White Sewing Machine Co. agt R. J. Latimer \$393; A. Orsali et al agt L. A. Lefebvre \$180; J. O., Bouchard agt Gregoire Laveille \$1.626; E. Roberge agt Albert Prenoveau \$600; L. Parent agt J. B. Rose \$552.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-NEW BRUNSWICK.

Suss x-J. A. Campbell \$1,462.

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### EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-L. Baudry agt J. A. A. C. Zaugg \$970; Telfer & Ruthven Co. agt A. Boeckh \$230; Dr. Amedee Marien agt Emmanuel Bourque \$229; N. Rouss au agt Archille Dumontet \$388; T. Christy agt Wing Sing Kee \$232; L. Beaudry agt J. A. A. C. Zaugg \$988.

### CHATTEL MORGAGES-ONTARIO.

Aldborough-N. and Annie Granger to R. Lindsay \$1.100; Bonfield Tp-T. C. Baillie to J. Playfair & Co. \$700;

Copper Cliff-Mrs. W. B. Fiss to R. H. Snider \$800; Georgina Tp-Lewis LaChapelle to Margt. Dalton et al \$569; Hamilton-M. P. Eager to C. A. Birge \$814; Ottawa-Hugh Alexander to Dawes & Co. \$8,230; Ed. Devaux and wife to F. W. Cariing \$1,200; Owen Sound-Mrs. A. B. Straith to W. P. Telford et al \$750; Toronto-T.'I. Black to Isabella Black \$1,800; T. R. Stafford to J. T. Middleton \$890; A. A. Vaughan and wife to H. Wood \$1,500; Tyndinega-H. L. Leroy to Galbraith, Walmsley & Co. \$777; Alv nston-Donald McKellar to Mrs. Mary McAlpine \$1,400; Barton Tp-Rose and J. D. Smith to L. and J. Stewart \$900; Beverley Tp-Mary M. Collins to S. S. Perine \$600; Gananoque-S. S. Cheetham to J. C. Stafford \$842; Grand Valley-Alex. Cotton to Hamilton & Co. \$2,000; Hamilton -G. J. Smith to Sarah Greenley \$1,150; Iroquois-Saml. Frayne to A. J. Ross \$667; Midland-Chew Bros. to West rn Bank \$10,000; Moorefield-Miss Barbara Walker Malcolmson \$2,500; Ottawa-Cote & Co., to A. to A. A. Allen & Co. \$5 260; W. H. Farr to F. W. Carling et al \$1.500; Toronto-J. R. Gibson to T. B. Taylor \$3,565; J. R. Gibson to Dom'nion Brew. Co. \$3,566; Mrs. Margt. Jennings to Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co. \$1,300; Walsingham Tp-David Procunier to M. M. Procunier \$1,300.

### CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Brandon-W. J. Lindsay \$2,500; Hamiota-L. B. Latimer \$700.

Telephone DICUTTO, "LONDON."] DICK'S Telephone No. 4168 Av. As Used by ADMIRALTY and LEADING COMPANIES.

"ELASTIKUM" FOR ALL WEATHER WORK, INSIDE AND OUT. VERY DURABLE AND LASTING.

"JAPLAK" QUICK DRYING PAINT FOR HOLDS. GUARANTEED TO PREVENT PITTING OR OXIDISING.

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AS USED BY WHITE STAR, CASTLE, ORIENT, BRITISH INDIA, AND OTHER LEADING LINES.

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BRANCHES : LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, NEWCASTLE ANDHAMBURG.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kaslo-F. S. Attwood \$959; Rossland-H. P. Jones \$1,296.

#### BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

Belleville—E. G. Foster to F. P. Mendell \$1,000; Glanford Tp—R. A. Smith to T. B. French \$1,500; Ottawa— Emmanuel Tasse to G. A. Parr \$3,913; Fencion Falls—Geo. Martin to Rathbun Co. \$800; Moorefield—Alex. Malcolmson to Barbara Walker \$4,200; Ottawa—D. V. Ranger to W. H. Farr \$2,000; Toronto—Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co. to Margt. Jennings \$1,800.

#### BILLS OF SALE—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kaslo-Bjerkness & Co. \$16,800.

#### MONTREAL OFFICE BUILDING DMMAGED.

#### TO BUY NEW GOODS.

Our leading wholesale dry goods houses are on the alert for staples and novelties for the approaching season. Messrs. MeIntyre, Son & Co. are this week sending two of their experienced buyers to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, where they are to visit the principal manufacturing centres to select goods for the firm's requirements. Messrs. A. F. Duclos and Robert Houston sail by the Etruria from New York, whither the chieftain of the house, Mr. Wm. C. MeIntyre, accompanies them to discuss final instructions and wish them "Bon voyage." Another buyer from the same house leaves on a similar mission a few weeks hence.

-Many of our correspondents are in arrears.

-The Town of Lunenburg, N.S., has at last, after many ratepayers' meetings and town council meetings on the subject, taken over the water works erected in 1895 by a private company. The price paid was \$90,000 in 4 per cont. 30 year bonds, which the company book at par. As one of the terms of the bargain, the company put in a set of hydrants, so that to-day the town is in possession of a completely equipped system of water works, adequate for domestic and fire protection purposes.

the second in

-Grand Trunk Railway System, earnings 15th to 21st January, 1903, \$610,297; 1902, \$525,360; increase, \$84,937.

We do not belong to any ring or combine. Securing Cotton. Alighest Quality Machine Six Cord. 300 yards. (Bren Label) Any other lengths quoted for. I. P. CLARKE & CO. LEICESTER, England.

Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

-Ottawa C 22, 1903, clea year, clearing

-London C 22, 1903, clear

Hardware m on February 2

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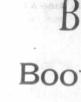
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# BRADSHAW & PAYNE

## Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

MAKERS OF THE

Waverley Brand of Boots and Shoes in all Varieties,

The other Cut will be inserted when received.

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## 181, Humberstone Road, •

# Leicester, England,

Special prices under the New Tariff.

-Ottawa Clearing House-Total for week ending Jan. 22, 1903, clearings, \$2,264,197.40; corresponding week last year, clearings, \$1,802,727.79.

-London Clearing House.-Total for week ending Jan. 22, 1903, clearings, \$766,005.

Hardware merchants will hold a convention in Hamilton on February 24.

-The A. L. Fisher Seed Company, Brockville, Ont., have made an assignment to the Sheriff.

-R. E. Chilman, baker, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned to Walter Anderson. The liabilities are placed at about \$2,000. A meeting of creditors will be held this week. The name of Chilman has long been connected with the biscult trade of Hamilton.

-Members of the Kingston Light, Heat & Power Company, upon learning of the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the company's appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Lount, refusing to award the company \$80,000, the alleged value of the franchise, expressed the determination of carrying the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The eity will contest the company's claim. Arbitration on this matter took place eighteen months ago.

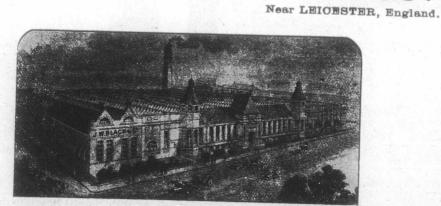
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-A pulp concession has been granted by the Ontarlo Government to the Rainy River Pulp and Paper Company. The company agree to spend \$75,000 within two and a half years in erecting a plant on Turtle Lake. near Fort Frances. The concession covers about 100 square miles, on waters tributary to Rainy River. When operations commence, at least 20 tons of pulp daily must be turned out, and fifty hands employed.

-Washington advices state that Minister Bowen, acting for Venezuela, in return for the raising of the blockade has pledged thirty per cent. of the receipts of the ports of Porto Cabello and La Guayra, the same to be collected by a joint committee made up of one representative from each of the powers having claims against Venezuela. Germany and Great Britain have provisionally accepted the guarantee submitted. The blockade has ceased.

SOUTH KIGSTON,

# J. W. BLACK & CO., EAGLE WORKS,



One of the Finest Model Shoe Manufactory in England, employing over 600 persons and making the Highest Grades of

MEN'S & WOMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,

for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff, 331/3 p.c., in their favour.

884.



-Three of the most important locomotive building firms of Scotland; Neilson, Reid & Company, Dubs & Company and the Sharp-Stewart Company, employing 7,000 hands, have, says a London cable, just gmalgamated their businesses, with a capital of \$10,000.000. As there are now only three British locomotive builders of any consequence left outside of the combine, it is considered that the locomotive trade of this country will shortly enter a new phase.

-Building permits for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's new shops at Hochelaga were issued by the city this week. The estimated cost is \$500,000, for boiler, blacksmith, and erecting departments. The boiler shop is to be constructed of pressed brick, with dimensions of 440 x 440 feet. The estimated cost is \$110,000. The blacksmith shop is to be built of the sam material, is to be 600 x 130 feet, and will cost \$90,000. The mar chinery and erecting shop is also to be of pressed brick, 903 x 903 feet, to cost \$290,000.

John Beattie of Seaforth, Ont., has begun proceedings at Osgoode Hall to prevent on a technicality the submission of a by-law in the Town of Seaforth to bonus a woollen mill to the extent of \$10,000. The by-law provides for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of loaning that sum to John Dick of Toronto, to aid him to extend his or their business as woollen manufacturers in Scaforth. The mills are upon the lands known as the Van Egmont woollen mills property. If carried the by-law is to take effect on March 5, and one of the grounds for setting it aside is that the date should have been in the financial year in which it was passed, when it would take effect.

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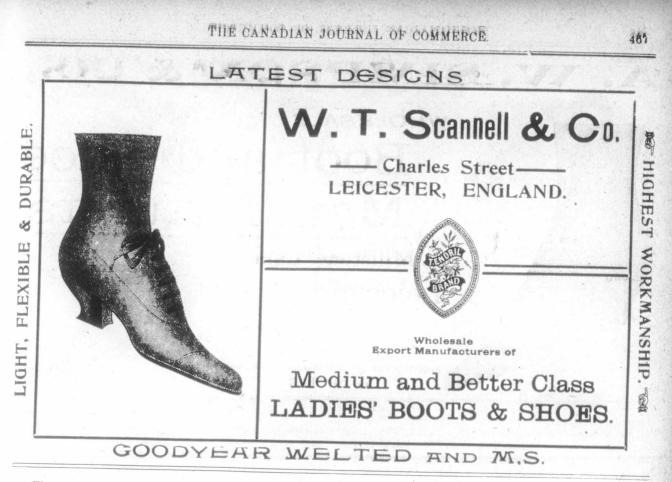
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-The question of supplying farmers with suitable hired help is becoming serious. The Ontario colonization department is daily in receipt of applications from all over the province for English immigrants, and is unable to fill them. Forms of application for positions have been sent to secretaries of Farmers' Institutes for circulation. The follow-ing resolution in connection adopted by those who attended the stock-judging class at Guelph, has been sent to Mr. Dryden :- Whereas, we have learned from conversation with each other that over a large proportion of our province there is a great need of a greater number of farm hands; therefore be it. Resolved, That this special class, representing nearly every county in the province, earnestly requests the Minister of Agriculture to impress upon his colleagues the urgent necessity of taking such immediate action as may seem best to them to secure a further supply of immigrants suitable to engage in farm work



Football Boots, The Kickeese, Patent No. 23016. Cycle Shoes with Special Neverslip Soles in M.S. orn Veldt Choen. Gents, Ladies Boots in all Styles and Varieties. Our Boys and Girls School Boot, defy Competition.

Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c. in their favour.



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-The Berlin, Waterloo, Wellesley & Georgian Bay Railway Company will seek incorporation from Parliament and the right to construct and operate a railway from Berlin, Ont., to Waterloo, thence via Wellesley Willage, Glen Allen, Drayton, Mount Forest and Margdale to Colingwood, with branch lines to Owen Sound and Wiarton. Powers in regard to the construction, equipment and navigation of steamships; the development of waterpowers and the production and sale of electricity; the construction and operation of telegraph and telephone lines, and the acquisition and maintenance of parks and pleasure resorts are also desired.—The London & Port Stanley Railway Company will ask for legislation to authorize the calling in of the mortgage bonds or debentures and the redemption of the same by the issue in lieu thereof of first mortgage bonds or debentures of the company, payable in ten years from the 31st of August, 1903, with interest at 5 per cent.

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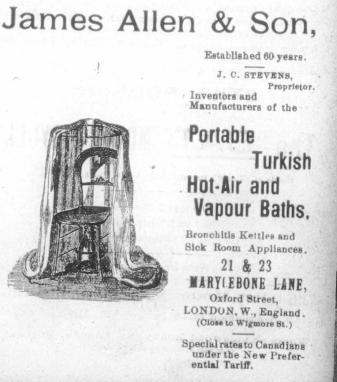
-Advantage has been taken of the visit of Canadians to Bristol, says a London cable, to show that city's enterprise in cultivating transatlantic trade. With the new steamship lines established, Canadian trade has become an enterprise of first importance to Bristol. The Canadian visitors were invited to take a trip to Avonmouth.

pointed out that Avonmouth is to be equipped with a graving dock, which will be the largest in the country, and that in the near future the port will be able to berth the largest vessels afloat, and discharge cargoes of, say, 12,000, tons with the greatest despatch. The visitors were reminded that there is something to be done in improving the river access to Montreal if the Bristol-Canadian traffic is to be fully developed. On this point there was a thoroughly practical discussion, which promises to bear fruit.

The Ontario Government has, we are informed, practically decided to grant a charter incorporating an Ontario company organized with the object of developing electrical power at Niagara Falls and transmitting it to Toronto.

and were piloted over the docks there, while the new dock works also engaged their attention. The docks manager







Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, Frederic Nicholls, and Wm. Mackenzie, of Toronto, are interested in the project, and James Ross, of Montreal, is associated with them. Speaking of the undertaking, Mr. Mackenzie said that it was expected that it would be completed within two years. Continuing, he said:-- "The work will be proceeded with as soon as the consent of the Government has been obtained. It is hard to estimate the cost of a plan such as this, that is, to estimate the exact cost, but \$5,000,000 will be underwritten, and most of the money will come from Toronto capital. There will be a possibility of bringing 125,000 horse-power to the city over the line, but only about 20,000 will be utilized at first. This will be for the use of the street railway and electric light companies. It is our intention to supply manufacturers with the power, and to supply municipalities along the line."

—Owing to the large expansion is the stock-raising industry of the Dominion, increasing attention is now being paid to the question of feed. The removal of the duty on corn a few years ago greatly helped in the development of this industry. It did not, as predicted at the time, depress the prices of coarse grains in Canada, as between the demand for export and the requirements for feeding the demand was sufficient to consume all the grain produced in the country. A grain that has attracted considerable attention through Ontario in this connection is what is known as speltz. Numerous inquiries are being

feature in connection with this grain, as pointed out in an Ottawa report of an experiment with speltz on the Experimental Farm during the past wet harvest, was the bright, almost rust-proof straw, which remained quite bright in spite of the several weeks exposure in the stook. A stack of the straw has been saved for the purpose of testing its feeding value for cattle. On rich summer fallowed land the speltz straw leaned badly, but not sufficient to prevent the binders from cutting all the way around the field. A table is given in the report comparing the yield of speltz with Red Fife wheat, American Beauty oats and Mensury barley. The size of the plots was onefortieth of an acre. The soil was a sandy loam, summerfollowed. The sowing in each case was about the middle of May, and the reaping from the 20th to the 28th of August. The results of this experiment were as follows:-Weight of Weight of

received, we are told, from stock raisers

A noticeable

J. & E. HALLAM,

99 Waterloo Road, LONDON, S. E., Eng. MANUFACTURERS OF

Coachman's Long Washing Cloggs and Boots, for Stable and Brewers Workman,



Under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff. F. O. B. London, 33 1-3 per cent. in favor of Canada



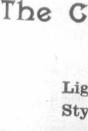
Telegrams: "

Oats..... Barley.... Some experim

stock, and the grat advantage ing chopped wit er, it can be fed the mixture of to be preferable resembles barlet the size.

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George North



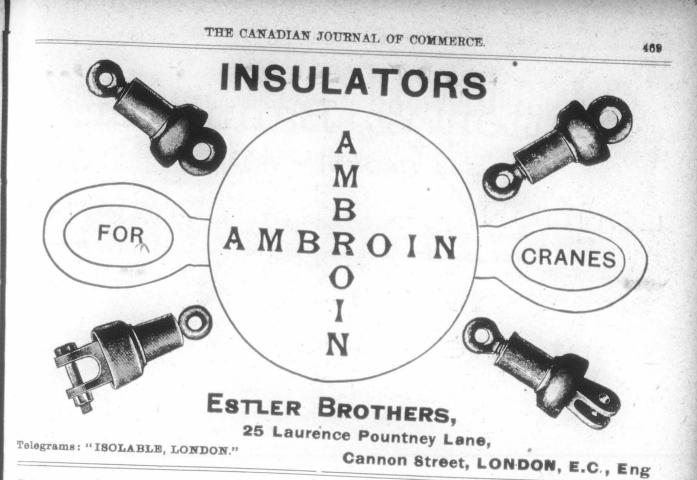
Holds all World's records, from 1 to 6 hours. 228 Miles.

