

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 8,000,000,00 Undivided Profits, - 165,656.09

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcons and Mount Royal, G.O.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. R. G. Reid, Esq.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. BRANCHES IN CANADA.

				OANADA	ł
MONTOPAT.	-	W 16	TTAL	36	

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66	1	oint St. Of	nolan	Dranch	
Almonte,	Ont.	Perth,	Ont.	Glace Bay	. N.S W
Belleville,	64	Peterboro	66	Halifay, N	1.8
Brantford,					
Brockville,		Marmia	6.6	Calman	A 7.4-
Chatham.		Stratford, St. Mary's, Toronto,		Valgary, 1	Alla.
Cornwall.	68	Stratiera,		Lethbridge,	Alta.
		Bt. Mary's,		Regina, A	55'2.
Deseronto,		Toronto,		Winnipeg,	Man.
Ft. William	,	"Yonge s	t. Dr.	Greenwood.	B.C.
Goderich,	64	Wallacebur	er. 66	Nelson, B.	C
Guelph,	66			New Denve	
Hamilton,	66	Quebec,	66	New We	
Kingston,	66		7 73	ter, B.C.	Scining-
Lindsay,		Unatham, r	.D.	ter, D.U.	
		Fredericton	, N.B	Rossland, 1	B.C.
London,	**	Moncton, N.	.В.	Vancouver,	B. C.
Ottawa,	86	St. John, N.	.B.	Vernon.	66
		Amherst, N			**
	IN	NEWFOITS	TOT.A.	JD.	

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

IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street.

Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

- New York-The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "National Bank of Commerce in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Angle-Californian Bank.

Montreal, 80th April, 1902.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1855

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Paid-up	And the state of		•		1016		\$2,500,000
Reserve	Fund	•		-	*	•	2,500,000

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.

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

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

BRANCHES:

Toronto,	Collingwood,	Port Hope,
" King St. W. Br	Copper Cliff.	Rossland, B. C.
Montreal,	Gananoque.	Sarnia.
" Pt. St. Charles	London.	Stayner,
Barrie,	London East.	St. Catharines.
Brockville,	Peterboro'.	Wallaceburg.
Cobourg,	Petrolia,	in managements.
	The A Service on Co.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER

BANKERS:

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

Chicago-First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection of Com-mercial Paper and Securities.

The	Char	tered	Banks.
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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

	Established in 1	1886
Incorport	ated by Royal Ch	onton in 19/0
Paid up Canita	i toyar on	arter in 1830.
Reserve Fund.	·	- £1,000,000 stg.
Tool of unu.		- 365,000 stg.
LondonOff	ice, - 5 Gracec	hurch St Tro
	URT OF DIREC	TORS :
J. H. Brodie.	HTP	Wandall
John James Ca	ter. Fredeni	a Tubbert
Richard H. Gly	n, Goerge	D Whater,
Ed. Arthur Hoa	Goerge.	D. w natman,
M. G. C. Glyn.	tre, Henry R	farrer,
. G. C. Giyn.	A State of the sta	and the second second
Test of Se	cretary A. G. Wa	llis.
Head Omce	in Canada, St.	James street.
	Montreal	
H. STIP	EMAN. General	Managar
1.	ELMSLY, Inspe	thranager.
BRA.	NOHES IN CAL	NADA:
London. Ont.	Omehoe	Astronom m
Brantford	Hollfor M.C.	Ashcroft, B. C.
Hamilton	Halifax, N.S.,	Greenwood,
Tonomi,	Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Fredericton	Victoria,
Toronto,	Fredericton,	Vancouver.
		Rossland.
MAL CALGELLULY	Dawson City.	Daslo.
ottawa,	Winning Man	Lindig.
Montreal, Que	Branden.	
	Dianawa,	
DRAFIE ON E	OUTH AFRICA	MAY BE OB-
TAINED AT	THE BANK'S	BRANCHES
Agent	s in the United	States

TAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANOHES. Agents in the United States. New York (22 Wall St.)-W. Lawson and J. C. Weish, Agents. San Francisco (127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Mesars. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Frovincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches; National Bank of Ireland, Limited, and branches; National Bank of Ireland, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Lim-ited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Mesars. ESP Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

\$2,500,000

W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. O. Henshaw. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent

of Branches; W. H. Braper, Inspector. H. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors.

BRANONES.

BRANCHES: Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont. Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Montreal, "Market and Harbour" Branch, Jacques Cartier Sq. Morrisburg, Ont. Terents. Ont. Onlgary, Alberts, Norvich, "Torents Jo." Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, "Trenton, " Port Arthur, "Vancourer, B. C. Fraserville, Quebec, F.Q., Victoriaville, Q. Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Waterloe, Ont. Hensall, "Bincoe, " Lendon, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ost.

AGENTS: IN EUROPE:

London-Parr's Bank, Ltd.; Messra. Chaplin; Milne, Grenfell & Ce., Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France-Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan - Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

IN UNITED STATES:

IN UNITED STATES: New York-Mechanics' National Bank: National fity Bank: Hanover National Bank: National fity Bank: Hanover National Bank: Yaidder, Peabody & Co. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Bank. Miladelphia-Philadelphia National Bank. Clereland Commerce. Autonal Mark: Courth Street National Bank. Portland, the Clereland Commerce. National Bank, the Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffale-third States. Toledo-Second National Bank. States of Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Oledoo-Second National Bank. States of Milwaukee. National Bank. Second the Mark of Milwaukee. States of Second National Bank of Commerce. Portland, the Montane Bank of Commerce. Seculte. Tolections made in all parts of the Dominism for the North Alexie The Money Ordert's mathematical the World. Alexie The Money Ordert's mathematical the Montane points in the Dominism. Miladelpoint Second Mathematical Second Miladelpoint Second Miladelpoint Second Mathematical Second Miladelpoint Second Miladelpoint

The Chartered Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund. 1.708.000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. Pesse, General Manager (Office of the Gen-eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches, Montreal); W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches, Montreal); W. F. Brock, Inspector, Mont-real.

Antigonish, N.S.	Newcastle, N.B.
Bathurst, N.B.	Mewcastle, N.D.
Daldanast	Ottawa, Ont.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Pictou, N.S.
Caraquet, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Der Hawkesbury, N.S.
Polhonsia M. D.	Rexton. N.B.
Dalhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
Dorchester, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	CH Tabe W.D.
Grand Forks, B.C.	St. John, N.B.
Crand FURE, D.C.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Guysbore, N.S.	St. John's, Nfid.
Halifax, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Londonderry, N.S.	Summerside, F.E.I.
Lordahuma O'B	Sydney, C.B.
Louisburg, C.B.	Trure, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Maitland, N.S.	Tomocourtery D.U.
Moncton, N.B.	Vancouver, East End, B C.
Monteven, N.D.	Victoria, B.C.
Montreal, Que.	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, West End.	Weymouth, N.S.
Nanaime, B.C.	Weisstand, N.S.
Nelson, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
ACIEVII, B.C.	

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington.

CORRESPONDENTS: CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland. France, Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche Bank. Spain, Credit Lyonnais. China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Shawmut Bark, Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. San Francisco. Neveda National Bark. Portland, Ore, First National Bank. Seattle, Washington Na-tional Bank. Spokane, Exchange National Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. St. Stephen, N.B.