The Best is Cheapest. The "BAT" Grip Pulley. The "BAT" Instantaneous Switch.

Write for particulars.

The Bat Motor Manufacturing Co., 53, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E., London, Eng.

Works-Kingswood Road, - London, England. Cuts will be inserted as soon as received,



Oats.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 105 4.480 2,320 Barley.... 95 3.660 Some experiments have been made in feeding speltz to 2,320 stock, and the results will probably be given later. The gr at advantage claimed for speltz in feeding is that, being chopped with the hull on, as it comes from the thresher, it can be fed to stock with advantageous results without the mixture of mill stuffs, and on that account it is said to be preferable to peas or barley. In appearance speltz resembles barley, only the unhulled berry is almost twice the size.

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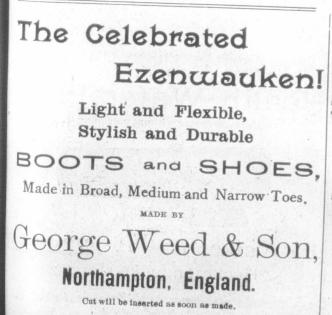
### FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday Evening, January 29, 1903.

The New York bankers and others in the States seem half inclined to ignore the Treasury order to replace the State and municipal bonds they were allowed to hold as

security for government deposits, by United States bonds. This privilege was granted the banks late in the Fall, when a panic was impending. The banks will either have to comply with the order, or allow the government to withdraw its deposits. Were the latter course adopted, they would have to find and part with from 5 to 6 millions of dollars, which just now would be inconvenient. American bankers some day will awake to the necessity of emancipating themselves from the fetters now imposed on them by their ill-conceived currency system. What the U. S .banks need is, freedom to do business as bankers only, and not as agents for putting out bonds for the government, which is a troublesome and unprofitable business. The question regarding the financing of the Grand Trunk Pacific is 'exciting great interest, and some warm controversy. If money is given to this line, the C. P. R. will ask for a similar favour towards its extensions in the North-West. The claim will be made that, these extensions are identical in purpose to those of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is, the opening up of new territory for settlement in the North-West. Discussions over this matter, next session, will prove lively and may bring divisions outside party lines. A side light on the amount of U.S.

BERNSTEIN,





2, Moor Lane Fore St.



# Britten & Bannister,

### 385 HACKNEY ROAD,

LONDON,

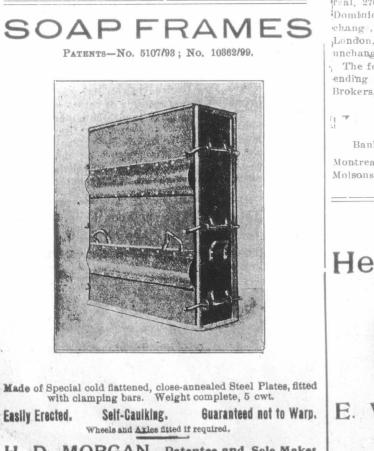
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

### BRIT-BAN

## Ventilated Boots & Shoes.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

securities held in Europe is given by the proposal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to add \$150,000,000 to the capital, one-third of which is said to be held in England and Germany. It is the interest paid on these enormous debts that absorb so large a proportion of the exports of the United States. The New York market has been dull as in the dog-days. Confidence, said to be "a plant of slow growth." is confirming its reputation just now, for it is hardly growing at all. Prices are running up and down in a viry narrow range, as though operators were too timid to go ahead either way. In London money is easy. Consols, 93 9-16. The Venezuelan affair is no factor in the London

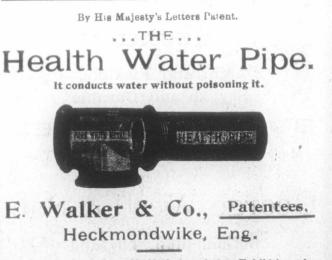


H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaica Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng. Soap Trade Suppliedunder the new Tariff

mark t. The local stock market shares the dullness of New York. The strength of the pull in each direction seems too nearly equal to cause any material change. Pacific stands from 1361/2; to 1361/2; Dominion Iron & Steel 543/1 to 55; preferred 941/4 to 95. Twin City is selling at 1211/2 to 1213/4, the December statement being unfavourable, though, for all 1902, the net earnings were over 13 per cent. on a capital of 15 millions. Caution need be xercised in dealing with American stocks of this class. Foronto Railway, 116 to 117; Montreal Street Railway, 2791/2 to 280; Detroit Railway, 891/2. A novelty was the placing of Marconi stock, of which 1,665 shares changed hands at par. A few bank shares have been sold, Montreal, 276; Quebec, 117; Hamilton, 232; Commerce, 1611/2; Dominion, 247; Ottawa, 224; Toronto, 2561/2. Foreign exchang, 60's, 815-16, demand 9%. Paris, exchange on London, 25f 141/2c; Berlin, 20m 491/4pf. Rates for money unchanged. The following is a comparative table of stocks for week

England.

ending Jan. 29, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal: Average same Shares date



Highest Award British Medical Association Exhibition, also Two Gold Medals Awarded.



"HB.C. Code.

108" IRONING M

Toronto.... Merchants... Royal.... Commerce... Hochelaga... Qutawa.... Quebec.... National...

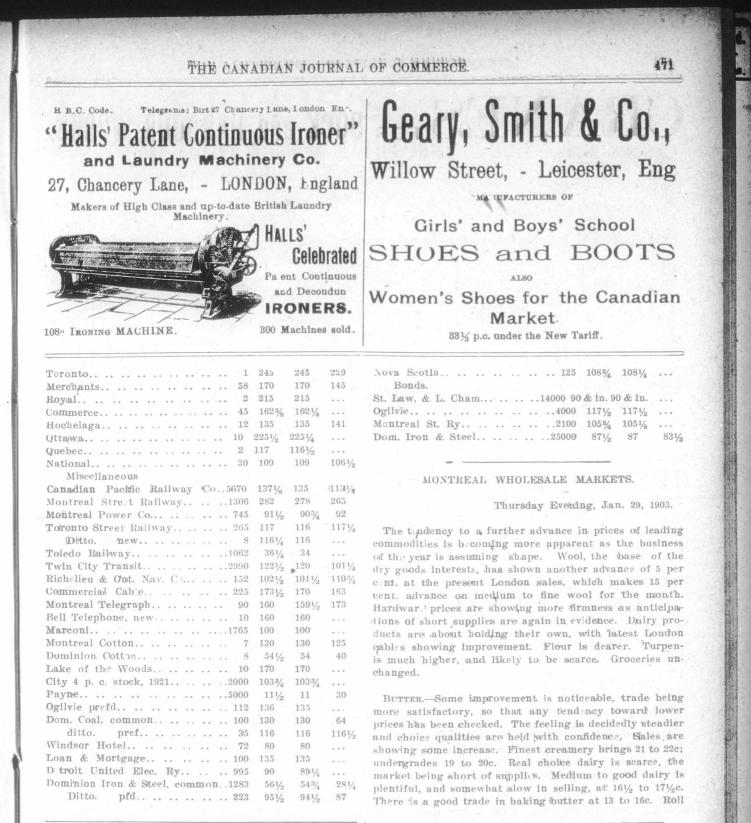
Miscellaneo Canadian Pac Montreal Stre Montreal Powe Toronto Street

Ditto. n Toledo Railwa Twin City Tra Richelieu & On Commercial Ca Montreal Teleg Bell Telephone Marconi.. Montreal Cotto Duminion Cott Lake of the V City 4 p. c. st Payne.... Ogilvie prefd. Dom. Coal, con ditto. p Windsor Hote Loan & Mortg D troit United

Dominion Iron Ditto. p



33½ p.c. cl



Thomas French & Son, Ltd., El Padre Needles Legging Manufacturers, Of all Descriptions. 32 Moor Lane, London, E.C., Eng. Also the Registere Kitchener Legging No. 353.069 331% n.c. cheaper to Canadians under the New Tariff.

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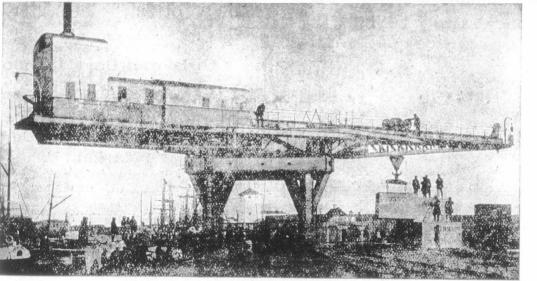
VARSITY. 5 CENTS. The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly

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half a century's experience can produce.

Made and Guaranteed by S. Davis & Sons, MONTREAL, Que.

# CRANES FOR DOCK and HARBOUR WORKS.



BLOCK SETTING "TITAN" CRANE, APPLEBY Bros. (Leicester and London) Ltd. JESSOP & London Steam Crane and Engine Works: 22 Walbrook, E.C., LEICESTER, ENGLAND, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ALSO MAKERS OF

Goliaths and Floating Cranes for Block Setting, Concrete Mixers, Pile Drivers and other Plant for Railway, Dock, Pier and Harbour Construction.

is in better request and 171/2 to 18c is easily made for choice.

472

CHEMICALS.—Blue vitriol is firmer at \$5 to \$6; soda ash is also firmer at \$2 to \$2.50. Sal. soda is steady at 75 to 85c.

CHEESE.—Business passing is light, the market showing very little change. (The position is talked stronger, but there is no business passing to warrant any firm report, 121/2 to 131/4c being the range of values.

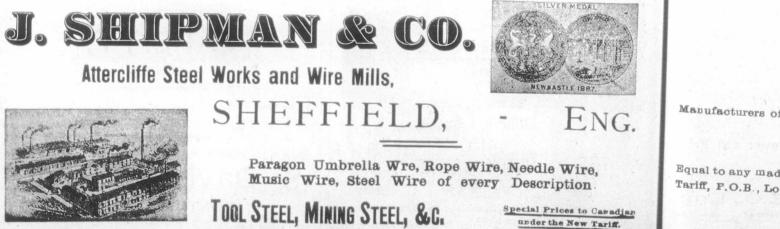
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME .- There was a firm, active market all through the week. Good business and ready

sale for all offeriings. Turkeys 141/2 to 151/4c lb.; geese, 91/2 to 101/2 c lb.; ducks, 12 to 13c lb.; fowls, 9 to 12c lb.; chickens, 12 to 131/2c lb .- Partridges in steady demand at 90c pair, while hares are offering at 10 to 15c pair. Owing to the season closing, supplies are larger.

Eggs.-As predicted for some weeks, the market is badly broken. In fact, the market is demoralized and from the range of prices it would be difficult to quote certain values. Held fresh are forced on the market at 12 to  $12\frac{1}{2}c,$  with limed offering at 13 to 15c, and best fall selected at 16 to 17c. Business passing is unsatisfactory, demand being poor. The majority of buyers are holding off waiting

Telegrams, \* SHIPMAN, SHEFFIELD."

Honourable Mention International Exhibition, 186



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FISH,-All kil bright for a con near. Some ch being slightly 1 Fish-Lock Fyr brls., \$5.25; do. No. 2, \$4.75; lai lb.; less quantit off, 41/2c lb.; fre 6c; white fish, B. C., 9 to 10c; s 7c,less, 8c; smel frozen, 15c each; count; medium, \$1.90 per barrel.



Equal to any mad Tariff, F.O.B., Lo



for the market to touch bottom. It looks very much as though the worst of the market has been seen, and before next issue prices are likely to rule steady and may show some advance. The low prices now ruling will favor a large increase in consumption, and will have a good influence on the early condition of the market. New laid are not plentiful, still prices have eased off in sympathy with the other grades. Sales are made at 23 to 24c.

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FISH,-All kinds are in good demand and prospects are bright for a continuance, as the Lenten season is drawing near. Some changes are noted in prices, No. 1 green cod being slightly higher, while fresh haddock is lower. Salt Fish-Lock Fyne herrings, \$1.15 keg; new Labrador do., brls., \$5.25; do., half-brls, \$2.90; greem cod, No. 1, \$6 do., No. 2, \$4.75; large, \$6.50. Fresh fish .-- Cod in cases 31/4 c lb.; less quantities, 31/2c; haddock, 31/2c; steak cod, heads off, 41/2c lb.; fresh frozen pike, 4c; fresh pickerel or dory, 6c; white fish, 7c; lake trout, 71/2c to 8c; halibut, frozen B. C., 9 to 10c; salmon, do., 9 to 10c; Qualla salmon, cases, 7c,less, 8c; smelts, 15 to 25 lb. case, 8c lb.; mackerel, fresh frozem, 15c each; fresh frozem herring, large, \$1.65 per 100 count; medium, \$1.40 per 100 count. \$1.90 per barrel. Salt cels, 61/2c per pound; kipper-Frozen tom cods,

nes (case of 3 doz. cartons), \$3.50 per case. Standard bulk oysters \$1.40 per gallon; medium do., \$1.50, and selects, \$1.60 per gallon. Smoked Fish.—Herrings, 15c per box; finnan haddies, new stock, 6c per lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 box; St. John bloaters, 90c per box. Kippered herring, 90 per half-box. Prepared fish.—Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5c; dry cod in cwts., \$4.75 per cwt.; skinless cod in cases, \$5.00 per case.

FLOUR AND FEED.—The steady advance in wheat has compelled millers to again add to the price of leading brands of flour. Some of these are again marked up 5 to 15c brl. following the advance of the week previous. Bran is also dearer, having advanced \$1 per ton, the present price being \$19 pr ton bulk, and shorts \$20. A fair trade was done in baled hay on focal account. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.75; clower, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots. Winnipeg closing prices of No. 1 hard Manittoba wheat, 75c; and No. 1 northern, 73c, in store, January. Late cables estimate the Argentine wheat crop at 120,000,000 bushels and flax 29,700,000 bushels. The wheat crop was 75,000,000 bushels last year. In 1899 the wheat crop was 105,000,000 bushels, and 74,000,000 were

C. & E. LECUIS, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND. Manafata de se d

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)



exported. A Winnipeg report of the 26th inst. says:-There were 4,290,964 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, on January 17. Receipts for the week, were 313,524 bushels, and the shipments 154,705 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 3,711,036 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 15,515,000 bushels, compared with 14,556,000 a year ago, 5,181,000 bushels two years ago; 8,-700,000 bushels three years ago, and 8,200,000 bushels four years ago.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.--No change in prices since last report. A fair demand is shown. Chanberries keep very dear, and this is telling on the consumption. A Los Angeles, Cal., report of a few days ago reads:---Railroad officials say that there will be between 22,000 and 23,000 carload's of oranges shipped from Southern California this year, and that the fruit is the best ever known here. It promises to be the banner year, as the most perfect fruit which ever left the State is going out now, and the highest prices ever offered for oranges is being paid in Local quotations are as follows:-Calithe East. fornia cauliflower, \$3.25 per large crate; "oranges, Valencias, 420 size, ordinary, \$3.50; 714 size, large cases, \$4.50; California navels in poxes, sizes to box, 96, 112, 126, 150, 176, 200 and 216. \$3.75; Jamaica oranges in boxes, 150, 176 and 200 size. \$2.75; lemons, extra fancy new Messina lemons, \$3.00; fancy do. \$2.75; choice do. \$2.50; grape fruit, choice Jamaica stock, 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size, \$4.25; 96 size, \$3.75; Almeria grapes, fancy long keeping heavy weights, \$7.00 choice ditto., \$6.50; good medium

WILKINS & DENTON, Boot Manufacturers & Curriers, Contractors to all departments of H.M. Government.

London, Manchester, Rushden & Irchester (Northants)

Makers of the celebrated Registered Brands : THE "POSTMAN'S BOOT." THE "W V D RAILWAY BOOT." THE "BRITISH-AMERICAN" AND "LIGHTSTRUNG" PATENT WELTED BOOT.

EXPORTERS to all Markets; goods carefully dried and packed.

English, Colonial, American and Continental shapes and styles.

SPECIALITIES:

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Black or Brown, of all descriptions and prices.

Army Bluchers, Veldtschæns, Miners', Firemen's, Cycling, Field, Riding, Sea, Sewer and Football Boots and Shoes and Leggings.

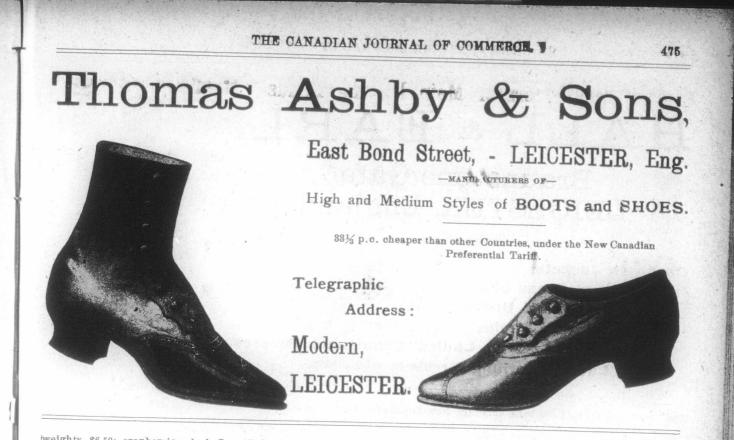
Immediate quotations given for any kind of boots or shoes. Enquiries solicited.