St. Stephen, N.B. Capital, \$200,500 Reserve, 45,000 F. H. TODD President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier. London-Messra. Glynn, Mills, Currle & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. St. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized. Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, Reserve, POLUD of Subscribed, \$1,000,008 \$00,008 418,000 150,000

Capital Paid-up, 418,000 Reserve, 150,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq., President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq., Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, Cashier. BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital subscribed \$1,500,000.00 Capital Paid-up 1,399,660.00 Rest 425,000,00 Profit and Loss Account 34,25,000,00 HEAD OFFICE: TOPONTO

Rest 1.399,660.00 Profit and Loss Account 1395,600.00 Profit and Loss Account 34,25,000.00 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. DIRECTOES: G. R. R. Cockburn, Enq., President. Donald Mackay, Eaq., Vice-President. Hon. J. C. Alkuns, Eng., Vice-President. A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon. R. Harcourt. R. Grass, CHARLES McGILL, General Manager.

	BRANCHES	le .	aminger.
Alliston, Aurora,	Fort William, Kingston,	Ottawa.	1 1 1 3
Bowmanville,	Lindsay,	Peterbo Port A	rthur.
Buckingham, Q., Cornwall,	Montreal, Mount Forest.	Sudbury Tweed,	7.
	Newmarket,		
Toronte:	Scott and W Queen and	Portland	Streets.
	Yonge and	Richmond	44
London, Eng	-Parr's Bank.	Limited	
France and Eu	rope-Credit I	Tonnaia.	

New York-Fourth National Bank and The Agents Bank of Montreal. Bostom-Elles National Bank.

2.150.000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Molson Macpherson, - President. S. H. Ewing, - - Vice-President. S. H. Ewing, - -

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN	
BANK OF COMMERCE HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO. Paid-up Capital, 2,000,000	
DIRECTORS: president.	
Hon. GEO. A. COX ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President. Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., Jab. Hostin, Esq., K. C., LL.D.;	
Mathew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., Frederic Nicholls, L. Melvin Jones,	
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.	

J. H. J	PLUMMER, A	BB T General	of Branches,
A. H. Irela	nd, Chief Ins	p'r and Sup	N CANADA.
TO A STORT	TA OF THI	R RANK I	N CANADA. Simcoe
BRANCH.	ES OF IMI		Simcoe
Ayr	ONTAD	10 .	Stratford
Barrie		Ottawa	Strathroy
Belleville	Dunnville	Paris	Toronto
	Treat Trancas	Parkhill	Toronto
Berlin	FOLD FIAMOON	Peterboro	Toronto Jc.
Blenheim		Port Perry	Walkerton
Brantford	Goderich	PORTION	a Walkerville
Cayuga	Guelph	St.Cath'rin	Waterloo
	Hamilton	Sarnia	W AUDITOU
Chatham.	and on	Sarnia Sit Ste. M'r	10 WINUSUI
Collingwoo	aronnon	Seaforth	Woodstock
Dresden	Orangeville	Dealoren	TKON DISTRICT.
	MANITOBA		White Horse.
QUEBEC.		Dawson,	White Horse.
Montreal,	Winnipeg	COLUMBIA.	
	BRITISH	Colcon.	Sandon,

Montreal, Winnipeg Dawson, White Horse. EETTSH COLUMENA. Sandon, Sandon, Granbrook, Kamloops, NewWestminster, Vancouver Fernie, Nanaimo, Victoria, IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, 60 Lowbard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, Mgr IN THE UNITED STATES: New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Pertland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Skaşway. Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Limited; Mesers. Smith Payne & Smiths, London. Correspondents Abroad: Frances - Credit Lyon. Orrespondents Abroad: Frances - Credit Lyon. Correspondents Abroad: Frances - Credit Lyon. Matthew Josters In Belgium-J. Matthew & Fils, Frussels. Mattoon Belgium-J. Matthew & Fils, Frussels. Mattoon Belgium-J. Matthew Merico. West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotia, King-ston, Jamaica; Colonial Bank and Branches. Bermuda-Bank of South America, London. America-British Bank of South America, London. Martered Bank of India, Australia & China. South Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & New Zea-Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & South Africa Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Africa, Limited, Australia & New Zea-lank of Africa, Distralia, Limited; Bank of Anstralasia. Honolulu-First National Bank of Hawsili, Bishop & Co.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Capital Paid Up, ... 1,344,420 Reserve Fund, ... 250,000 *Board of Directors:* C. D. Warren, Esq. Vice-President. John Drynan, Esq. Vice-President. HON. J. R. STRAITON, C. KLOEFFER, Esq. M.P. Toronto. J. H. BEATTY, Esq., of Thorold. W. J. SHEFPARD, Waubaushene. Head Office, Toronto.

Head Office,	11. 10.	General Manager.
H S STRATHY,		Inspector.
	ANOHES :	
Arthur, Ont., Gue	ipn,	Sault Ste. Marie,

Ayimer, Beetor Burlington, Drayton, Dutton, Elmira, Glencoe,	Ingersoll, Leamington, Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Port Hope, Ridgetown	Strathroy, St. Mary's, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Tilsonburg. Windsor
Grand Valley,	Ridgetown BANKERS_	has scotland.

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

BANQUE D'H	IOCHELAGA. \$1,999.700
Capital Subscribed	· 1,967,000 950,000
Reserve Fund, DIREC	TORS.
F. X. ST. CHARLES, President. D. Bolland, J.	M.P., Vict. Esq.,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, C. A. GIBOUX,	Assistant Manager

C. A. GINGUL, O.E. DORAIS *Head Office, Montreal.* BRANCHES-JOHETLE, P.Q. St. Jerome, P.Q. Montreal Louisville, P.Q. 1808 St. Catherine "

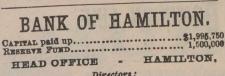
69 65

Q.

Louisville, 1	1893 St. Cathorn
Quebec, P.Q.	ATTER "
Govel P.W.	2217 Notre Dam
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Tracholson
	Three Rivers, P
Vankleek Hill, Ont.	

Valleyfield, P.Q. Wankleek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Coursersonvorsen-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l City Coursersonvorsen-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchis National Bank, M., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., M.M. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., M.M. Kountze Brothers, New York. Third National Bank, Inter-national Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston. National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston. National Live Stock Bank, Illuois Trust and Sarn ings Bank, Chicazo. The Clydesdale Bank (Lim-ited), Oredit Lyonnais do Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London. Enz. Credit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Orédit Industriel & Commercial, Compe-tor National d'Escompte de Paris, Parls, France, Crédit Lyonnais. Brussela, Beiginm. Deutsche Banque de Rotterdam. Rotardara, Holland. Banque de Rotterdam. Rotardara. Isterset on depesits allored in Sarings Department.

The Chartered Banks.



Directors: JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY, John Froctor, Geo Rosch, Win. Choson, Hon. A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) J. TURNBULL, General Manager. H. S. STEVEN, Asst. General Manager.

Beamsville, Berlin, Biyth, Brandon, Man. Carman, Man. Chesley, Delhi, Dundak, Georgetown, Gorrie, Geries, Hagersville, Oat Hamilton, E.End Hamilton,	Hamlora, Man IndianHd, N. w.T. Jarvis, Listowel, Lucknow Manitou, Man Milton. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, N. W.T. Morden, Man. Niagara Falls, Orangeville, -Owen Sound,	Plum Coulee, M. Port Elgin, Port Rowau, Simcoe, Stonewall, M., Southampton, Teeswater, Back Toronto, Vancouver, B.C. Wingham. Winkler, Man. Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton,	Pilot Mound.	