All communications to Chief Office: 42, Basinghall St., London, E.C., Eng. Telegraphic Addresse: BOOTMAKING, LONDON. Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

weights, \$6.50; extra fancy Nov \$9.50; 16-1b. box \$4.50; finest Sp \$3.50; sweet por baskets do., abo \$5; California ca figs, 5 crown, 18 box, 121/2c lb.; 2 fruits \$1.25 to \$2 basket crates, lb.; one pound 50 lb. boxes, 61/4 California pears lb. boxes, 91/2c; new Grenoble w filberts, 9c; Jun nuts "Bon Ton" shelled almonds, to bag \$3.50; Cali

GREEN HIDES.ing forward, but lb. for No. 1 beef

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weights, \$6.50; cranberries, dark Cape Cod, per brl., \$14.50; extra fancy Nova Scotia, per brl., \$10; fancy N. S., per brl., \$9.50; 16-1b. boxes do., \$1.50; apples, choice Fameuse per bri. \$4.50; finest Spies, \$4.50; finest Baldwins, Russets, etc., \$3.50; sweet potatoes, double head Jersey, per bbl., \$5.50; baskets do., about 50 lbs., \$2.50; pineapples (25 to case), \$5; California cauliflowers, per crate (about 21/2 doz.), \$3.25; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs. to box, 131/2c lb.; 4 crown, 10 lbs. to box, 121/2c lb.; 2 crown, 1 lb. boxes, 13c; bananas, Jamaica fruits \$1.25 to \$2; tangerines, 1/2 boxes, \$3.25; tomatoes, six basket crates, \$5.50; dates; new golden, 41/4c per lb.; one pound packages, 61/2c; evaporated fruits, apples, 50 lb. boxes, 61/4c to 7c; Calif. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; California pears, 25 lb. boxes, 13c; California peaches, 25 lb. boxes, 91/2c; do. prunes, 40-50, 9c; do., 50-60, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts, 13c; Taragona almonds, 13c; Sicily filberts, 9c; Jumbo pecans, 17c; large pecans, 16c; pea-nuts "Bon Ton" roasted, 11c; Sun, 10c; "G" 9c; Coon, 7<sup>1/</sup><sub>2</sub>c; shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box. 28c; cucoanuts, new (100 to bag \$3.50; California celery, \$5 crate.

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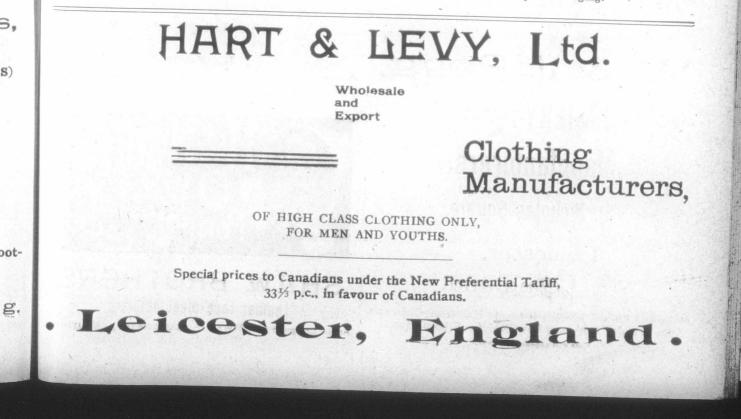
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GREEN HIDES .- Receivers here report considerable coming forward, but values are unchanged on the basis of 8c lb. for No. 1 beef. Calf and lambs unchanged.

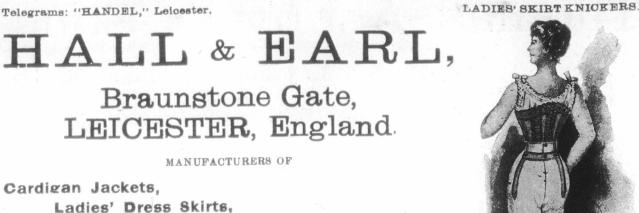
GROCERIES .- Trade is still quiet, with prices unchanged. Standard granulated sugar \$3.80. Molasses is very firm, but no advance has of late accurred. Late mail advices say: The impression is that the yield will not be over 30,000 puncheoms, as against 43,000 puncheoms a year ago; therefore high prices are expected to rule, and an opening price of 10c first cost is looked to. Of currants mail advices say:-The Greek market remains firm, and it is reported that Germany still continues as a buyer in that quarter. It is a well-known fact that Continental countries can use very large quantities of the fruit at low prices, and present walues are certainly considered very low. The English market reports a rather fair progress being made in the distribution of the fruit, and all business done at full figures, with an effort on the part of some holders to advance prices.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- Trade has improved considerably since last report. Not only is this the case locally, but in reference to the export trade, a letter from a leading tanning firm this week reports orders coming in daily. Montreal exporters are likewise shipping constantly. Prices are firm, and prospects, from the shoe manufacturers' point of view, are very encouraging.





Telegrams: "HANDEL," Leicester.



Ladies' Under Skirts, Ladies' Bloomers, Ladies' Gymnasium Dresses, Ladies' Bathing Dresses, etc., etc.

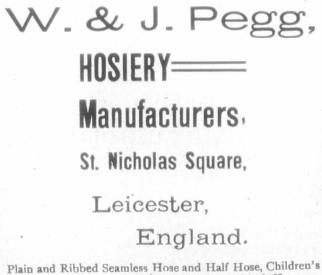
🕬 Special terms for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tarifi. 😪

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.-Linseed oils are steady at last week's change to lower prices. These are not likely to advance, but rather recede as spring advances. Turpentine, on the contrary, is very firm and advancing, present prices being 871/2e to 90c as per guality. There is a sound reason or the high price of turpentine, there being a lack of the raw product, the trees not giving forth anything like the usual quantity. Paints are unchanged.

PROVISIONS .-- No change noticeable in cured meats. The recent decline in pickled pork has not tended to increase the movement but a fair distribution is shown. Hams and bacon are steady in price under a good demand. Dr ssed hogs are offering more freely, prices showing a decline of 25c per 100 lbs. on the week. The feeling is heavy, with sales at \$8.00 to \$8.25. Other quotations are: -Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork \$24; Canada short cut back pork, \$23 to \$23.50; light Canada short cut clear po:k, \$22.50 to \$23.00; finest kettle lard 20-lb pails 121/2c; extra pure lard, in 20-lb. pails, 103/4 to 111/4c; shoice refined compound lard, 81/2 to 9c; Boar's Head brand. in 20-1b. wood pails, \$1.95 to \$2.05; Globe at \$1.75 to \$1.85: 20-lb. tin pails. 1/4c less per lb.; hams, 12 to 14c; and bacon 14 to 15c lb .- Chicago, Jan. 28 .- Provisions lost 21/2c to 121/2e. Future quotations closed: Pork, January, \$18.85:

May, \$16.55 to \$16.571/2; July, \$16.25. Lard, January, \$10.15; February, \$9.521/2; May, \$9.471/2; July, \$9.30. Ribs, January, \$8.90; May, \$9.071/2; July. \$8.971/2, September \$8.921/2. Cash quotations closed: M ss pork, \$16.621/2 to \$16.75; lard, \$10.10 to \$10.20; short ribs, sides, \$8.95 to \$9.05; dry salted shoulders, \$8.25 to \$8.50; short clear sides. \$9.371/2 to \$9.621/2.

Wool .- The London auctions, now on, show spirited bidding and the advances of 5 to 10 per cent. shown at the opening increased another five. A cable of this date reads :- The offerings at the wool auctions to day were 14.470 bales, including a large supply of Netw Zealand. Crossbreds were 15 per cent. higher and several lines were taken for America at the advance. The offerings were chiefly medium and good greasies. France bought medium scoureds freely. Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold well. Local trade is fair, with Cape held at 18 to 181/2c. A Boston report says :- The quiet tone in the wool market was more apparent this wiek than previously, al-though the sales make a respectable aggregate. The though the sales make a respectable aggregate. sales have been made in most cases at full quotations, and oven higher prices are claimed in some instances. Territory wools are rather quieter, but what demand there was has been well distributed over the list.



Socks and 3/ Hose, and Boys' Knicker Ribbed Hose. Cuts will appear next week.

Sole makers of His Majesty, The City Mafeking, Excelsior Piccadilly British Workman, Union Fearnought, and other Carded Porpoise Laces.



Leather Lace Manufacturers. Stone Bridge Street Works, - Leicester, England. Please wr for

Boots a

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A. Simps LOND

FACTORIES Leicest WAREHOUS London Cardiff



Over throughout th





Unequalled for Comfort, Style and Durability, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff

George Forsythe, of the Massey-Harris Company, either of whom I am sure could have more ably responded. to this toast.

 $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{y}_{|} \ \mathbf{purpose} \ \ \mathbf{to-night} \ \mathbf{is} \ \ \mathbf{to} \ \ \mathbf{give} \ \ \mathbf{some}$ information, more particularly for the benefit of members of the association, of the implement business in the early days, extending back twenty years.

At that time it would not have been possible to have arranged such a magnificent banquet, and assembled together such a large number of implement men as we have with us this vening. Twenty years ago there were hardly a baker's dozen in the implement business, and the experiences of those early days were very trying at times. We then had no all-Canadian lake or rail connection with eastern Canada, but were obliged to bring all our Canadian implements and waggons over American roads, and Emerson at that time was the chief centre of operations, and the seat of supply for the whole of the southwestern portion of our province.

The main line of the C. P. R. ex-

tended west from the city some four from Winnipeg up the Assiniboine hundred miles, and the only other line of railway in the province was the line to Gretna, connecting with the Great Northern at Neche. Durthe Great Northern at Neche. ing the summer of 1883 the Manitoba & Northwestern road was completed as far as Minnedosa. In the fall of the same year the road was completed between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

This gave an outlet to eastern Canada, by rail to Port Arthur, and water to Owen Sound. In 1885 the road was completed from Port Arthur to North Bay, and this gave us an all-rail connection with eastern Canada through Canadian territory. In 1886 the road to Deloraine was completed, and in the same year the Regina & Prince Albert branch was built. In 1887 the Glenboro branch was constructed.

Previous to the building of these lines the country tributary to Deloraine, Melita and the west was supplied from Brandon. The district around Birtle, Russell and Binscarth was supplied from Fort Ellice, the goods being shipped there by boat river. The Prince Albert and Battleford districts were supplied from Qu'Appelle, and the Edmonton country from Calgary by freighters on the overland route, the rate of charges being based upon so much per hundred pounds, and varying in accordance with the condition of the roads at the time of delivery. During the winter months the rates were cheaper than in the spring, when the roads were bad.

Now we have a network of railways covering almost every part of the province and territories, and while the cost of delivering goods by rail to-day is very much less than by the old overland route, I am of the opinion that there is still room for reduction in the railway carriage charges.

You will readily see that, with the sparse settlements we had and the l'mited number of farmers, the trade was not very large. In the city of Winnipeg it was confined to the following firms: The Massey-Harris Co., whose business stand was on the east side

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SPECIAL NO

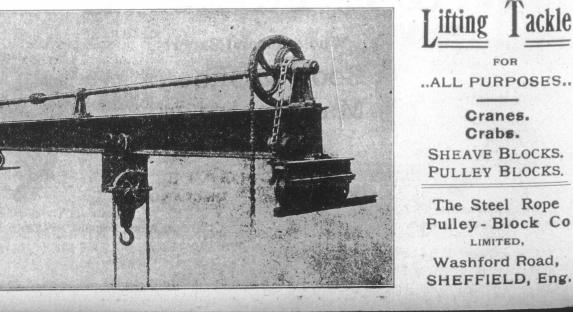
The Makers and In

F. F.

BRAND.

Ham

Pick



Cowling & Company, MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' High Class Boots and Shoes. LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

> We make only the Highest Grades, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff of 331/3 p.c., in favour of Canada.

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F. F. FINNIS, FISHER & CO. F. F.

Manufactured

Export Provision Merchants.

Billiter Avenue,

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Etc.,

Telegraphic Address: "FIN1S LONDON."

Broad Street, Ratcliff, - London, England.

Manufactory and Warehouse :

Counting House:

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Finnis, Fisher & Co., (Established in 1821).

- Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

- London, E. C., England.

The Makers and Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

of Main street between Market and James streets; A. Harris, Son & Co.. on the corner of Main- and Market street east, the building now occupied BRAND. by Maurice's restaurant; Watson Mfg. Hams, Bacon, Bottled Fruits, Co., on the corner of King and Will liam streets, now occupied by Joseph Maw & Co.; Wesbrook & Fairchild, on the corner of Princess and William streets; David Maxwell, on Market street west, now occupied by part of the Seymour house; John Elliott & Sons, on Market street west, adjoining the Grand Pacific hotel (one-half of this building is now used as Tommy's restaurant and the other half by a barber's shop); Van Allen & Agur, on the corner of King and Fonseca; Cowan, Robinson & Co., corner of Ross and Princess, then known as the Princess opera house block, long since destroyed by fire; the Waterous Engine works, on Higgins avenue east, their present location; Haslam & Wilson, in the south end of what is now the Leland hotel, then known as the "Red Barn"; Edward Kelly, on Main street south in the building now known as McFarlane's feed store and adjoining Scott's furniture business; John Campbell, on Portage avenue west, in what is now McGregor's stables; the Globe works, on the corner of King and Ru pert. You will see that we had the even baker's doz n. Of the above firms, but three are in business today in the North-west, namely, Watson Mfg. Co., the Massey-Harris Co., and the Waterous Engine Works Co., with the possible addition of the Fair child Co., who succeeded Wesbrook & Fairchild. Since that time the following implement men included in the above list have passed to their long resting place: Messrs. Massey, Harris, Elliott, Maxwell, Van Allen, Fairchild, Kelly and Campbell. I am sure that we all deeply deplore the absence of our old friend Wesbrook, whom we all hold in such high esteem, and who to-night shares our sympathy in his recent bereavement and affliction.

With the memorable Winnipeg boom. Manitoba was greatly advertised, and

LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Dec. 31, 1902	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum,	Notes Circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct. adv'nce for credits, &c.	Balance due to Provincial Govts,	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada.
Bank of Montreal Bank of New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotla St, Stephen's Bank	\$12,000,000 560,00 3,000,000 2,000,000 200,000	\$12,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000	\$12,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000	\$8,400,000 750,000 800,000 8,000,000 45,000 1,776,3 <b>8</b> 3	10 12 6 10 5	\$9,588,070 477,331 2,164,403 1,903,834 129,400 2,968,626	\$4,706,242 48,051 19,178 457,226 17,818 9,068	15,380 94,000 13,548	\$22,981,29 4 676,616 3,123,725 5,555,678 103,776 5,121,701
Bank of British N.America Bank of Toronto Moleone Bank Eastern Townships Bank Union Bank of Halifax	4,866,666 3,000,000 2,5(0000 2,000,000 1,705,900	$\begin{array}{c} 4,866,666\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,205,900 \end{array}$	4,866,666 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,998,830 1,205,900	2,600,000 2,250,000 1,20,000 775,000	10 9 7 7	2,812,991 2,316,575 1,485,730 1,104,736	35,973 34,313 25,189 16,709	118,910 60,735 8,932	4,969,459 5,122,708 1,361,483 968,115 2,736,694
Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Mercnants Bk. of Canada Banque Provinc'le du Can. People's Bank of Halifax	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 6,000,600\\ 1,000,000\\ 800,000\end{array}$	1,500,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 871,637 700,000	1,500,000 1,498,524 6,000,000 819,214 700,000	425,000 350,000 2,700,000 Nil. 280,000	6 6 7 8 6	$\begin{array}{c} 1,383,968\\ 1,432,674\\ 5,157,035\\ 702,839\\ 657,744\end{array}$	12,444 16,258 510,820 18,194 14,554	291,000 72,476 1,202 68,155	2,736,034 1,266,261 6,529,043 237,637 574,885 111,715
People s Bk. of N. Bruns'k Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank of Canada Canadian Bk of Com'erce Kxchange Bk. of Yarm'th	180,000 300,000 3,000,000 8,000.000 280,000	180,000 300,000 2,250,000 8,000,000 280,000	180,000 300,000 2,244,800 8,000.000 266,896	$\begin{array}{r} 160,000\\ 50,000\\ 650,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 50,000\\ 50,000\end{array}$	8 5 7 5	161,123 74,129 2,198,692 6,928,005 122,993	12,975 15,608 8,273 247,276	789,973 226,997	111,7,20 52,729 4,322,957 14,597,287 28,035 3,129,962
Royal Bank of Canada. Dominion bank Merchants Bank of P.E I Halifax Banking Co'y	3,000,000 8,000,0-0 500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	$2,481,000 \\ 2,944,750 \\ 300.013 \\ 600,000 \\ 2,000,000$	2.481,000 2,917,468 300,013 600,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 2 917,468 205,000 525,000 1,600,000	8 10 8 7 10	$\begin{array}{r} 1,920,713\\ 2,596,441\\ 278,682\\ 560,475\\ 1,825,792 \end{array}$	99,527 27.054 9,592 21,075	73,397 587,499	7,174,160 515,303 827,439 4,568,206
Bank of Hamilton Standard Bank of Canada Banque du St. Jean Banque d'Hochelaga Banque de St. Hyacinthe	2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 500,200 2,000,000 504,600 2,000,000	1,000,000 263,417 1,989,800 828,865 2,000,000	850,000 10,000 950,000 75,000 1,865,000	10 6 7 6 9	886.925 141,973 1,683,658 252,580 1,804,901	19,381 19,254 31,325	130,576 15,782 86,782 4,828 3,762	2,920,086 38,473 2,251,637 61,803 2,806,845
Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank of Canada Western Bank of Canada Traders Bank of Canada Sovereign Bank of Canada Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000 1,000,0 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	$\begin{array}{r} 2,974,100\\ 500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,300,000\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	2,935,394 434,889 1,500,000 1,263, <b>76</b> 4 1,000,000	2,495,087 150,000 350,000 263,793 1,000,000	10 7 6 Nil. Nil.	2,628,291 388,195 1,428,225 873,885 38,330	16.557	251,484 1 3,075 50,000 £0,000	7,227,83 455,01 2,878,10 992,76 111,10
Total	88,332,566	78,458,866	72,795.440	44,517,681		60,574,144	6,497 029	3 123,498	115,890,49

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes gold bullion Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" includes bullion. The figures or the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last returns received, viz.: 20th November, 1902.

was much talked of in many parts of our Dominion. The chief cry was "Go west, young man." And while we got a great number of first class settlers, we must admit that some came to us who were neither a credit to themselves nor a benefit to our country, as they lacked both experience and capital.