Barton St Man

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

THE DOMINION BANK

THE DUMINION BANK

 Capital, \$2,500,000

 DIRROTORS:

 B. OSLER, M.P.

 President.

 WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

 WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

 WM. Ince, Timothy Eston, W. R. Brock, M.P.

 A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.

 HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.

 HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.

 Gravenhurst, Gueiph, Huntsville, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Seaforth, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen S. W. cor. Esther: Dundas St., Cor. Queen; Spadina Ave. cor. College St.: Sherbourne St., exor. Gusen; Market Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sta; Montreal, Que.; Stanstead, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.

 Tartis on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Burope bought and sold.

 Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe. China, Japan and the West Indies.

Eastern Townships Bank.

DIVIDEND No. 85.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half ner cent. for the current half-year, and a BONUS at the rate of One per cent. per snnum has been declared upon the paid up Canital Stock of this Bank (but on new stock to apply from date of payment only), and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Wednesday, 2nd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

B yorder of the Board,

J. MACKINNON,

General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 4th June, 1902.

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital (Fully paid up) - - - \$2,000,000 Rest, - 1,765,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE - - President, GEORGE HAY, - Vice-President fon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser. John Mather, David MacLaren. Denis Murphy. HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa, Ont. Go. Burs, Gen. Mgr. - D. M. VINNIE, Ottawa Mgr. L. C. OWEN, Lospecting Officer. Branches: Obtatio-Alexandria. Arnprior. Av-onmore. Bracebridge, Carleton Piace, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark. Mat-tawa, Wellington street, Bah's street. Ridean St, Somerset street Parry Sound, Pembroke. Rat-Portage, Renfrew, Smith's Falls. Toronto. Vank-leek Hill, Winchester. Quebec.-Granby, Hull, La chute. Montreal. Bhawinigan Falls. Manitoha-Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

AGENTS IN CANADA. -BANK OF MONTREAL AGENTS IN CANADA. BANK OF MONTREAL FOREIGN AGENTS. New York, The Agents Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce, Merchants National Bank. Boston: National Bank of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massa-chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Bank of Mont-real. St. Faul: Merchants National Bank London: Part's Bank Limited. France: Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, China and Japan: Chartered Bank of India, Australia nd Japan.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN Y. PAYEANT, President CHARLES ARCHIRALD, R. L. BORDEN, GEO. S. CAMPBELL, HECTOR MOLNNES.
General Office, - TOBONTO, Ont.
H. C. McLEOD, Gen, Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. BRANCHES.
In Nova Scotia—Amherst. Annapolis, Bridgetown Dartmouth. Digby, Glace Bay, Halifar, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford Picton, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Tarmouth.
In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussez, Woodstock.
In P.E. Island-Unarlottetown and Summerside,
In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto.
In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace.
In United States Boston, Mass.: Chicago.
THE OUEBEC BANK.
HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC
Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000
" PAID-UP · · 2,500,000
REST DIRECTORS : 700,000
JOHN BREAKEY President.
JOHN T ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,
Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. MEISH, Vesey Doswell, F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch.
THOMAS McDOUGALL, - Gen. Manager. Branches.
Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold, Ont.
Quebec, St. Peter St. do Upper Town. do St. Roch. Three Rivers, Que. Toronto, Ont.
do St. Roch. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q.
do St.Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q.
Ottawa, Ont. St. Henry, Que. Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Pembroke Ont. Agents.
London Eng., Bank of Scotland.
London, Eng., Baak of Scotland, Boston, National Bk. of the Republic, New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk. of Brit. North Amer. Hanover National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1882;

Head Office, - HALL DIRECTORS.

HALIFAX BANKING CO

Incorporated 1872. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, ** ** \$600,000

HEAD OFFICE,		HALIFAA	, M .D.
DIR	SCTO	BS:	
ROBIE UNLACHE,		Pr	esident.
C W ANDERSON.			esident.
JOHN MACNAB, W. J. G.	THO	MSON. W. N	. WICKWIRE
OUNT MACTINE, TOTAL		and the second s	Tochlon