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They seemed to think it was only nacessary to get the grain in the ground regardless of cultivation or the kind of seed, so that their crops were not as good as their neighbors' who tilled the soil properly and used good seed. They, of course, soon became involved, and in some instances had a peculiar sense of their obligations towards implement dealers.

1 have in my hand a couple of letters received from a customer of the F. A. Fairchild Co. We to-day receive some rath r strange communications, as you all know, but I think you will admit that these take the cake. They are as follows:-

"Mossback Lodge, May 20, 1888. "Dear Sirs-Yours of the 10 to hand re note No. 11899 signed by me. It dropped right down amongst me like a cannon ball. I had given up all hopes of hearing from you; I thought you had forgotten me. Now, all the other machine men fairly deluge me with their letters without any let-up. I carry on the most extensive correspondence with the machine men of any man in Manitoba and they all know me. Sometimes when I have a big load of other things to carry hom ... I have to leave a bagful or two of your cheerful and loving epistles till I am in again. But 'nuff said. You want your money, as is only natural, and I have not got it, which is more natural than ever. Who has any money at this time of the year I would like to know? You say that in case I do not pay you will sue, and I will say



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Royal Bank Dominion I

Merchants Halifax Bar Bank of Ha Standard Ba Banque de S Banque de S Bank of Oth

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BANKS Liabilities—Co		Dep.by public pay. after no ticeor on fix'd day in Can.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from Banks in Can, secu'd	Depo.made by snd Balances Due other Bks. inCan.	Balances Due other Bks or agts in U. K.	Balances Due bks or agts not in Can, or U.K	Other Liabilities,	Total Liabilities.
1 Bank of Montrea 2 Bank of New Bri 3 Quebec Bank 4 Bank of Nova Sc	inswick	\$40,524,891 2,234,835 4,318,945 11,392,984	\$24,050,899		\$556,495 62,000 157,977	37,230 225,535		\$190,675	\$102,613,94 3,536,06 10,103,76
5 St. Stephen's Bar 6 Bank of BritishN 7 Bank of Toronto 8 Molsons Bank	America	212,106 7,993,909 10,515,039 11,796,918	1,887,490		355,849 169,415 335,446	534 73, <b>46</b>	250,038 1,413 102,451 6,411	100,000 387 10,523,807 1,236	22,560,803 464,890 28,785,549
9 Lastern Townshi 0 Union Bank of H 1 Ontario Bank 2 Banque National	p Bank alifax	6,058,143 4,029,260 6,624,947	85,097		250,759 2,910 68,388	125,158 869,514 428,448	108,401 864 41,684	19,783	18,368,919 19,690,412 9,068,412 7,203,285
<ul> <li>Merchants Bk. of</li> <li>Banque Provia'le</li> <li>People's Bank of</li> <li>People's Bk. of N.</li> </ul>	Canada. du Can. Canada.	3,877,018 16,046,277 861,183 1,953,375	89,508	679,778	15,171 909,350 15,414	133,816 305,989 102,991	*****	6,505 217,030	11,477,498 6,813,376 29,505,785 2,779,919
7 Bank of Yarmoni 8 Union Bank of C Canadian Bk. of C 8 Exchange Bk of	hanada	298,503 859,925 6,637,168 31,791,827	7,297,894		14,196 2,517 138,937	17,965	1,852	5,199 292	3,324,165 598,806 502,393 18,979,400
Royal Bank of Ca Dominion Bank Merchants Back o Halifax Banking (	ada	194,293 9,405,863 15,645,742 457,682	1,293,767	40,000	43,401	507,491 511,771	291,403 1,682 308,582	8,223 607 80,035	61,554,404 387,612 16,789.343 26,028,566
Standard Bank of Banque de St. Jean	Canada.	8,158,353 10,916,812 7,589,120 278,714	•••••		2,700	297 <b>,964</b> 758,866 521,587	5,568	22,887 46,854	1,274,804 4,900,680 18,686,516 12,017,677
Banque d Hochela Banque de St. Hya Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank of	ga cinthe	5,417,282 1,002,290 8,911,123	•••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,327	260,729	32,054	4,064 86,597	473.409 9,840,855 1,321,502
Western Bank of ( Traders Bank of C Sovereign Bank of Metropolitan Ban	anada	7,847,666	•••••	•••••	98,059 305 88	176.242	5,254	808	13,691,441 22,603,354 8,204,599 11,943,872
Total		24,611	87,199,339	719,778	8,202,550	5,611,582			8,189,003 224,050

Telegraphic Address : "EXTINCTUM, London."

### Sinclair & Co's., SINCLAIR 5 COMET REVERSIBLE REVERSIBLE COMET INDUSTRIAL LAMP LAMP. Most suitable for Railway Co's., Ship Builders and Engineers. THE LEADING LAMP IN ENGLAND. Price, £3.3.

19 Eldon Street,

by lic, on d da.

2,294 1 5,616 2 3,725 3 5,678 4 3,776 5 1,701 6 9,459 7 2,708 8 1,483 9 8,115 10 8,115 10

8,115 10 6,694 11 6,261 12 9,043 13 7,687 14 4,885 15 1,715 16 52,729 17 12,957 18 17,287 19 18,035 20 96,062 21

29,962 74,160 15,303 27,439 38,206 20,086 38,478 51,637 31,803 36,845 21 22 23 24 25

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> F.O.B. LONDON, E.C., Eng.



go ahead and sue, if you do not want to wait till next winter. "I have been sued before." I might mention easually that I was a minor when I signed the note, but intend to pay it all the same. Yours.

(Signed) J. H. STEPHENS.

You will observe that this letter was written in May, 1888. He requested us to wait till the next winter, which we did. Failing to receive the mon-y, we sent him asother notice the following May, to which he replied as follows:

Mossback Lodge, June 14, 1889. Sirs,-I have received your letter in reference to one of my notes. You are welcome to that note, and allow me to inform you that my notes are standing joks in all the machine shops, both in Winnipeg and Brandon, and if you ever hear of one of them being collected just make a note of it. I took a lawyer's advice, and got all the machinery necessary to run a farm when I was a minor, and they have been minus their money ever, since. I am thinking of going into the implement business myself, and if you ever start farming give me a call, and I will accept that note in part payment of anything you will require to purchase. Hoping to hear from you again soon, yours for thirty days, J. H. STEPHENS. (Signed) \*

I well remember when these letters reached the office. My deceased partner, Mr. Fairchild's instructions to our collector, who was a big man, were something like this: "Joe, the next time you are in that district go to this duck and give him a good lick-When you are through take out ing. his note and endorse \$10 on it, and tell him that every time you are in that district you are going to collect \$10 more till the note is paid." I cannot tell you as to the result of Joe's efforts. As previously intimated, I am glad, however, to say that the lack of honor which characterized this man is not so manifest to-day. I am also

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### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt, for s'c'rity of note cir.	Notes & Cheq. on other bks	Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured	Dep.m'de with&bal due from other bks. in Can.	Due from Bks or Ag	Bal. due from bks not in Can or UK	Dom and	other Pub	Railway & other bds deb &stocks	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can.	not in
Montreal N.Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia. St. Stephen's	\$2,655,064 141,229 290,695 1,340,521 12.834	\$3 421,410 214 701 538,252 1,598,119 18,700	\$ 360,000 25,000 9 2,800 98,182 7,398	\$2,403,181 102,493 480 725 1,310,778 7,994	289,438	29.260 205.378 57,524 519 38,407	\$5,578,465 9,587 281.615 159 265,882	\$4,092,052 278,702 92,429 903,393 47,125 211,000	23,718 201,060 293,340	\$ 322,558 89,826 223,267 1,081,499		364,320 2,322,391 2,871,434	27,187,604 425,000 1,025,000 2,997,655 2,807,250
B.N.A Toronto Molsons E.Townships Union Hfx	843,195 627 591 880,705 135,688 118,333	1,205,237 1,421,8%3 891,114 165,79 603,497	633,966 110,000 121,000 80,000 65,171	599,389 751,642 1,272,907 139,001 197,488		45,972 7,031 281,175 400.114 174,153	25.181	623,239 40 <b>3</b> ,346 593,148 174,712	236,060 323,769 180,073 645,937	35.012 811,197 272,500 280,178	2,724,012 1,358,860 87,262 193,336	2,244,140 2.804,931 1,570,101 450,898	
Ontario Nationale Merchants Provincial People's Hfx	113,097 85,619 473,763 15,072 66,627	878,208 196,814 1,447,822 38,251 175,273	70,000 70,001 211,000 84,808 85,000	558,992 345,493 1,651,908 48,029 97,286	440,344	287,008 79,233 1,654 186.298 17,556	3,890	$   \begin{array}{r}     113,555 \\     95,648 \\     90,323 \\     17,036 \\     9,548   \end{array} $	1,069,400	852,515 332 938 22,680	278,100	516.139 5,404.202 640,782 122,248	4,294,530
People's N.B. Yarmouta Union Can Commerce Ex. Yarmo'h	7.1.0 28,536 218,947 1,120,852 8,079	21,020 20,493 542,093 1,541,268 8 100	8,000 4,190 91,000 850,000 4,500	5,752 9,338 535,228 8,252,256 1,890		5,594 16 821 89,814 18.850 23,081	5,236 6,300 2,647,960	12,212 27,738 85,545 1,641,332 18.374	39,400 1,064,156	30,000	15 200 64,555 6,085,877 165,900	703,279 4,861,008	1,599,00
Royal of Can Dominion Mcht., P.E.I. HalifaxB.Co. Hamilton	1,008,262 976,265 23,474 70,560 272,879	828,572 1,903,717 28,777 553,480 1,091,943	98.877 115,000 13,500 30,000 100,000	578,225 1,114,745 39,667 179,921 589,444		94.334 416,618 101.097 30,185 531,621	6,938 19,729	236,290	95,860 328,840 129,876	670,079 415 361 1,704,225	152,000 469,195	4,861,008 311,415 3 2,409,013	5
Standard St. Jean D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe	213,448 7,953 156,954 7,063 586,524	510,672 9 504 574.079 16,775 634.698	50,000 3,837 72 100 15,786 100,000	640,210 8,075 787,187 11,151 551,445	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	178,526 49,216 64,637 39,251 175,945	7,587	97,832 8 823 193.078 37,821 264,145	767,958 464,258	1,090,111	3,000	1,389,024 15,911 1,477,16	3 4 100,00
Ottawa Imperial Western Traders Sovereign	7663.550 24,171 169,939 28,288 803	2,709,433 33,404 581,944 227,333 241,743	120,000 21,128 70,0 0 5,927 5,000	1,248,391 58,896 463,037 317,680 162,943	3	350,465 668,639 225,83 19,77 11,74	66.401	18,209 115,117 68,609	157.614 696,502	499,570 4,788	216,27 3 1,175,43	2,313.87	5 800,00
Metropolitan Total	12,892.285			29,517,235		4,873 33	8 9,023,489	13,694,959	9,455,755	2 14,879,65	4 36,925,80	0 51,385,89	43,704,05

glad to state that our farmers recognize in a greater degree the obligations involved in signing notes.

It may not be uninteresting to know that twenty years ago the freight on a car of waggons from the east to Winnipeg was \$450, which to-day the same goods can be brought forward for \$165.

Speaking of the rates of duties that have been paid during the past 29 years I am obliged to group them into periods of five years from 1880. They are as follows:

	1880-18	50.
Article.	Per ce	nt.
Farm implements		5
Farm waggons	3(	)
Threshing machines	28	5
Carriages		

Binder twine	• •		10
		1885	-1890.
Article.		Per	cent.
Farm implements			35
Farm waggons, under \$50,	\$	10	
each and			20
Farm waggons, over \$50,	\$	15	
each and			20
Threshing machines			35
Carriages, under \$50, \$10 e			
and			20
Carriages, over \$50, \$15 ea			
and			20
Binder twine, 11/4c per lb.	al	nd	10
			-1895
Article.		Per	cent
Farm implements			20
Farm waggons			25
Threshing machines			30
Carriages, costing \$50, \$5 e			
0			

15

 BANKS Assets, con

1 Montreal ..... 2 N.Brunswick 3 Quebec ...... 4 Nova Scotia 5 St. Stephen's 6 B. N. A..... 7 Toronto 8 Moleons . 9 E.Townships 10 Union Hfx ...

11 Ontario 12 Nationale.... 13 Merchants... 14 Proviacial 15 People's Hfx

16 People's N.B. 17 Yarmouth ... 18 Union Can 19 Commerce 20 Ex. Yarmo h.

20 Rx. 1 armo h. 21 Royal of Can 22 Dominion 23 Mcht., P. E. I. 24 Halifax B. Co 25 Hamilton....

26 Standard 27 St. Jean.... 28 D'Hochelaga. 29 St. Hyscinche 30 Ottawa..... 31 Imperial 28 Western.... 32 Traders 34 Sovereign.... 25 Metropolitan Total.

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Garden scuffler Farm waggon

per cent .:

pleyee, I had not the same interest in the business that I have to-day. It may, however, be of interest to know something of the prices that obtained then as compared with present prices. I do not give them from memory but from printed price lists which I have

do. (Canadia GOLD MINERS DRILL STEELS Farm sleigh.. American Mind Canadian binder FFIELD, ENGLA Steel Forgings Sole Manufacturers of HOBSON'S "CHOICE" And Castings. (XX) Extra Best & "Warranted" Best Horse Rasps, Files, Etc. Steels, ast Sole Manufacturers of FOR TOOLS, &c., &c. Junior "SOHO" Special Self-Hardening Steel HOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEEDLE WIRE, Best and Cheapest on the Market. as supplied to leading consumers for 90 years, in the United States of America. Canadians have 331% p.c., in their favour, by purchasing these English goods from us, under the new Canadian Preferential Wome specialty for Machine or Hand Drilling. Tariff. New York Office and Warehouse. Established upwards of 100 Years.