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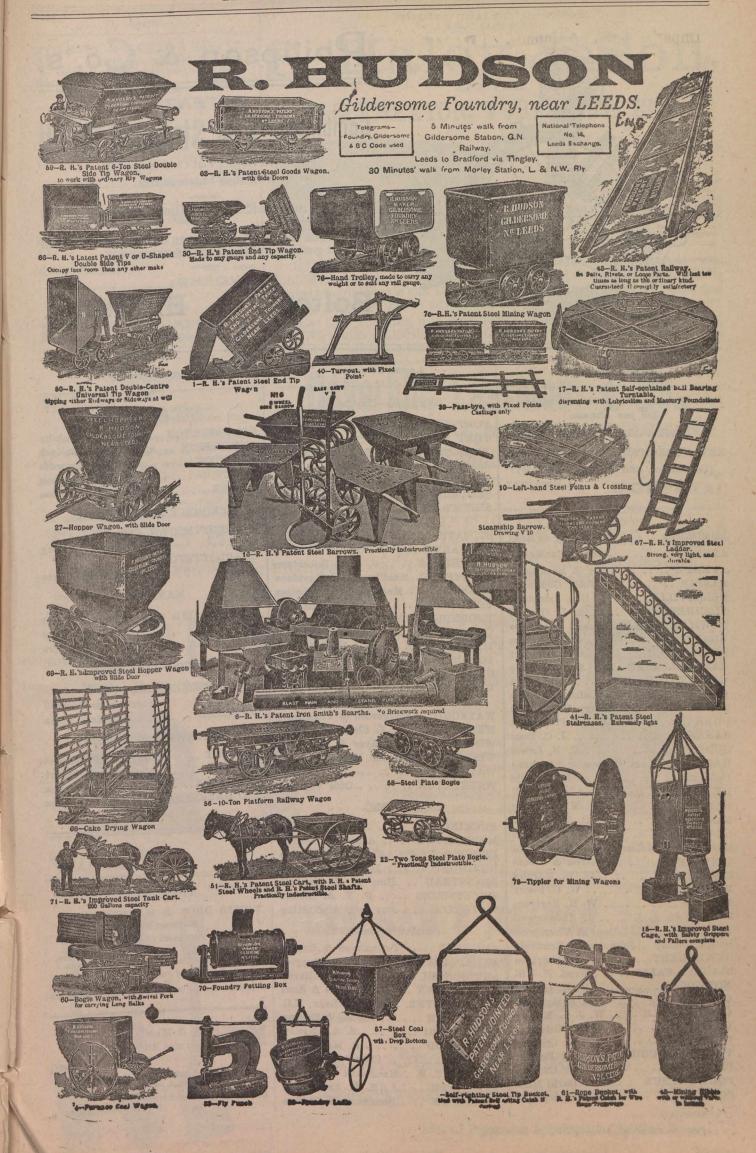
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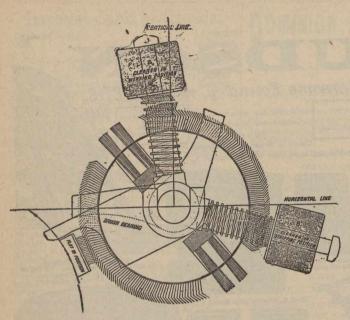
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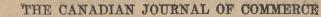
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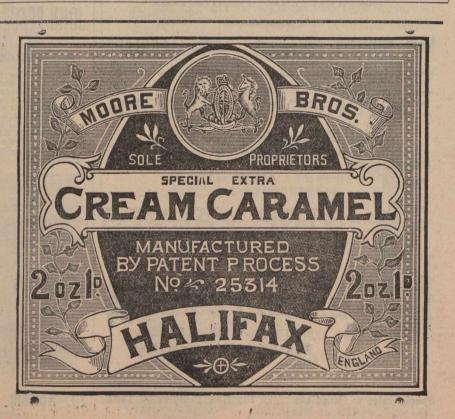
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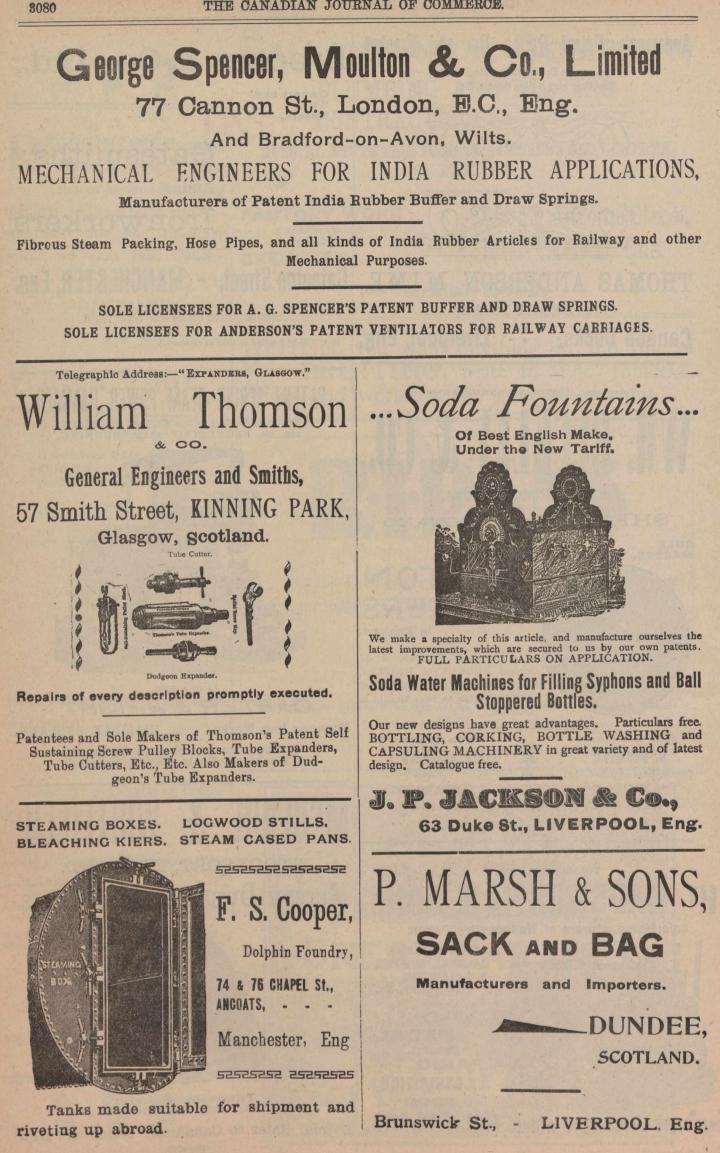
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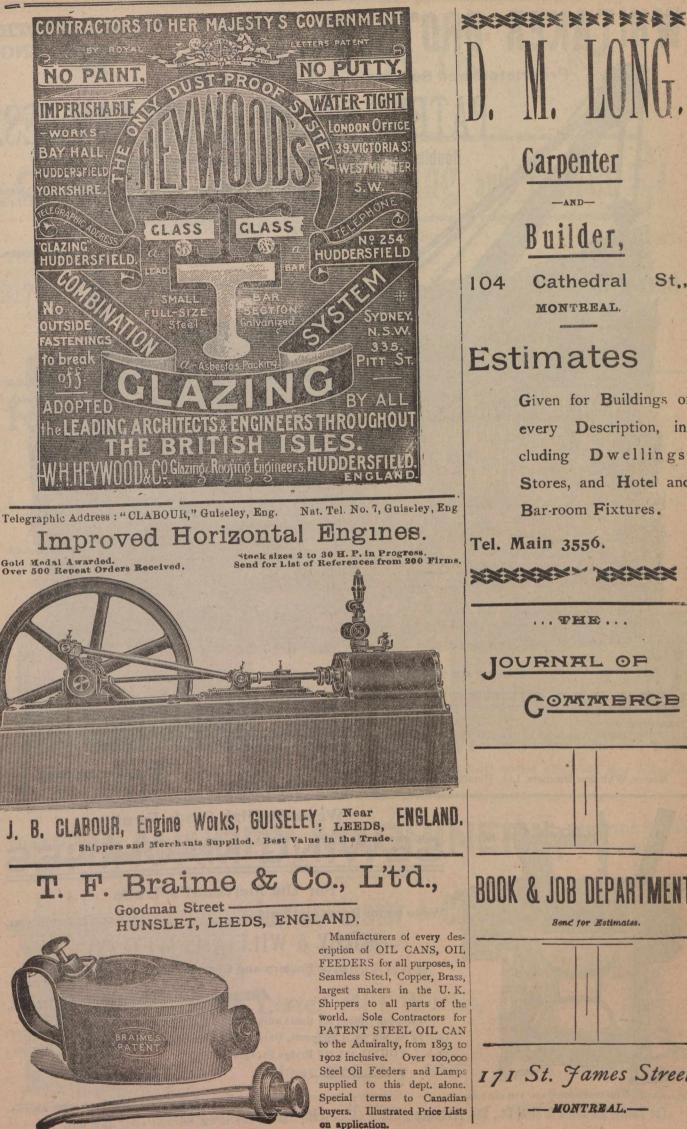
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Yours faithfully, GRAHAM BROTHERS.

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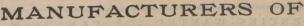
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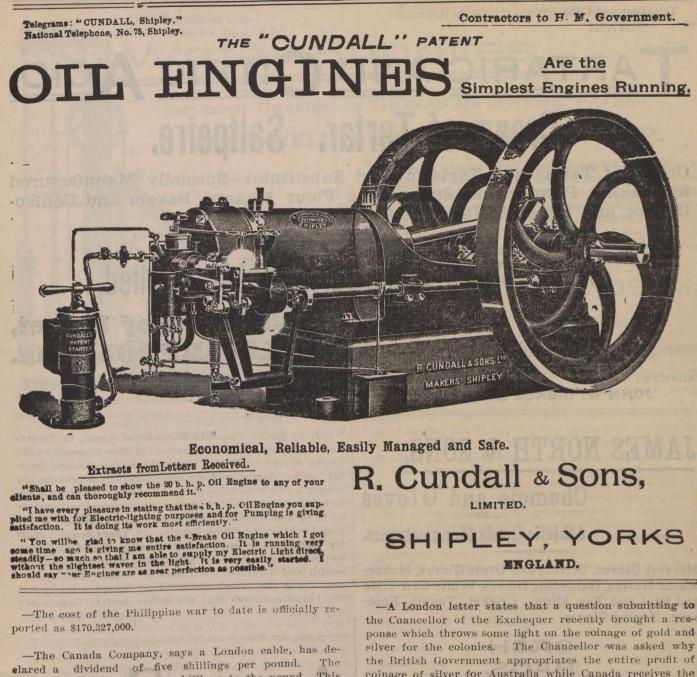


Oldham, Eng.,

tance of 300 yards east of the large grain elevator, which is situated just.

south-east of Supply Point.

Smith Slater, Limited,



shares are now worth forty shillings to the pound. This is the largest distribution in any half year since 1881. The company has repaid all the capital except one pound per s'nare.

-The steel rails which are being manufactured at Sault Ste. Marie for the Canadian Government will probably be laid on the Drummond County section of the Intercolonial. They are eighty-pound rails, and are subjected to a thorough test by a New York expert before acceptance. The makers have given the Government a five-years' guarantee against defects, and if the rails do not come up to the guarantee the manufacturers have to meet the cost.

-Five thousand tons of Egyptian sugar from Alexandria arrived at Philadelphia recently on the British steamship Green Jacket. The sugar was grown in a country which a few years ago was a barren waste, but has been made rich by irrigation. Sugar experts say that it contains more saccharine matter than any other grown in the world. The hold of the vessel appeared like a mass of bright crystals, which in the dark exhibit a phosphorescent light.

-We learn from Brantford, Ont., that Dr. Ickes, street railway promoter, who is constructing lines in that county, has secured an option on the Brantford city system, and has also obtained a fifty-year franchise from the city. He is to spend \$25,000 on the road immediately, and pay \$1,00 per year to the city after the first 25 years. He is also to allow the rails to be used by any other company on reasonable terms. In return, Dr. Ickes secures a fixed assessment of \$30,000.

-A London letter states that a question submitting to the Cnancellor of the Exchequer recently brought a response which throws some light on the coinage of gold and coinage of silver for Australia while Canada receives the coinage profit herself. The reply was that the Exchequer receives all the profit on silver coinage for sterling-using colonies like Australia and bears the loss on gold coined there. Canada is not a sterling-using colony, having her own local token and therefore takes all the profit.

-An Ottawa letter refers to the return of two immigration officials from a visit to the Lake St. John district, two hundred miles north of Quebec. For the past few years settlers have been going into the district at the rate of a thousand a year, and last year the number was about 2,000, so that the population now aggregates from 27,000 to 30,000. A large pulp mill has been erected at Oniachouin, which will soon be in operation, and another large mill is going up at Little Peri Bonka. Most of the set-tlers are French-speaking, and came from the United States and the older portions of Quebec. The country is well suited for farming as well as for dairy operations.

-The proposal to increase the postal rate on manufacturers' catalogues to the Yukon is opposed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at the meeting of the Executive Council held recently a report being received from the Parliamentary Committee regarding it. It was pointed out that the proposed rate of one cent per ounce, instead of one cent for four ounces, is double the rate which the Canadian Government charges for carrying the catalogues of United States manufacturers. Answering, too, the statement of Mr. George Ross, Postoffice Inspector, that usually these catalogues did not weight above two ounces, the manufacturers claim that in many cases they weigh over one pound, and as high as four pounds.

Telegrams and Cablegrams : 'POTASH.''



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

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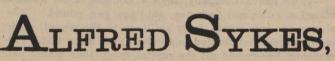
JOHN W. BICKLE & GREENING, Hamilton, Canada.

JAMES NORTH & SONS, Chamois and Gloves Athletic Goods Manufacturers. Harvest Gloves, Driving and Dress Gloves, Housemaids' Gloves, Gardening Gloves, White Cow-Hide and Seal and Tan Mitts. Cricket, Tennis, Footballs, Boxing Gloves. CASH BAGS. DRESSERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Godley Mills, HYDE, Manchester, Eng. nd Tower Street Works, TABLISHED 1887. Telegrams:-"PNEUMATIC, Leeds." Absolutely the finest Motor Cycle made. Simplest to Manipulate. stest to Regulate. A perfectly balanced machine, ensuring easy steering absence of vibration. Can be ridden as an ordinary free Wheel Machine. THE TPERIAL MOTOR BICYCLE, Ph0 MANUFACTURED BY THE LEEDS MOTOR EXPERTS, WALKER BROS., PRIMO"

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-J. S. Larke, Canadian Commercial Agent, in Australia, writes that in consideration of this Commonwealth having agreed to deliver letters from New Zealand bearing penny stamps without collecting any surcharge, he sought a like concession toward Canadian letters, and received a reply to the effect that the proposal was objected to by the Imperial authorities as interfering with the " There seems" ,adds postal revenue of Great Britain. Mr. Larke, "to be good reason to believe that Canada can secure this privileges by negotiating with the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments." The drought continues over the island and seriously hampers trade, but Mr. Larke considers that the orders sent to Canada are very good.

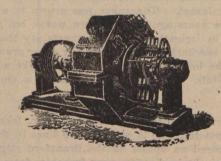
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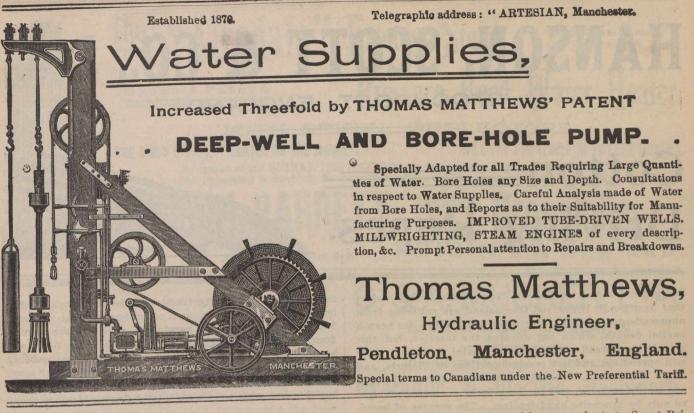
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,

Spring Place Works,

Huddersfield,



Note-Buy British Dynamos, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 83% in favour of English Goods.



-Canada's foreign trade for the ten months of the present fiscal year totalled \$333,522,149, an increase of \$25,917,-932, as compared with the same period of 1901, and of \$144,-556,389, as compared with 1896. The duty collected amounted to \$26,245,191, or \$2,420,896 in excess of the collections for the same period of last year and \$9,205,981 more than in 1896. Taking the imports entered for consumption, the value of dutiable goods was \$95,372,429, being \$8,964,300 in excess of the same ten months of the year preceding. The value of free goods was \$67,135,739, an increase of \$7,203,,-539, compared with 1901. We took during the ten months \$28,339,870, of dutiable goods from Great Britain, an increase of \$1,309,026. Of free goods we took \$10,988,417, a gain of a little over \$2,000,000. From the United States we bought goods to the amount of \$48,104,781, which paid duty, being an increase of \$5,417,613 over the same period of 1901. Of free goods \$48,846,355 came from the United States, an increase of \$3,651,200. Other countries supplied us with \$18,927,779 of dutiable goods and \$7,300,967 of free goods, the increases amounting to \$2,237,661 and \$1,500,299

The Liverpool and Bankhall Chemical Company's



The best and most effectual remedy for

Ticks, Lice, Maggots, Scab, Foot-Rot, &c.