BANKS Assets, con'	Current Loans. In Canada	Current Loans elsewh're than Can.	Govt.	Loans Prov. Govts	Debts.	R.E. be- sides Bk. premises.	sold by	Bank Premises.	Other Assets,	Total Assets,	Loans to Direc tors & their firms.	specie	Average of Dom, Notes dur, month	Greatest amtNote in circu'r dur'g mth
1 Montreal 2 N.Brunswick 3 Quebec 4 Nova Scotia 5 St. Stephen's	6,714,453 7,741,001 515,910	342,261 400,000 8,989,546		1,470,767 225,385 181,903	\$278,560 6,191 47,589 1,593 16,428	\$19,441 57.846 51.781	25,889	\$600,000 42,614 224,626 189,320 12,000		\$123.618.710 4.810.622 13.672.816 27.658.555 723.038	218,421 536,783 817,971	143,459292,9221,345,879	\$3,747,770 217,761 639,043 1,983,084	10,762,804 495,586 2,278,973 1,964,116
6 B. N. A 7 Toronto 8 Molsons . 8 E. Townships 9 Union Hfx 9 Ontario	$\begin{array}{c} 11,985,178\\ 14,052,328\\ 15,502,524\\ 8,382,154\\ 6,038,087\\ 9,633,727\end{array}$	209,220		353,786 119,268	65,525 4 391 93,547 78,610 10,886	8,431 141,475 27.209 1,490	29,500 49,283 59,700	641,917 204,091 3:0.000 258,350 112,158	5,921,173 11,222 14,707	3° 426,290 25, 41,484 24,7/2,241 12,444,408 9,394,818	$5^{2},621$ N11 824,201 344,822 258,463 421,968	11,281 866,867 628,400 379,126 135,308 112,892	12,460 1,192,144 1,368,000 748,862 164,313 523,610	139.300 8,471,962 2,480,300 2,488 590 1,653,770 1,148,421
Nationale Merchants Provincial People's Hfx People's N.B.	9,035,727 7.065,129 14,493,479 1,743 092 8,576,515 765,042	2,269,192	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6,655 48,217 284,557 13,572 83,511	80 000 49,945 18,849 24,326 15,000	5,000 57,048 7,936 51,844	$\begin{array}{r} 125,000\\ 187,634\\ 790.756\\ 130,000\\ 64,660\end{array}$	125,701 142,513 143,813 1,464	13,608,546 8,895,571 38,870,465 3,662,894 4,409,056	62,207 695,207 444,394 N11 394 580	110.400 88,500 459,108 17,031 68,963	310,000 234,300 1,420,800 33,936 189,965	1,441,300 1,456,509 5,679,345 760,684 697,309
Yarmouth Union Can Commerce Ex. Yarmo h. Royal of Can	693,395 14,190,443 37,810,498 436,167 10,687,436	6,947,798	i,	,629,931	11,474 2,133 32,680 336,334 828	********	25,768 181,178	$\begin{array}{r} 13,500\\ 8,000\\ 451,399\\ 1,000,000\\ 23,297\end{array}.$	8.100 823, <b>8</b> 52	973,520 877,091 17,120,795 72,2+3,497 719,718	95.134 45,997 9605c0 1,248 417 29,594	7,058 28,596 218,603 1,513,00,1 7,106	$\begin{array}{r} 20,051\\ 20,548\\ 642.745\\ 1,668,000\\ 7,878\end{array}$	171,526 81,154 2 215,280 7,406,000 130,474
Dominion Mcht., F.E.I. Halifax B.Co Hamilton	18,327,999 1,515,040 8,854,173 14,247,043	*******	*****	248,004	12,621 39,906 5,815 364 59,744	2,469 44,062 835 7,856 12,039	26,152 13,371 31,325	60,000 435,133 21,182 2,440 529,672	$\begin{array}{r}10,000\\10,903\\6,340\\10,000\\101,489\end{array}$	21,929,968 32,611, <b>2</b> 38 1,787,752 6,025,680 22,520,807	221,376 456,000 103,077 2,790 122,666	869,394 967,000 21,534 86,127 271,444	749,499 1,677,000 24,544 390,113	1.997,000 2,872,000 287,815 575,380
Standard St. Jean D'Hochelaga. St. Hyacinthe Ottawa	610,328 8,118,638 1,536,615 11,390,907	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			28 959 37.543 59,219 10,139 108,203	51,116 3,172 7 745	9,548 8,573 39,752 10,800 30,542	100.000 14,170 165,757 19,181 185,831	2,191 10,379 92,083 63,769	13,952,973768,40512,981,0471,787,44517,701,606	298,068 9,105 322.070 53,362	211.480 7,800 155,227 7,675	17,254	1,971,00J 955,863 158 288 1,803,678 271,185
Imperial Western Fraders Sovereign Metropolitan	14,699,089 1,998,095 7,876,862 1,885,762 459,393	29 100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		24,587 2,160 4,148 8,124	42,367 15,022 10,253	84.175 14,800	423 259 14,185 160,000 41,235 4,919	10,917 14,815 28,841 4,124	28,422,875 3,852,488 13,896,576 4,720,118 2,225,747	$\begin{array}{r} 253,585\\ 169,226\\ 25,300\\ 26,583\\ 65,360\\ 24,060\end{array}$	615,674 648,778 24,782 168,028 27,946 820	35,248 576,484 177,738	$1,983,241 \\2 860,696 \\397,615 \\1,492,250 \\909 455$
Total	322,879,089 3	4 131,237	4,5	24,119 1	,764,813	864.880 7	62,182 7	556,236	7,105,459	325,388,209 1			261,000 28 958 726 6	40,200

in my possession, bearing date Janu- Mower. . . . . . . . . 100.00 that is where note settlement was accepted, which prices were, and now are, subject to a cash discount of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .: Commodity. 1883. 1903. 14-in. Amer. breaker ..\$ 29.00 \$ 22.00

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(American) 120.00	70.00
Single-furrowed sulky	
plough (American) 90.00	55.00
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Garden scuffler 25.00	12.00
Farm waggon (Am.) 110.00	90,00
do. (Canadian) 95.00	75.00
Farm sleigh 50.00	27.00
American Minder s. 350.00	150,00
Con 11 11 1	

twenty years ago the disc and shoe also the duties. drill were unknown, the broadcast I make this statement because the

Now the comparisons of these figures there has been a very marked decline ing of prices is a serious problem for in the price of farm implements and the manufacturers. We all know that waggons during the past twenty years, the raw materials entering into the and I will venture the statement that manufacture of the finished product no commodity has been subject to have advanced very sharply. We fursuch reductions as implements and thermore know how labor has adfarm waggons, and I will further state vanced, and in the manufacture of that in my opinion Manitoba farmers this machinery nothing but skilled to-day are buying their implements mechanics are employed. as cheap as our eastern Canada farm-

55.00 States, providing, of course, you de-In drills I am unable to name the Manitoba, and on importations from prices except for those now in use, as the States, not only the freight but

488

seeder and ordinary hoe drill being impression in other lines of trade is used, a machine very much different becoming prevalent that the implefrom the spring press shoe drill and ment men in Manitoba in some inspring hoe drill in use to day. The stances ask and obtain long prices for same remarks will apply to threshing their goods. There never was a time machinery. when the Manitoba farmer's dollar bought better value in implements will, I am sure, convince you that than it does to day, and the regulat-

I will now give you a list of the Canadian binder..... 320.00 140.00 ers or the farmers of the northern different concerns who are now oper-

f Cut will be inserted next week,

J. Underwood & Co. WHOIESALE AND EXPORT BOOT MANUFACTURERS For Ganadians under the New Tariff, Junior Street, - LEICESTER, Eng.

Women and Children's Medium Class BOOTS and SHOES.

Improved Heel Parer.

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One machine of a full set of finishing Machines. It is fitted with special Brushes & New Model Bell adjustment for regulating the cut.

Give us your enquiries

List free.

JACKSON & POCHIN Star Works, Humberstone Road LEICESTER, England.

ating in the province of Manitoba in the implement, carriage and thresher lines, and who have business stands in our city; Massey-Harris Co., Cockshutt Plough Co., Frost & Wood, Watson Mfg. Co., John Stevens, Canadian Moline Plough Co., Deering Harvester Co., McCormick Harvester Co., Champion Harvester Co., W. Johnston & Co., Stewart & Metcalfe, the Fairchild Co., McLaughlin Carriage Co., Joseph Maw & Co., T. S. Wright & Co., H. F. Anderson & Co., The Balfour Implement Co., Waterous Engine Works Co., American-Abell Co., North-west Thresher Co., Gaar-Scott Thresher Co., Port Huron Thresher Co., Waterloo Mfg. Co.

In addition to the above we have the Sylvester Manufacturing Company with headquarters in Brandon and possibly one or two other concerns operating throughout the province, who have no particular permanent location. You will therefore see that the implement representation has very materially grown.

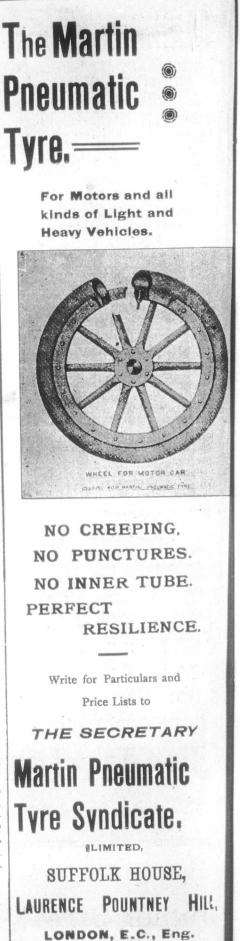
I would like to be in a position to state to you definitely the volume of business that the implement interests represented in Manitoba and the Terr'tories, but to obtain accurate information along this line I would be obliged to ask the respective firms to give me the figures, which in my opinion would be impertinence on my part. But having made a calculation I think I am quite safe in stating that the amount for the past season is not far short of \$12,000,000. Prospects were never better, If you but stop for a moment and consider that we have in Manitoba over twenty-five million acres of arable land upon which it is calculated that wheat can be grown and that last year the total acreage under crop was but a few acres over the even three millions, you can better judge of the possibilities of the future.

The expansion during the past two or three years has been very rapid, and we all look forward to an extended busin ss in the coming season. We all remember some years ago when through failures of crops and other conditions, we did not care to boast of how much busines we were doing, as a great many of us were carrying large amounts of unpaid machine paper, and those of us in the business to-day who started twenty years ago. are here largely because of the assistance we received at the hands of our bankers, and the indomitable perseverance and energy which characterized our operations, and because of the fact that,



Opportunities for safe investments in Canada, at 4 to 5 per cent. Correspondence invited.

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bars, Shaft



MINER Of Every These Mining

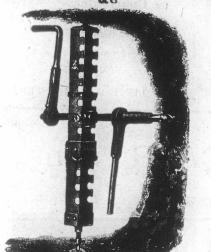
for the Canadian Preferential Tari adians.



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Steel Files, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Hammers, Wedges. Picks, Boring Machines Drills, Chisels, Crowbars, Shafts, Sockets, Shovels



### MAKERS OF MINERS' TOOLS

Of Every Description.

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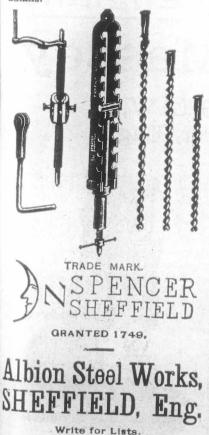
HILL,

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These Mining Tools are manufactured for the Canadian Market under the New Preferential Tariff, which favours Canadians.



Prices on Application.

BRITISH SHOE FINISHES Boyal-Oak Stain for Sole Finishing. British-Oak Russet for Sole Finishing. Rapid Brown for Heels and Edges. New Process Black for Heels and Bottoms. Edge Inks, Fake, Heel Balls, Waxes, &c.

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Write Direct or through your shipper to International Shoe Findings, Lt'd., MANUFACTURERS OF Stain, Ink, Waxes, &c., TELEGRAMS: "Blacking, Leitester," Gray Street Mills, LEICESTER, Eng Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

"When we struck a thorn or rose We kept agoin';

When it hailed or when it snowed, We kept agoin';

'Twas no use to sit and whine; When the fish weren't on our line We baited hooks; kept on tryin'; We kept agoin'.

When the frost killed all the crop, We kept agoin';

If we all weren't on the top, We kept agoin';

Sometimes, out of every dime-Getting' broke was not a crime-We told 'em we were feelin' fine; We kept agoin'.

And, by so doing, we weathered the storm, surmounted the obstacles, and to-day rejoice in the possession of a trade that brings reward for our past efforts. Even to-day some of us are inclined to become dissatisfied and discontented in our calling, because of the objectionable features that confront us in our line of business. But let me say to you that every line of trade is infested more or less with dishonest and disagreeable people. It has been so since the earliest time. and doubtless will be so for all time to come. The voice of the press and the ringing resolutions and decisive actions of trade organizations nave done, and will continue to do much toward relieving the commercial world of its bad features, yet it is not likely the time will ever come when the emancipation will be complete. From the producer of material, down to the consumer, there are men whose insane desire for riches has led them to deeds of fraud and deceit. You find them among the wholesalers and manufacturers.

The retail branch has many, but probably no greater proportion than others. The retailer who refuses to pay exchange, and sends his telegrams collect, is no more disagreeable and dishonest than the jobber who sells inferior goods at exorbitant prices. The manufacturer who makes the same price to the consumer that he does to the dealer is just as tricky as the consumer, who buys for cash and takes time.

The business man, however agreeable, honest, liberal minded and manly, will always be confronted by competitors and customers who are disagreeable, dishonest, selfish and puerile. This is one of the things that must be taken into consideration when one launches his business craft, and the man who is not possessed of the push, grit, nerve, energy, and incidentally the capital, to withstand the ravages of the stormy element in the trade, should not embark therein. Do any of you know of any line of business that is absolutely free from every disagreeable feature?

The trouble is we are all selfish and want things our own way, and are inclined to become nearsighted when asked to look at the other fellow's side of the case. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored. (Another great trouble is that these matters are magnified. The evils may be great, but when one calmly surveys the whole situation, does he find them as ibad as they were painted? In specific cases they may often be worse, and my effort looking toward relief is certainly commendable. But at the same time it should not be forgotten that the great commercial world is rushing madly on, and he who pauses to combat any evil that has existed for all time, may have his labor for his effort, and lose his place in the procession as well.

Be honest and have but one price. Discriminate in favor of no man.

Regard every man's money as good as his brother's.

Treat your debtors and creditors with courtesy and you wil win a patronage that will minimize the evils and disagreeable features, and I trust result profitably.

In conclusion, give us men who possess honor that enobles, justice that ensures the right.

Reasonableness that mellows and makes plain.

Courage that proclaims verility.

Dignity that wins respect.

Modesty that makes no boast, and a generous instinct that disdains all meanness. And, Mr. President, then and only then, will business become a pleasure for those engaged therein, and I trust, mutually profitable to buyer and seller.



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THE STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the cause, and probable cure, of the great coal strike still continues, and if its continuance will but permit the masses to procure the means of keeping warm in cold weather, its mission will be productive of at least limited good.

We suppose, says the New York Chronicle, that the anthracite miners' Union, in demanding an arbitration board to pass on the causes of the recent strike, expected that nothing would be inquired into beyond the highly technical pros and cons of the wage contracts, the assigned length of daily labor and the terms of car-loading in force between the owners and employes. We so assume, both because of the somewhat panic-stricken attitude of the Union when the Commission began to inquire into its attitude towards the maintenance of order last summer, and because of Mitchell's personal protest to Judge Gray last week that he ',did not think this Commission was here to act as a jury to try the United Mine Workers' organization." "It is here," the Union dictator continued, "to decide questions at issue between operators and miners."

Judge Gray, whose opinion as to legal powers of a public body has some value, appeared to hold a different opinion from Mr. Mitchell. So far as we have been able to observe, the general public unanimously agrees with Judge Gray. It is Mr. Mitcheil's personal inference that the Union is being tried by jury, and he is certainly welcome to his inferences. Our own somewhat careful observation of the Commission's proceeding had led us to suppose that it was seeking after the truth of the whole affair. It certaimly has not restricted its list of witnesses to the enemies of the Union; on the contrary, the Union's own members-Mitchell himself, in fact-have been freely summoned to the stand. Some of the testimony, whether justly or not, counted squarely against the position of the mine-owners, but we have yet to learn of a protest made by the interests affected against the admission of such testimony. In every-day life people have a way of drawing their own conclusions when a citizen, having appealed to his fellow-men for judgment on his conduct, takes refuge in angry protest that they are asking too many questions. The man whose actions will bear the light of scrutiny commonly welcomes it. If he resorts to technicalities to obstruct and block investigation, every one knows what sort of defence he has.

For instance, we think that last Wednesday's testimony as to the forced restriction of miners' daily work by the Union's rules was absolutely to the point. It was so for two plain reasons-first, because the public, deprived of fuel in a week of bitterest cold, wished to know who was responsible, if anybody, and, second, because if miners were being overworked by



London, Eng: Office and Works, 24 Page Street, Westminster, S. W. WRITH FOR DESORIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

the companies, this was the way to learn the truth. That the testimony shattered completely the Union's case in this regard, we hardly need to say. Could the matter be put more strongly when we add that not only on the eve of the strike, eight months ago, but now-when the poor in every city are perishing from cold-the Union rule prohibits a given miner from working after he has filled his six car quota? We say nothing of the discouragement to superior brawn, muscle, intelligence and activity, though witnesses, members of the Union, had their say on that. The contrast between the situation of the unfortunate consumer and the producers' position under the Union rules is enough.

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Our comment must be the same in the matter of the Commission's inquiry into the rioting in the coal fields. When the testimony converged this week on the Union rules as a factor in shortage of present output and supplies, Mr. Mitchell sent out some highly perfunctory "advice" that the miners do their best to get out coal.. It will strike some people that this was a somewhat tardy recourse, and a somewhat hollow manifesto. We must observe, however, that the mere fact that such official "advice" should have been rendered marked some progress in the enlightenment of the Union leader's mind since he filed his protest,

a week ago, against inquiry into his organization's methods. Perhaps he felt that proven responsibility, direct or indirect, for suffering in the city tenements to-day might be more awkward than responsibility for the sandbagging of a Wilkesbarre miner or for the blowing up of his house or for the driving of his family from employment. If so, we fail to sympathise with such fine distinctions. We confess ourselves more moved with responsive feeling at Judge Gray's indignant words to the Union witnesses-"No man that I have heard of raised his voice in behalf of the law and order of the community." "Have you," this eminent and altogether humane citizen asked of the Union leader on the stand, "ever dismissed man that you knew to be guilty of having committed violence-enemies of your order, as you call them?'

"I do not know," was the reply, "that we had any necessity; those men freferring to two notorious cases] were convicted and are in prison."

"Do you wait," retorted Judge Gray, "For conviction by civil authorities before disciplining your men?"-and with this indignant question the whole empty pretence of an organization which "did not know of any violence" collapsed. We might trace the matter further through the testimony; but we have little heart to do it, and is seems to us needless.

The story revealed in the Philadelphia testimony is not new. It was told and told again in the progress of the strike; but the answer always made was that those who told it colored the narrative to suit their readers. There were no such abuses, the Union declared. If there was murder, it was the act of guards. imported by the companies under a fourish idea that danger threatened the properties. The boycotting acts by which helpless women and children were driven from employment and home were merely spontaneous voicing of the community's sympathy with the strikers. The fact that justices of the peace would issue no warrants against alleged assailants of non-unionists proved that no such assaults had been committed. The Union, of course, would discipline murderers in its membership, but it had no knowledge of any murders in the coal-fields. Every one knows how the changes were rung on these hollow, heartless and hypercritical excuses. The investigation is not finished, but enough of irrefutable fact has been elicited to prove that every one of these easy allegations of the Union was unfounded. We do not wonder that Mr. Mitchell found it necessary to repair to Philadelphia in person and take charge of the miners' case.

We have no wish to bring the responsibility for such conditions home

## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMPOSED

# SIMON COLLIER, Limited,

Northampton, England.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

# High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine

# Boots and Shoes,

For the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

# FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape. Alum Borax, xtis. Brom. Potass Camphor. Ref Hings. (Brouc Magnesis Ib Cocaine Hyd. (oz). Couperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Bysom Balts. Gum Arabic per Ib. " Trag. Insect Powder Ib. do per Keg. Ib. Menthol, <sup>1b</sup> . Morohla. Oil Peppermint Ib. Oil Lemon. Optash Bichcomate. Potash Bichcomate. Potash Bichcomate. Potash Bichcomate. Potash Bichcomate. Potash Bichadas. Quinine	0 50 U 75 0 08 0 10 3 00 3 40 0 80 0 40 0 65 0 80
Licorice Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes. Acme Licorice Pellets, cans. Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans Heavy Chemicals.	2 00 0 00
Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Ganstic Hoda. Soda Ash	2 00 2 50 2 00 8 00 0 00 0 00 2 00 2 56 1 75 2 25 0 75 0 85
Dyestuffs. Archil. con Ontel Tr. Legwood	0 27 8 29 0 06 0 09 6 08 9 13

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PR. CES CURRENT, to the Union's door any more closely than it has been brought already by the testimony. We agree with Judge Gray that the censure of all rightthinking men should equally rest on the State and on its officers sworn to execute the law, but who did not execute it. But it seems to us, nevertheless, that some very plain light is thrown by the whole affair upon what is known as the labor problem. Society has many duties, one of which is to keep open to its members the fair chance of bettering their condition. But its first duty is to itself, and to its members as a whole, in the suppression of anarchy, and the fact that this was not done last summer, and that the Union neither assisted in doing it nor believed that it would be done, is to our mind the significant lesson of the episode. We have at least to thank the Strike Commission for this, that it has brought the malefactors and their accessories, before and after the fact, to the bar of public opinion. It has forced upon some reluctant minds the conviction that the right to quit work and the right to destroy life or property are somewhat distinct from one another.

> MAKING NITROGLYCERINE AND DYNAMITE.

The nitrate of soda that is used in the manufacture of dynamite in America is shipped from mines in England.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.			
Thip Logwood ndigo (Bengal) hambjer Madder Madder Sumac Fish.	1 0 0 50	50 70 07 09 00	\$ 0 2 0 1 7 1 0 0 1 5 0 0 2 0	16 10 17] 20
Bloaters, per box	2065045000004	00 75 00 75 00 75 00 75 00 00 00 00		
Figur. Ogilvie's Hungarian. Ogilvie's Glenors Patent. Manitobe patents. Birong Bakere. Winter Wheat patents. Straight roller. do bage. Biraight roller. do bage. Superfine. Rolled Oats. Oorn meal, bag. Bran bulk. Bhorts. Monlie.	00 4 8 1 4 1 00 00	00	444314419	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

#### Farm Products

TTER; Choloest Cr ... 0 21 0 22 0 19 0 30 0 19 0 20 0 00 0 00 0 164 0 174 0 14 0 16 0 17% 0 15 Lastern Go..... Under Grades Cr... Townships Dairy



MONTREAL WH

FRID

Name

ES

Farm Pres CHEESE: Ont. New.....

Goos : Best select traight gathered Cold storage.... No 2.

SUNDRIBS :-Potatoes, per bag Honey, White Clo "Extracted

Beeswax. EANS: prime..... do. Best hand-pi

#### Groc

Sugars: Factory. Ex Granulated, br Acadia gran'd.... Ex Ground, in brl <sup>16</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>16</sup> Powdered, in brls. Powerse, in bris. Paris Lumps, in br ti boxes... Paris Lumps, in br ti ti half ti ti 100-11 branded Yellows... Molasses (Barbadou do brls. & %s Evaporated Apple

Evaporated App. Raisins Sultanas Layers, London... Con. Cluster... Kytra Dessert... Royal Bucking'm Valencia... " Selected... " Selected... Currants, Provincia Filiatras Patras... Vostizzas. Prunes, Cal... do French... Figs in bags.... Rice, C. C... " Patna....

apioca, Pearl

apioca, Pearl 2 lb. tins.



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ESTABLISHED 1856.

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RENT

olesale.

# T. H. Haagen, Son & Co.,

489

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

Specialities:

Leather Link, Balata Cotton & Hair Belts, HOSE, PUMP and HYDRAULIC BUTTS.

Only manufacturers of the Original Genuine Helvetia Leather, forLaces, Belting, &c.

PRICES AND SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

(Cut will be inserted as soon as received.)

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT It comes across the ocean as ballast in FRIDAY, JAN. 80, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesa
Farm PreductsCon.	-
CHEESE:	Sc. 50
Ont. New Eastern.	0 13:018
Bees : Best selected	0 28 0 2
Limed	0 00 0 00
No 2.	000 000
SUNDRIES: Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clov., Comb "Extracted	
Beeswax. Bmans: prime. do. Best hand-picked	0 80 080
Groceries.	
Sugars : Factory.	1.16
Ex Granulated, brls. Acadia gran'd	0 00 8 80 0 00 8 75
BA GIULLIU, ILL DEAB, soos co	0 00 4 55
ti ti in bxs Powdered, in brls fi boxes Paris Lumps, in brls ti ti balf brls ti 100-16 bxs	0 00 4 80
Paris Lumps, in bris.	0 00 4 45 0 00 4 55
te standard bill bils si si si ball bils si si si ball bils si si si boll bils Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbados)	0 00 4 66
Branded Yellows	0 00 4 65
	8 15 8 70 0 24 U 25
Evaporated Apples,	0 261 0 281 0 061 0 07
Raisins .	
	0 09 0 12
Layers, London	0 00 1 50
Extra Dessert	0 00 2 00 0 00 2 75
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" Selected "	0 0 0 0 00
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lmon, 4 dos. case 0	00 5 00 50 1 75

the holds of ships. From three to five tank cars of acid are received at a sinale gle plant each week. Nitric acid acts energetically on organic matter. For example, it has the power of converting cotton fibre into explosive gun cotton. Eighty equivalents of nitric acid are mixed with twenty equivalents of sulphuric acid and this combination is mixed with glycerine, resulting in nitro-glycerine. Nitroglycerine is a light yellow, oily fluid, inodorous, but with a sweet, pungent, aromatic taste. A very small taste, however, will give one a violent headache. This substance was discovered in 1847, but it remained simply an object of scientific interest until 1864, when it began to be manufactured on a large scale for blasting purposes by Nobel, a Swede. If ignited in the open air it burns rapidly without any explosion; if poured out in a thin sheet it ignites, with difficulty and burns incompletely, but it explodes at once if exposed to a blow or concussion, or to contast with red hot iron. It has been estimated that, say one cubic inch of this compound on explosion, yields 1,298 cubic inches of aqueous vapor, carbonic acid, oxygen and nitrogen gases. According to Nobel, these gases expand on explosion to eight times their bulk, in which case one cubic inch af nitroglycerine will yield 10,344 cubic inches of gases. One cubic measure of gunpowder will yield only 800 measures of gases. Therefore, for equal bulks, nitroglycerine is thirteen times as strong as 81 81 81 gunpowder, while for equal weights it is eight times as strong.

Nitroglycerine is very dangerous. Even when pure it is liable to a heat of 73, or even less to generate gases which render it so prone to explosion that even a slight concussion is attended with danger, The impure, of

Name of Article.	Wholessi
Hardware.	
Antimony Tim. Block, L & F, W D. Striks. "Striks." Sopper: Ingot	\$ C \$ C
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W Strin	0 00 0 00
opper: Ingot "	0 00 0 88
tor mail someDULE. Sase Price, per Keg, car lots ses quantity Tirras—Over and above 80d, 40d. 50d. 60d and 70d Nails. ut and Fence Nails—	2 40 0 00
xtras-Over and above 204	
40d. 50d. 60d and 70d Nails.	•••
and Pence Nails-	
and 12d "	0 05 0 00
and 9d 14	0 10 0 00
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per 100 lbs	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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n 6d 66	. 0 70 0 00
66	- 0 95 0 00
nishing nails-	. 1 20 0 00
and 2% inch	. 0 60 0 00
and 214 14 15	0 65 0 00
and 1% 46 55	0 70 0 00
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and 1% inch per 100 lbs.	- 0 95 0 00
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	1 80 0 00
ch and longer per 100 lbs	0.00
and 2% inch	0 60 0 00
and 21 inch ss	0 65 0 00
100 1% 45 55	0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00
ccn nails- ccn and longer per 100 lbs and 3% inch	1 20 0 00
p and flat pressed nails	1 50 0 00
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and 214 ft	1 35 0 00 1 50 0 00
nd 1% " "	1 65 0 00
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5-15	0 09 0 07
5-16	0074 0 06
¥	5 00 0 00 4 80 0 00
7.4 R	



The	General Incandescent Co., Ltd.
	92a Aldersgate Street. LONDON, E.C., Eng.
	(SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY.)
	PRICE LIST.
	1. G.I.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Mantle 4/6 doz.
	2. G.I.C. Silk Mantle 5/= "
	3. G.I.C. Special Double Woven Mantle, Double Strength, very popular, specially recommended
	4. G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mantle, suitable for all
	High-Pressure Burners 7/6 **
	5. G.I.C Gem Mantle 4/6 "
· · · · ·	6. G.I.C. Mantle for No. 4 Kern Burner 6/- "
	Mantles Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices.
OTEEvery (	ish Capital and Industry. Without fear of contradiction we can HONESTLY state that our G.I.C. Mantles are th et, which statement is borne out by Gas C mpanies, Street Lighting Authorities, Corporations, and leading Traders Jenuine G.I.C. Mantle bears the Company's Trade Mark G.I.C. plainly stamped on the Mantle, and customers are that the Mantle contained in each box is so stamped.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 80, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Wire Nalls.			
Base Price carload	\$ c. \$ c. 2 40 2 45		
2d extra 2d f	1 00		
8d 55	0 65		
	0 80		
8d and 9d 55	0 15		
160 and 200	0 05		
sod, to 60d. 66	Base		
Building Paper.			
Dry Sheeting (roll) Tarred	0 85 0 00 0 45 0 00		
, Hides,			
Montreal Green Hides	0 08 0 00		
	0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0		
<sup>15</sup> No. 8 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect'd Sheepskins			
cured & inspect'd Sheepskins Clips	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0		
Clips Lambskins each	0 00 0 76		
Lambskins esch. Calfskins, No. 1 <sup>66</sup> No. 2	0 00 0 8		
Horse hides	1 50 2 00		
Leather			
No. 1 B. A. Sole	027 028 025 026		
No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole	0 24 0 25 0 28 0 29		
No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy No. 2 Harness	0 28 0 29 0 28 0 29 0 26 0 27		
Harness	0 26 0 27 0 26 0 82		
Harness	0 84 0 86 0 85 0 87		
Grained Upper	0 84 0 85		
Kip Skins, French	0 60 0 65		
English Canada Kip	0 45 0 55 0 50 0 50		
Ragliah Canada Kip Henlock Calf. Gipht. French Calf.	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 60		
French Calf.	0 85 1 10		
Splits, light and medium.	0 22 0 25 0 17 0 20		
Leather Board, Canada	0 18 0 20 0 06 0 10		
Rnamalod Cow DAT ft	0 16 0 18		
Pebble Grain	0 12 0 18		
B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0 20 0 11 0 12		
B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid. Buff. Russetts, light. beavy.	0 13 0 16 0 35 0 40		
Russetts, light	0 25 0 80		
** No. 2. ** No. 2. ** Saddlers' doz Imt. French Calf	0 85 9 40 7 50 9 09		
Int, French Calf English Oak lb	0 65 0 75 0 30 J 85		
Dongola, extra	0 38 0 49		
Dongola, extra	0 20 0 22 0 14 0 16		
Colored Pebbles	0 18 0 16 0 18		
A bor see interest second second			

in point of yield it is equalled by few fats. The palm from which this oil is obtained is indigenous to Africa chiefly, but now largely cultivated in Central and South America as well; it abounds especially on the west coast of Africa throughout its extent; the best known varieties of oil are Lagos, Old and New Calabar, Bonny, Cameroon, Popotogo, Upper Guinea, Bonnin, Zanzibar, Pomba, etc., the best and best known being named first. The melting point of the oil is between 27 and 42 deg. C., the specific

est fats and is often preferred—after bleaching—for the manufacture of light-colored soaps. Palm oil is wor-

thy of much attention since it yields

a faultless soap of an agreeable odor;

gravity is 0.945, and the saponification number 202 to 205; hence it ranks among the best fats. It is contained in the fleshy part of the fruit, and oozes out of the latter on mere pressure with the finger nail. From this fruit the oil is obtained in Africa largely in a very primitive fashionthat is to say, by boiling and then skimming off the fat rising to the surface; such fat is even used for edible purposes. For the commercial fat even less care is employed, for, to save the boiling, the fruit is left piled up to ferment, then pounded in mortars, the kernel removed, and lastly pressed in sacs. The press cake is then sometimes boiled in water also and the fat again skimmed off. There are but few at all large establishments in Africa for the manufacture of this oil; in general, where there is no slave trade, negro families occupy themselves with this work. Owing to the very impure condition of the oil so made, the latter is usually refined once more on ship-board. For these reasons the less-known brands enter the market in a quite impure state, and the purchaser of cheap oil must alMONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT FRIDAY, JAN. 80, 1908.

Telegrams .\* ICERIMUS," London; "ICICLE," Durban. Codes in use : AI & A.B.C.

# Refrigerating & Ice Making Machinery.

THE "ENOCK" PATENT SAFETY COMPRESSOR is the Simplest, most Economical and most Modern Machine for Ice-Making, Cooling, Freezing, and Cold Storage Works.

Manufactured by us at our Works, Queen Square, W.C., Eng., and guaranteed to be of the Highest Excellency in Design Material and Workmanship. We carry out Cold Storage work in any part of the world.

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To advise and report upon Cold Storage Projects. To survey sites of proposed works with Piers, Jetties and Sidings. To design and supervise the installation of Freezing and Cold Storage Works. To supply complete equipments, including Steam Boilers. Engines, Compressors, Electric Plant, &c., &c.

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JOHANFESBURG, BOX 5463.

ways be prepared to find in it much impurity, and had better have it examined for its real percentage of oil.

#### CHEMICALS IN GLASS MAKING.

It is said by glass-makers that the glass windows of an ordinary house contain enough arsenic to kill a regiment of men-or women, for that matter. The arsenic is one of several articles besides sand that are used in making the useful transparent material, and deadly quantities of it are used, but when the finished product reaches the users of it there is absolutely no danger of poisoning.

In the ordinary glass factory the work is divided into many parts in two departments-the tankhouse and the pothouse. Tanks that will hold thonsands of tons are used in the tankhouse, and in these the glass is melt-The glass manufactured in the eđ. pothouse is made in pots, and it is there that the arsenic is used. The heat in the tankhouse is so great that arsenic cannot be used there, for the reason that the drug is volatilized and escapes into the air.