Stimulates the growth and improves the quality of the Wool, does not stain or discolour it and ke eps the sheep in good healthy condition

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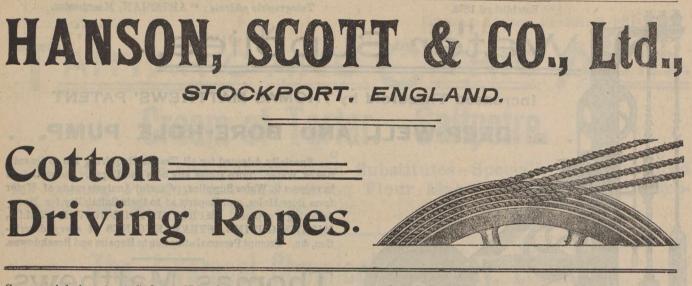
England,

respectively. Our exports of home products to Great Britain totalled \$89,821,000, showing an improvement of \$9,-694,142 over 1901. To the United tSates they were \$52,-008,564, a gain of only \$254,137 Other countries took from us \$16,360,407, an increase of \$3,435,000. During the ten months we imported \$4,091,558 worth of living animals, an increase of \$439,889; \$1,365,682 of books, periodicals, etc., a slight falling off; \$3,639,094 of breadstuffs, a decrease of \$2,934,927; \$274,900 worth of carpets, an increase of \$21,375; \$42,758 of bicycles, a decrease of \$49,313; \$1,058,299 of carriages and carts, an increase of \$306,164; \$11,363,000 of coal coke, and coal dust, an increase of \$865,215; \$11,594,744 of cotton and manufactures of cotton, an increase of \$824,000; \$1,015,202 of earthenware, increase \$103,019; \$1,031,862 of electric apparatus, increase \$350,892; \$1,802,277 of green friut, increase \$379,280; \$589,448 of boots and shoes, increase \$80,475; \$24,792,724 of iron and steel, increase \$4,079,759! \$1,549,699 of paper, increase \$84,134; \$523,499 of butter, cheese, eggs, and lard, increase \$76,318; \$526,800 of bacon and hams, decrease \$28,502; \$510,149 of pork in brine, increase \$129,238; \$308,540 vegetables, decrease \$24,172, and \$393,481 furniture, increase \$47,074.

---A food shortage in some portions of Australia is affording an opportunity for Canadian exporters to open up trade there in some lines. Mr. J. S. Larke, Dominion



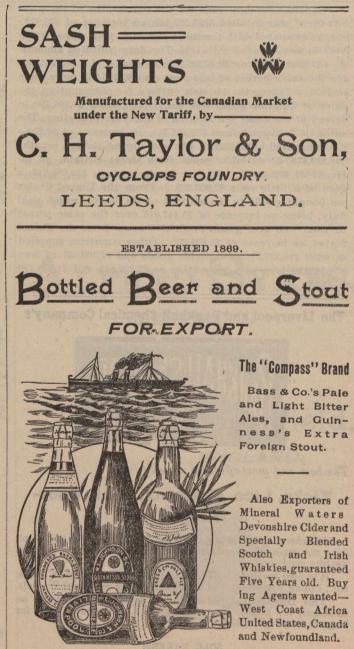
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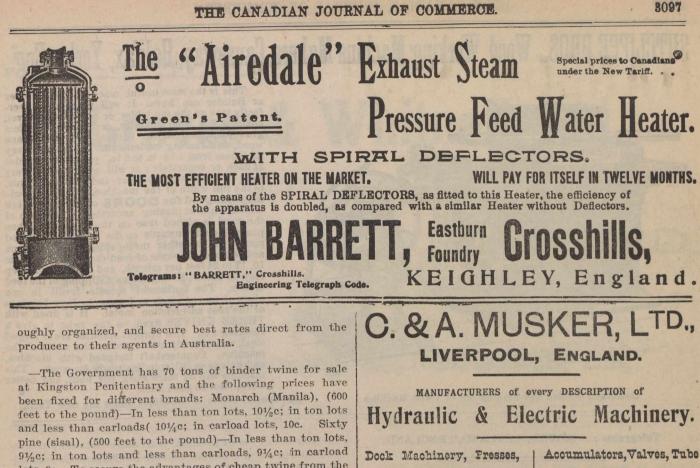
Commercial Agent at Sydney, New South Wales, writes that New South Wales and Queensland are suffering from unprecedented drouth. For seven years there has been a partial drouth, which has affected the interior, but this year it has spread to the eastern coastal districts. It is still spreading, and has reached portions of Victoria, and South Australia. It is said that forty millions of sheep are slowly starving, and the best flocks are being preserved only by expensive hand feeding. The surplus of bread-stuffs was early shipped out of the Commonwealth in anticipation that the harvest would yield many million more bushels than it did. As a consequence prices have advanced to figures that make importation of some articles possible even under the tariff, and if the drouth continues will create a demand for almost all lines of foodstuffs that will bear transportation. In the opinion of Mr. Larke, also, the Fiji trade particularly now that the Canadian-Australian steamers make Suva a port of call, should open to Canadian exports. Mr. Larke would be glad to have the names of firms who are prepared to export with quotations delivered at Suva, Brisbane and Sydeny. It would be necessary to get through freight rates from the point of production to destination. In making quotations it should be

<text><text><text><text>

remembered that the Australian standard of weight of a bushel of oats is forty, and of barley fifty-two pounds. Mr. Larke also says that heretofore, except in the case of flour, attempts to get produce from Canada have not been successful. It is alleged that the prices quoted, when inquiries have been made, have been those of local markets, plus freight there, and in consequence the business has gone to United States firms which are thor-



W. E. JOHNSON & CO., 67-69 Leeds St., LIVERPOOL, Eng.

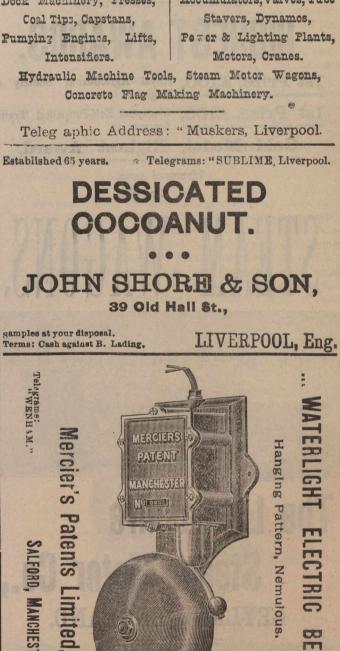


lots, 9c. To secure the advantages of cheap twine from the Government factory farmers should send in their orders now, stating the quantity and grade. The Government does not pay the freight in any case, but will ship by the cheapest route .- The policy of the Minister of Justice in extending the land under cultivation at Kingston Penitentiary has been followed by most successful results. Lately 165 acres were added to the farm at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, making 300 acres under cultivation. It is hoped to raise all the farm products consumed at the penitentiary. In the past, with 130 acres under crop, \$3,500 had to be paid out for vegetables and other necessaries. The expectation is to save this expenditure in future. A system of infiltration has been introduced at St. Vincent in connection with the disposal of sewage, and the results are pronounced most satisfactory.