When the fires are lighted and the tanks have been heated the glass mixture, consisting of glass refuse, old glass, salt cake and sand is dumped in. and as this melts and flows out, more of the materials are put into the tanks The molten mass seethes and "works." and when the salt water from the sait cakes is separated from it, the glass is skimmed. The "gatherer" then thrusts a blow-pipe in the mass until he has a large ball of it on the end of the pipe, and when this has cooled and polished a "blower" blows it first until it is shaped like an elongated pear and then into a large cylinder. The "snapper" then puts it through a process that enables him to remove the blow-pipe, and then the glass goes to the "flatteners" and their flattening ovens, where it is rolled out into sheets,

STOCKS AND BONDS. Per Cent. Price Jan 29 Cash value per S. Capital Sub-scribed. Rest. Dates of Dividends, Par Val's. Capital paid-up, isst 6 Ms NAME. Jan 2 (Bid) **380 48** 78 50 42 00 122 00 80 50 1,7**76**,888 2,500,000 60,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 4,866,666 8,000,000 350,000 2,500,000 1,742,535 British North Am..... Can Bank of Commerce Conizaercial, Windsor.. Dominion ..... Eastern Townships.... 4,**866,666** 8,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 Oct Dec 248 50 40 50 50 Apl. June 3% 8 2 3 4 8 4 May Jan 244 161 July Aug Dec Dec Dec Dec April Dec Nov July 500,000 2,000,000 2,0 10,000 2,868,000 600,000 2,000,000 1,951,000 2,865,982 Feb. June June June 185 2821/2 186 240 20 00 100 525,000 1,600,000 81% 85 00 888 50 Halifax Banking Co .... Hamilton ..... Hochelaga ..... Imperial ..... 81% 950,000 2,438,595 81/2 41/2 5 8 6 5,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000 1,430,550 500,000 169 214 270 107 800 2,600,000 2,150,000 8,490,000 350,000 700,000 June Oct June May Jan 169 00 107 00 549 00 82 00 800 00 Merchants' Can..... 100 6,000,000 2,500,000 Moisons Montreal. Nationals..... 200 200 80 100 12,000,000 1,469,700 500,000 New Branswick..... 8,000,000 425,000 1,865,000 165,000 Feb. June June 265 132 225 250 41% Aug. 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The following patents granted nisned by Messi Co., patent so Bldg.-Canadian zeau, nut locks; boxes; J. O'Bria dy, sash lifter Shields & Co., r Tucker, nut locks feeders for thres. ing, Jr., instanta for collapsible li process of making Jr., marine life p body indicating metal forming n marine life pre band wheel scrap turbine engines;

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Steel Moulders' Composition for Castings of every description. Ground Ganister for Cupolas, Bessemers, Crucible Steel Melting Holes, etc. Patent Non-Conducting Cement for Steam Pipes and Bollers superior to Felt and Compositions for preventing the radiation of Heat, Saving Fuel, etc. Special Terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

A greasy, dirty-looking coat of chemicals covers the glass when it is taken from the flattening ovens, and to remove this the sheets are placed in baths of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, more or less diluted. Then they are cut into different sizes and made ready for packing. Hardly a scrap of glass is ever wasted. All the refuse goes back into the tank.

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#### PATENT REPORT.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnisned by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Bldg .-- Canadian Patents .-- J. N. Prizeau, nut locks; V. Dignard, cracker boxes; J. O'Brian, harrows; G. Cassidy, sash lifters; J. S. Laughlin, J. Shields & Co., nut locking plates; B. Tucker, nut locks; D. A. Simpson, selffeeders for threshing machines; J. Ewing, Jr., instantaneous inflating devices for collapsible life bens; C. de Cozen, process of making cigarettes; J. Ewing, body indicating buoy; B. W. Coghlin, metal forming machines; H. Prevost, marine life preservers; J. Tweedie,

bars; N. Souve, pole raising apparatus; L. Savaria, nut locks; D. McEachern, boot and shoe polishers; L. Gauthier, hermetic coffins; G. H. Maurer, carburetors; C. A. Barber, safes; G. A. Cameron, water closet attachments; A. O'Borne, oil burners. American patents.-A. E. Henderson, roller-bearing; J. Jacobson, miner's lamp; J. W. Madigin, secondary battery; J. Maillie, carriage-spring; W. G. St. John, feed-cutter; W. R. Tucker, joiner's clamp; I. Weibe, screen cleaner; J. A. Caron, badge.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians :- Milk-areator, J. Lemire; carriage-spring, S. Dowsley; guide for sewing-machines, M. E. Campbell; device for exhibiting curtains for sale, G. Gay.

#### BRITTEN & BANNISTER

When the art of boot and shoe designing had reached its expected limits, there must subsequently have been Jr., marine life preservers; H. Condren, found a genius deserving of something more than full praise for human intelligence in the art of beautifying, who finally threw in his lot with the band wheel scrapers; E. Hooson, steam shoe manufacturing firm of Messrs. turbine engines; 1A. C. Rioux, mower Britten & Bannister, of London, Eng-

Before us is a catalogue of land. this firm, which for beauty of design and harmony of shade in displaying the various styles made by this firm, it would be difficult to surpass. The catalogue is replete with winning illustrations of scores of fancy beaded, pearl tipped, combination buttoned and laced, plain and cross bar, in all the entertwinings imaginable. A glance at these would be apt to convince the trade of what there is in fancy boots, slippers, oxfords, sandals, etc., which they had not before seen in book, shelf, case or carton.

498

The exquisite finish shown in the samples of Messrs. Britten & Bannister (if the catalogue may be termed a guide), places the firm in a position where trade in fine and fancy stock may be said to be assured. A unique trade mark is attached to many of this firm's output. It is termed the Brit-Ban, and all goods bearing this distinguishing mark are guaranteed to be the finest that stock and skHled labor of the highest obtainable can produce.

This firm are likewise noted for the exclusive manufacture of the Brit-Ban ventilated boots and shoes, especially adapted for walking. These attain distinction through their success in keeping the feet at an even temperature. In their manufacture they are





unique, being built on lines quite distinet from the ordinary. This feature of the boot and shoe trade is certain to win first place in the near future, for whatever conduces to health and comfort is being more quickly recognized each year.

To atempt to describe the various distinguishing styles and makes of this well-known firm would involve page after page of our journal; suffice it to say that a copy of their catalogue, as before us, should be in the hands of every boot and shoe dealer in the Dominion.

The new preferential tariff admits goods of English manufacture into Canada at a discount of one-third from the reguar tariff, and the more enterprising among English manufacturers are availing themselves of this advantage which is sure to redound to mutual benefit, and the displacing ere long of the balance of U.S. goods sold here in favor of those of English wake. Canada is a young country, full of ambition, and with sufficient national sentiment to cause her to prefer dealing with her own people in preference to strangers once their manufactures are introduced.

Write for price list, etc., to Britten & Bannister, 385 Hackney Road, London, England.

### THE BAT MOTOR COMPANY.

While the bicycle proper, with foot power only, has not been holding its own of recent years, that impelled by other power has been fast taking its place. This is but natural. Shrewd observers of human nature gave to the ordinary bicycle at the outset but a brief existence, in so far as a universal passenger carrier was concerned. But had it dawned upon those penetrating minds at the time that side by side with the man-power machine would shortly be seen a bicycle needing not that constant, awkward, ridiculous, un-

dignified and unseemly motion of the legs and position of the body, a differcut verdict would have been rendered. Nothing which, in its use, tends to make the human body ridiculous, or even ungraceful, can\_long survive.

For years it was a race between the use of the foot-power bicycle and the ludierousness attached to that use as to which would obtain the mastery, but thinking minds had but one firm That conclusion has been conclusion. : ached. But the motor bicycle has come to stay. Its popularity will grow sturdy, not as a season's fad, but enduring, because the good has been maintained and the objectionable portion removed. The Bat Motor Bicycle has been coming into prominence throughout Great Britain during the past couple of years, at an increasing pace, owing, we are told, to the various poists of advantage which it possesses, both for simplicity of construction, durability, and speed if necessary.

It appears that the makers of the Bat motor bicycle wisely combined in the manufacture of their coveted wheel

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all the points which had heretofore been shown in the various makes, adding to these some improved ideas of their own, and making of the lot a wheel which seems to stand every test and emerge from each as bright as a sovereign from the mint.

The owners say:-The "Bat" Motor Bicycle-The recent performances accomplished by F. W. Chase on our motor bicycle at the Crystal Palace have caused quite a sensation in the motor cycling world, the distances covered being no less than 44 miles, 210 yards, in one hour, and 50 miles in 1 hour, 7 minutes, 572-5 seconds. The machine used was one of our standard motor bicycles fitted with 23/4 h.p.; and it stands to reason that such a record as this could not have been accomplished unless the machine was up to the highest standard in every point of detail. Our "Bat" Motor Bicycle, however, is not specially designed for speed performances of this kind, and we sent it for this record attempt only in order to prove its power and efficiency, and to prove to

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the ordinary ri the "Bat" he touches the f these respects. few points we public:—

The frame is order to propcarry the enginway—a refresh bicycles in whiis fitted father v tal part of the We fit to all

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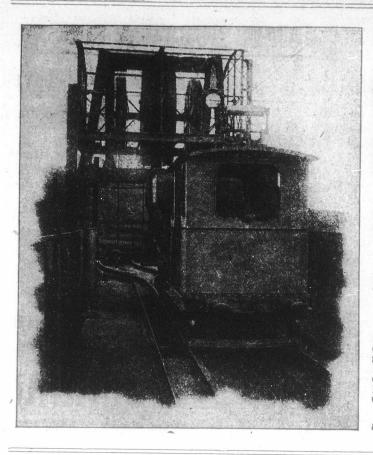
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Special price



Telegrams :- "CLUNCH, LONDON." THE International Electrical Engineering Company, Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, LONDON. W.C, Eng. MANDEACTURERS OF Electric Lighting Traction and Power Transmission Plant

Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors, Single and Multiphase Alternators and Motors, Transformers, Motor-Generators, Balancers, Boosters, Motor Controllers and Switchboards, Electric Cranes, Overhead Travellers, Hoists, Electric Mining Machinery, Haulers, Pumps, Complete Equipments for Tramways and Railways, Arc Lamps, Open or Enclosed, High Quality Arc Lamp, Carbons, &c., &c. Send for Price Lists.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff."

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ances ac on our al Palace on in the distances 44 miles, 50 miles seconds. e of our tted with ason that not have e machine andard in 'Bat'' Mospecially nances of this record prove its

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the ordinary rider and tourist that in the "Bat" he has a machine which touches the fullest requirements in these respects. The following are a few points we would commend to the public:—

The frame is specially designed in order to properly accommodate and carry the engine, in the best possible way—a refreshing change from those bicycles in which obviously the engine is fitted father as an accessory than a vital part of the whole bicycle.

We fit to all machines the "Bat" Instantaneous Switch, which cuts the current, and also applies the brake. The belt is coupled by our patent fastener which cannot become detached or broken.

The lubrication is specially designed, while the lubricating oil tank contains sufficient oil for a run of 500 miles.

The mud-guards are designed so as to be at once  $d \in tachable$  in the event of a punctured tyre.

Another important feature is our patent pulley which obviates all shipping and consequent waste of power. This is described more fully in one of the following pages.

Our factory has a floor space of 10.-000 square feet and thoroughly and specially equipped for the production of our machines.

Although new comers to the motor bicycle world, our machines are the outcome of long experience and exhaustive tests, and we have not come into the field of competition until we are thoroughly satisfied as to our article being such as the public can buy with the utmost confidence.

We shall at all times be pleased to give prospective purchasers every facility for examining and testing the "Bat" Motor Bicycle.

Extracts from a few press cuttings: "Irish Wheelman," October 28, 1902.— "The motor bicycle holding this magnificent record is a 'Bat' machine of comparatively low horse-power, viz., 2%, and was manufactured by the 'Bat' Motor Manufacturing Company, Crampton Road, Penge, London, S.E. That it is a first-class article is, of course, perfectly evident from the record just referred to, and an examination of the many improvements it embodies fills one with admiration for the excell nt work done by the 'Bat' Company, and the ingenulty of its designer, Mr. Batson."

"Irish Cyclist," November 5, 1902.— "The 'Bat' machines have a number of good points which show how carefully they have been worked out. Altogether looks a well designed and speedy machine."

"Daily Express," September 29, 1902. —"F. W. Chase was in capital form on his 2¾ h.p. 'Bat' motor-cycle at the West Ham meeting on Saturday afternoon. He won the five miles scratch race in clever fashion out of a big field of front rank motor cyclists, completing the distance in 6 mins. 52 4-5 secs. In the handicap for the same distance,





THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 197= FERRANTI LIMITED Continuous Current House Service Meters. Are used on all Important Write for Descriptive Pamphlet, English Systems. Free on Application. A.B.C. Code Used. St.r. Els Martin 

WORKS AND OFFICES

### Lancashire, Eng. HOLLINWOOD.

"Motoring." October 4, 1902.-Remarkable Motor Record at the Crystal Palace.i"-A remarkable performance was accomplished on Wednesday afterncon, September 24, on the Crystal Palace track. The following are the times for various distances accom-plished by Mr. F. Chase on the cycle, all of them being records. Ten miles in 13 mins. 17 secs.; twenty miles in 26 mins. 56 secs.; twenty-two miles four hundred and ten yards in the hour; and fifty miles in 1 hour 7 mins. 572-5 sees. The cyclist was riding a 'Bat' motor-cycle fitted with a British Chicage rawhide belt. The machine was manufactured by the Bat Motor Manufacturing Company, Crampton Road, Penge."

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"The Cyclist," October 15, 1902 .---Challenges .- "The hill-climbing powers of the Singer Motor Bicycle have been evident in the competitions in which it has entered. The Bat Motor Co., however, are prepared to go one better, and, as will be seen from their advertisement they challenge the Singer for a test up any hill to be mutually decided upon. It should provide an interesting match, which should further help to decide the vexed question of direct spur gearing versus belt for motor-bicycles. The Bat Company at-tribute the improved hill-climbing powers of the 'Bat' in large measure to their new pulley, in combination, of course, with other special features in terprising' Boot Buyers," the boot

design. Since the above was written we have heard that Humber, Ltd., have challenged the Singer Cycle Co. to a 'hill-climbing contest. So long as the engines are of equal cylinder capacity, the contest should be most interesting. Perhaps all three makes may meet, and then the event would be still more interesting, as, given equal engines, we should have a demonstration of the Singer gear, the Humber chain, and the 'Bat' belt transmissions.

"Daily Express," October, 25, 1902.-Battle of the Motor Bikes .-- "The forthcoming triangular contest for hillclimbing supremacy on Westerham Hill, between the Humber, Singer and 'Bat' motor bicycles should prove very interesting. The trio rank among the best machines in the market, and the 'Bat,' which only lately came to the front, holds the world's record for the hour, doing 44 miles 210 yards, and 50 miles in 67 mins. 57 2-5 sees. at the very first time of asking."

Reduction of one-third in duty, to Canadians under new tariff. Write to the Bat Motor Manufacturing Company. Crampton Road, Penge, London, S.E., England, for catalogue.

#### A. E. MARLOW.

#### "New Century" Boots.

Under the title of "A Chat With En-

manufacturing firm of A. E. Marlow, of St. James' Works, Northampton, Eng., issued recently a catalogue which, if not displaying the real boots, certainly approaches so close to them that the leather can actually be inspected. On the first page of this catalogue, and forming, at the same time, a portion of the cover, is an exact representation, in fine dongola, of a gent's boot, so ingeniously finished, bearing every detailed impress of stitch, indenture, eyelet, sole, vesting, etc., that the onlooker is tempted to believe its size is that of a real boot, rather than comprising but  $2\frac{1}{2} \ge 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Mr. A. E. Marlow bases his reputation on the perfect make and finish of men's medium-priced footwear. This manufactury turns out immense quantities of this class of boots for the export trade, and from the tone of the testimonials being gratuitously received, the name of A. E. Marlow has already become so well known as to stand for perfection in men's mediumpriced footwear.

From the catalogue before us we reprint the following:-Just one minute, Gentlemen'-I want to talk to you a little, and give some good hard business reason why my goods are worth your attention. I have believed and it 'has become a set principle of business with me, that the best goods in the market are the only kind it pays to

Telegrams: "



Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of

# Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Styles and Shapes always Up-to-date.

## Humberstone Road, WEST & BLACKWELL. LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

We can beat the World for Styles and Prices, under the New Preferential Tariff.

sell. You will agree the times demand an excellent article at a moderate price. I can prove to you that my gent's fine footwear meet these requirements.

With the aid of a new model factory and up-to-date machinery, combined with expert organization, I am enabled "to place in your 'hand" dainty durable footwear at such prices that competitors cannot touch, if they intend giving you equal quality. Write for prices and testimonials.

Tan lines in machine sewn, best shades in newest leathers, latest styles in any fittings and shapes. Tas lines in hand method welted, 'high-class workmanship, solid all through. Black goods, machine sewn, cheap, but good wearing soles. Fine black leathers, made in hand method welted goods, carefully selected materials, made in West-end, Anglo-American, or Parisian styles, etc. Farmer's, paddock, sporting or golf boots, wear resisting, highgrade. Marching boots. High-grade shoes, they fit perfectly, artistic designs. Field and riding boots. Superior

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canad quotatic per ct	192.8
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\*Excluding periodical cash Dunus.



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Victoria Stations. Covered Railway Carriage Truck for use of Patrons.

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Pseumatic Tyres & Improved Solid Rubber Tyres Fitted to Carriages at Reasonable Prices.

Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, 381% p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm,

The following is a method of preparing Paris blue with lustre and a reddish glance, as set forth in the Farben Zeitung and translated for the Oll and Colorman's Journal:-Dissolve in 150 galls. of soft water, boiled up by direct steam, about 200 lbs. of ferrocyanide of potassium, In another vessel dis-

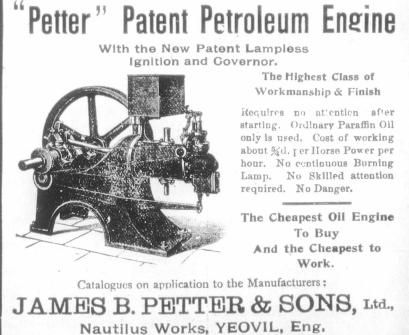
solve in the same quantity of the same water 190 lbs. of ferrous sulphate, which must be free from cop-When the ferrous sulphate soluper. tion has settled, it will have partly cooled down, and it is run into a third vessel from the sediment. The third vessel must have so much cold water in it to begin with that, when both the salts have been run into it, it will be full. When the iron sulphate is in, the ferrocyanide is added to it in a thin stream through a sieve, with con-The thin paste thus stant stirring. formed is allowed to settle for a day or two, and the clear liquid is then carefully decanted. The paste is then pumped by a lead injector or lead pump into an oaken vat, which can be heated by direct steam from a leaden pipe. Here the paste is boiled for about forty minutes. It is then run into a larger vat, and stirred up with cold water, and after settling the clear liquid is run away. We now begin the oxidation, the most important part of the whole process. Exact quantative working is here essential. The paste made from the above quantities of ingredients requires 100 lbs. of hydrochloric acid of 20 deg. B. and a solution of 50 lbs, of fresh 115 d g. chloride of lime. The chloride of lime is ground up with water to break up lumps and put through a fine sieve. it is then mixed with about 50 galls. of cold water, stirred up for one or two hours, and allowed to settle. The clear solution is stirred into the mixture of paste and acid in a thin stream. Fresh solution of bleaching powder must be made for each 'lot of paste oxidized. The sediment got in preparing the bleaching powder solution is washed with 20 to 30 galls, of water, which is then used in dissolving the

next batch. The temperature of the oxidation is very important. When the addition of the bleach to the mixture of paste and hydrochloric acid is first started, the temperature of the latter should be 35 to 40 deg. C. The oxidised precipitate is allowed to settle, and then washed with water as long as the wash-water reddens betimes. The Paris blue is then made into cakes by pressing. The cakes are dried at a temperature not exceeding 60 deg. C., but although this is the ordinary method it is said that greater brilliancy is got by drving at higher temperatures.

To get a good water-soluble blue from this product, the Paris blue, in the form of a paste containing from 35 to 40 per cent. of the dry pigment, is treated with alternate additions of 31/3 per cent. of oxalic acid solution and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of ferrocyanide of potassium solution, until solubility is produced, as shown by a sample dissolving in cold water. The above percentages refer to the proportion of the crystallized substance in each case to the dry pigment in the paste. The oxalic acid must be added gradually. and the appearance of solubility carefully watched for. No excess of oxalic acid may on any account be used. The blue is then pressed and dried. It is desirable not to deal with too large a bulk of material at a time.

Oxidation with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, with nitric acid, and with chlorate of potash, also gives most excellent results. In no case can the manufacture on a small scale be remunerative, except for the manufacturers' own use. Workers on a large scale make their own ferrocyanide and sulphate of iron, and it is impossible for anyone who buys those materials

THE



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ENGLISH STYLE In Calf or Kid. ×××××××××××××× J. A. SABIN Welford Road, Leicester

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London Showrooms :



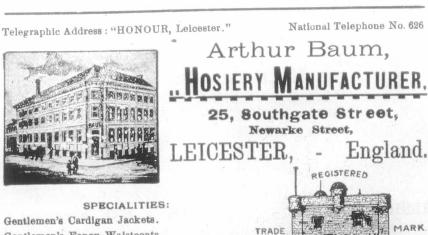


The season of codfishing by Gloucester vessels formerly commenced in February and ended in October. But like all other branches of the fishery the modus operandi has undergone a great change. At one time Gloucester vessels to the number of 250 sail proseented the corges fishery, while the fleets from Marblehead, Provincetown, Bev, rly and other New England ports confined their operations to Grand Bank and other off shore grounds.

The salt fishing fleet, which a few years ago numbered more than 120 sails, carrying from 14 to 20 men each, has dwindled to about 35 sail.

The season just end d was not the success that it was in the past, for the catch was smaller, while low prices prevailed the first of the season.

The halibut fishery, once so extensive

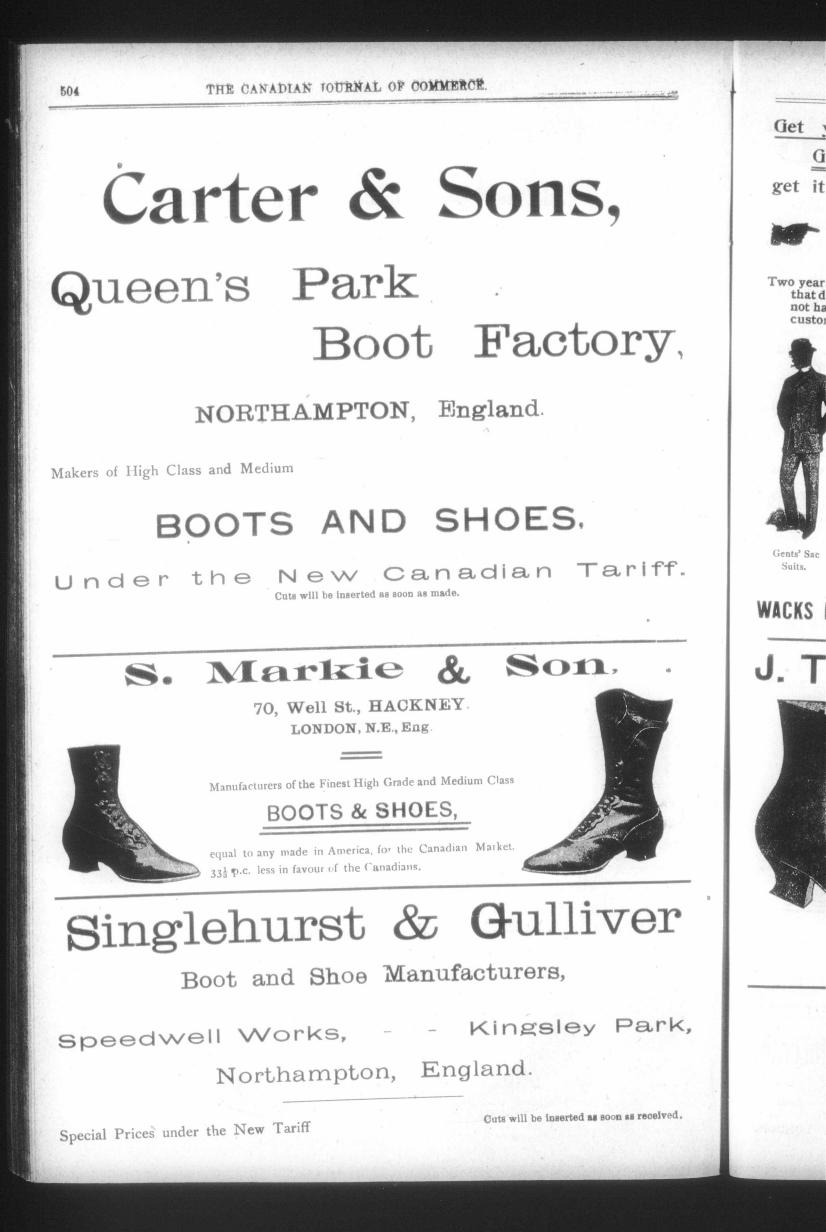


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SECURITIES.		Londou Jan, 8	
British Columbia, 1877 5 p.c.	104	13	
1887, 414 per cent 1891-9, 3 p.c Canada, 4 per cent. Ioan, 1950	89 102	91 104	
\$ per cent. Ioan, 1888-99	101	105	
Debs. 1884, 3% par cent 2% p.c. loan, 1897 Manitoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c	102 90 106	104 92 108	

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8	as Railway and other Stocks.	1	Jan. 8
	Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p. c 1880, 4% p. c 1883, 5 p. c	100 100 104 107	105
10 1	Ist M. Bds Buffalo & Lake Huron \$10 shr	a 118 13 185	3/ 143
	do 5% p.c. bonds Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int guar, by Gov		
	Canadian Pacific \$100	140	1413
	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M	101	103
100 100 100 100 100 100	2nd equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c lst pref. stock	123 107 93 45 184	126 10:14 941
100	Great Western shares, 5 p.c	184	187
100 100 100		104	106
100 100 100	<ul> <li>m. of Canada Sig. 1st Mort. 5 p.c</li> <li>Montreal &amp; Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds</li> <li>N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c.</li> <li>Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds</li> <li>T. G. &amp; B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort</li> <li>Well., - rey &amp; Bruce, 7 p.c. bds</li> <li>1st Mort</li> <li>St. Law. &amp; Ott. 4 p.c. Bds</li> </ul>	103 106 106 105	105 108 168 107
	MUNICIPAL LOANS.		1
100 100 100	City of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. City of Moxtreal stg, 5 p.c 1874 City of Ottawa,4 p.c., stg. redeem 1875	100 101 100 100	102 104 102 103
100	City of Quebec, bp. c. redsem 1875. redsem 1878	102 107	104
100	City of Toronto, 4 p c. 1889-98 6 p.c. stg. con. deb. 1874-1876 5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1879 4 p.c. stg. bonds.	100	102 107 109 103
100	City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c Deb. scrip, 1882, 5 p.c	105	107
	MISCHLLANBOUS COMPANIES.		
100 100 100	Canada Company Canada North-West Land Co Hudson Bay	35 97 86%	89 102 37
	BANKS.		
	Bank of British North America " Montreal Canadian Bank of Commerce	68 40 15%	70 548 16%

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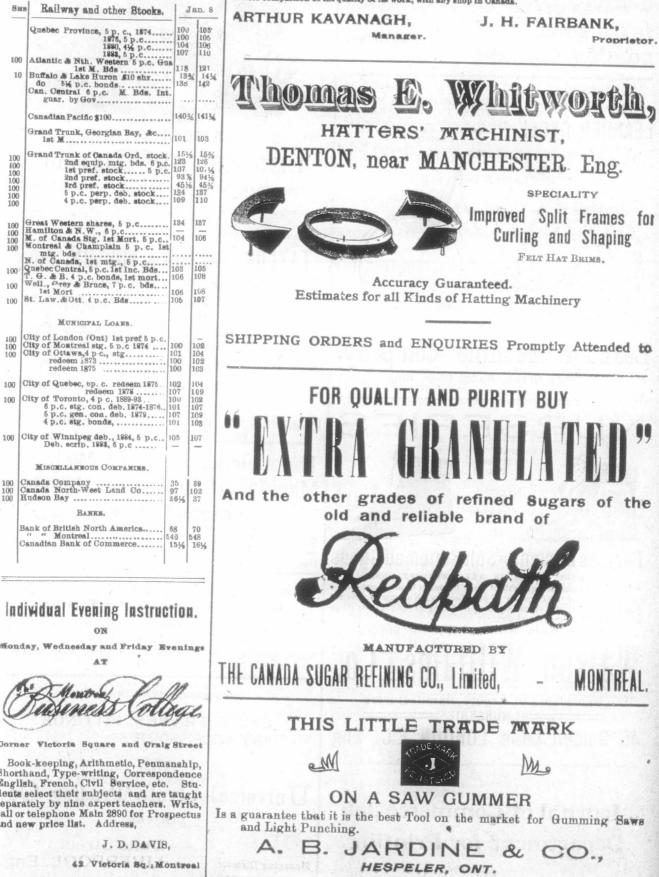
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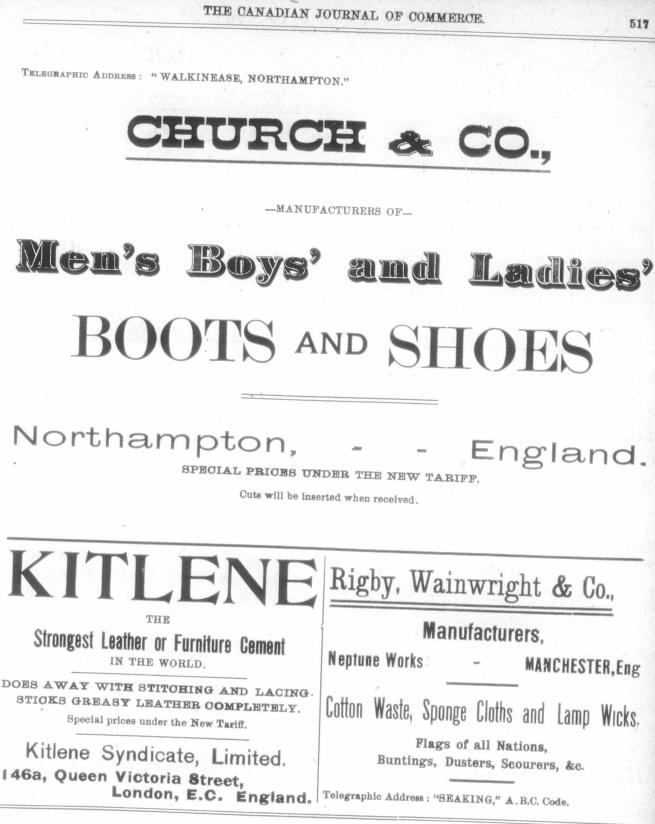
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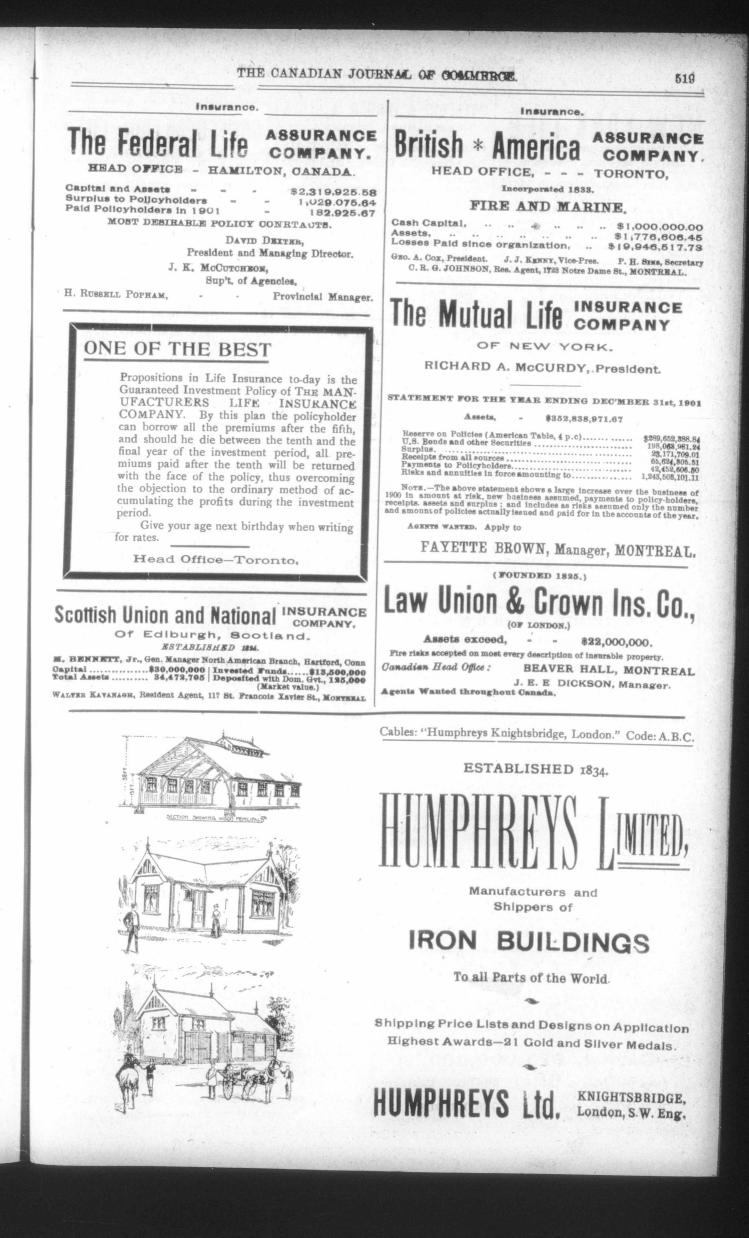
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