-A movement is on foot, we are told, to develop the mines in the Eastern Townships, Que. The Canadian Mining Institute has lately held a series of meetings in Sherbrooke, when the question of the mineral wealth of the Townships was brought up. A map descriptive of some fifty different copper properties within a radius of 35 miles



and MAIL CARTS of the latest designs, under the new Canadian Tarif.



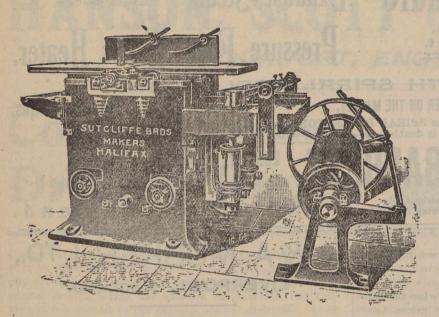
NO BOST

BELL

SALFORD, MANCHESTER, Eng

3098

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



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

Telegrams : "MOTOR, LEYLAND," ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS. 1st Prize, £100, Royal Agricultural Society of Ist Prize, £100, Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association. Gold Medal, Highest Award,



The Lancashire Steam Motor Co., LEYLAND, ENGLAND.

By Special prices to Canadians under the new preferential tarif.

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

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

of Sherbrooke was exhibited, with the result that the establishment of a Customs smelter at Sherbrooke was advocated. One of the speakers at the meeting, it is reported, said it could certainly be guaranteed that the copper ore already in sight could be furnished for at least three years' consumption. Mr. Wm. Farrell of the Eastern Townships Bank, strongly advocated the views above expressed, and suggested that the Quebec Government be approached with a view of obtaining assistance in the development of the copper industry in the Eastern Townships. The view taken was that as the iron and lead interests had received Government assistance, the copper industry of the Eastern Townships section of Canada might reasonably expect Government aid in its development. committee was apopinted to arrange for the erection of a smelter and to interview the Government anent a grant.

-A charter has been granted to the E. D. Tillson Estate, Limited, taking over the business of the Tillson Mills at Tilsonburg, Ont. The capital of the new company is \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each.—The Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Limited, with head office at Fort Erie, Ont., is chartered with a share capital of \$1,000,000 in one dollar shares.—Other Ontario companies receiving charters are: The New Davis Dental Manufacturing Company,



Telegrams : "GROVES, SALFORD."

Groves & Whitnall, Ltd.,

BREWERS,

Regent Road Brewery.

SUXSU/

England.

SALFORD,

Alexandra Brewery, MANCHESTER, Eng.

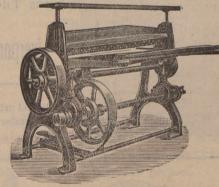
Limited, Toronto, capital \$100,000.—Hanover Specialty Company, Limited, Hanover, capital \$40,000.—J. L. Rochester, Limited, druggists' supplies, Ottawa, capital \$25,000.—Colonial Weaving Company, Limited, Toronto, capital \$60,000. —Prime and Rankin, Limited, Toronto, capital \$75,000.— Globe-Wernicke Company, Limited, furniture manufacturers, Stratford, capital \$100,000.—Citizens' Water, Gas and Electric Company, Limited, of Strathroy, capital \$50,000.— Thompson Drug Company, Limited, Sault Ste Marie, capital \$40,000.—McGregor & McIntyre, Limited, foundry, capital \$100,000.—The G. Carter Company, Limited, Strathroy, mills, capital \$90,000.—Toronto Junction Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$25,000.—Baer Creek Cemetery Company, Limited, Moore Township, capital \$1,000.

-The Government has passed an order in Council establishing the following tariff of fees upon applications for the incorporation of joint stock companies, by letters patent, under the act passed at the recent session of Parliament. When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$20,000 or less than \$20,000, \$50; \$20,000 and less than \$50,000, \$150; \$50,000 and upwards and less than \$100,000, \$200; \$100,000 or upwards and less than \$150,000, \$225; \$150,000 or upwards and less than \$200,000, \$250; \$200,000 or upwards and less than \$300,000, \$300; \$300,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000, \$350; \$500,000 or upwards and less than \$600,-000; \$375; \$600,000 or upwards and less than \$700,000, \$400; \$700,000 or upwards and less than \$800,000, \$425; \$800,000 or upwards and less than \$900,000, \$450; \$900,000 and upwards and less than \$1,000,000, \$475; for \$1,000,000, \$500. For every additional million dollars of capital or fractional part thereof, \$100. For supplementary letters patent to increase the capital stock of a company the fee to be according to the above tariff, but on the increase only. For supplementary letters patent for any purpose other than an increase of capital, a fee of \$100.

-The government of Mexico has promulgated a new pure food law which contains the following provisions relating to bread and buns: In the preparation of bread and buns from wheat, only the pure flour of that cereal, possessing, in addition, the following qualifications, shall be employed: That the flour shall have been prepared from grain from which earthy matter ,the grains of other plants, and the grains of the wheat itself when damaged or spoilt shall



A. Kinghorn & Co., Phœnix Ironworks, Millwood, TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.



Power Geared Squaring Shears.

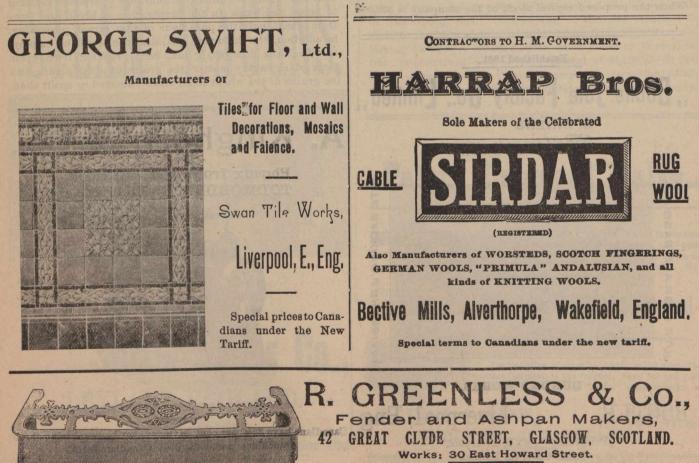
Caradians have 33% per cent. in their favor by purchasing these Machines, under the New Canadian Tariff.



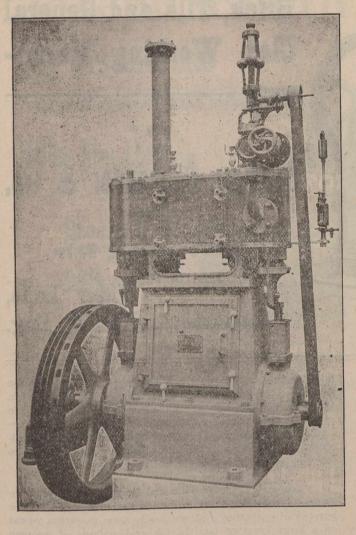
have been removed. That this shall not contain excessive moisture, so that at a temperature of 100 C. it shall not lose more than 18 per cent. of its weight. That it shall not contain foreign mineral substances, the maximum of ash to be contained to be 1 per cent. That it contain at least 8.5 per cent. of dry gluten. The use of any other mineral substance except salt (sodium chloride) in the making of bread and buns is forbidden. Bread and buns shall never be colored yellow with any other matter except the egg, and if advertised to contain that article of food they must really contain same.

-At a special meeting held by the Provincial Building & Loan Association recently, says a Toronto letter, there were a large number of shareholders present and stock to the extent of \$1,211,800 was represented eitner in person or by proxy. The proposition for the merging of the interest of this company with the Dominion Permanent Loan Company having been fully discussed, it was unanimously agreed to accept the terms offered, with the proviso that Mr Thomas Crawford, M.P.P., the President of Provincial Building & Loan Association, be found a seat on the board of the Dominion Permanent, on the merging being completed. Mr. E. C. Davies, Managing Director, was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors to act as valuator or appraiser of the assets of the Provincial, and the appointment gave evident satisfaction to the large number of shareholders present.

-The "Jos. Cigar Company," Montreal, has been incorporated by letters patent. Capital stock \$50,000.-Letters patent have been issued incorporating certain residents of Montreal as the "Colonization Company of Canada." Capital stock, \$95,000.-The capital stock of the Doud Milling Co. has been increased from \$100,000 to \$500,-000.-Letters patent have been issued incorporating Messrs. B. E. Walker, Z. A. Lash, J. H. Plummer, Miller Lash, M. Morris, J. S. Lovell, F. G. Jemmett, W. Bain, R. Gowans, E. W. McNeill, S. R. Wilkie, R. Richardson, and R. P. Ormsby of Toronto as the "Saskatchewan Valley Land Co." Capital stock, \$3,500,000.-A number of Montreal citizens have been granted letterspatent of incorporation to develop "kenetic heat" in connection with furnaces, locomotives, steam boilers, etc. They call themselves the "Kenetic Heat Co. of Canada," and give their capital stock as \$50,000.



Illustrated Price Lists on Application.



These Engines are manufactured from 30 horse to 150 horse power under the new Canadian Preferential Tarifiby _____

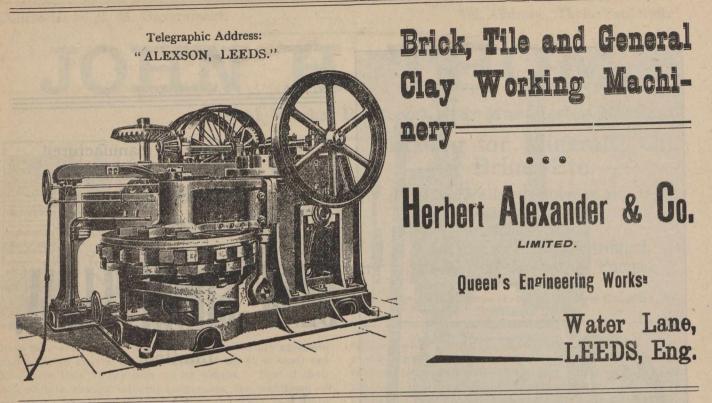


HYDE, nr. MANCHUSTER, ENGLAND.

-Toronto Junction Notes .- The Haines Piano Company, of Rochester, N.Y., which some time ago purchased the old Hess factory at Toronto Junction, have, we are informed, recently secured a piece of land adjoining the present factory and a large addition will be erected thereon. The greater portion of both buildings will be utilized in the manufacture of pianos, while two storeys of the old building are to be used by the Judd Harness Manufacturing Co., of Toronto. Operations in connection with the latter industry will commence at once, and about fifty hands will be employed .- Great headway is being made at the works of the Canada Foundry. Since the strike among the iron workers was settled the work has been rushed along at a rapid rate. Machinery is being installed as fast as it arrives, and it is only a question of a short time till operations are started in some departments.

—As soon as the cable steamer Tyrian leaves dry dock, where she has been undergoing an overhauling, the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs will proceed to arrange for stretching five and a half knots of cable over the sand bars at the Magdalen Islands, and the repairing of a break in the twenty-mile section of cable between Anticosti and the north shore of the St. Lawrence. A third piece of work will be the laying of a cable from Cape Breton to Scatoni, about two miles. The 116-mile cable to be laid between the Magdalen Islands and Anticosti, is expected out from England in August next. When this important undertaking has been finished, the following stretches of telegraph, for which tenders are now being called, will be built: Mabou to Port Hawkesbury, C.B., 40 miles; St. Peter's to Hawkesbury, 30 miles; Port Mulgrove, via Guysboro, to Canso, 55 miles.





-A victory for Canadian-bred shorthorn cattle was scored at the recent auction sale of shorthorns at Chicago, in which three well known Canadian breeders participated. Hon. John Dryden sold seventeen Canadian-bred animals for an average of \$595, his highest being \$1,000 his lowest \$300. The imported females sold by W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont., which included many mature cows with calves, by their sides, averaged \$480, and those of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que., \$551. It was found there was a great demand for superior shorthorns, Mr. Cochrane selling two animals for \$2,010 and \$1,800 respectively. In all there were 82 cattle sold by the three Canadian breeders, their total receipts being \$43,265, an average of \$527.

-We learn from London, Ont., that the Noxon Company's works may be removed to that city, provided the city gives inducements estimated at between \$60,000 and \$80,000. The members of the Manufacturers' Committee of the City Council, who recently visited Ingersoll as the guests of the Noxon Company, were shown over the works, and made a full inspection. The company employes 345 men, and the pay sheet amounts to \$3,000 weekly. The proposition which the company makes to the city is the same as made to Mayor Beck some weeks ago. It is that the city furnish land and buildings complete and ready for the installation of the plant. These the company undertakes to pay for by the employment of labor.

-A despatch from Danville, Ind., says: Danville and Indianpolis capitalists are organizing a company for the purpose of operating a plantation to raise macaroni wheat on a large tract of land in the arid regions of western Kansas. It is also their intention to colonise the surrounding country. Macaroni wheat is especially adapted to a dry, hot country. It is a native of the arid regions of Algiers and Russia. The United States Department of Agriculture is taking an active interest in this experiment and has furnished the promoter with a large quantity of seed, which he has sowed. It is said this wheat is several inches high and is thriving although the country in general is needing rain.





-It is reported in London that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the reorganization of the port of London urge a sweeping reform in dock management. The commission advises that a single dock authority acquire the existing undertakings with the view to their future administration. It advises also that the warehouses be sold or leased. It suggests that \$22,500,000 be spent in the next ten years in developing dock accommodation and in acquiring control of the Thames. It is suggested that \$12,500,-000 be spent in widening and deepening the channels, making a thirty-foot channel from the Nore to the Albert Dock, London. The first portion of this channel should be 1,000 feet wide and the next portion 600 feet. The Gazette and other papers editorially urge the adoption of the scheme as outlined, pointing to the imminent decay of the port under



These goods are supplied to Canadians at a reduction of 333 per cent. less, under the new Pre-ferential Tariff.



an administration where labor-saving machinery is conspicuously absent. The Daily Mail recalls that a number of previous Royal Commissions' reports were ignored, and says that the community will need all its vigilance to avert a similar fiasco now.

-Vancouver, B.C., advices state that President Hendry of the projected Vancouver, Victoria, & Alaska Railway announces that, weary of waiting for bonuses from the Dominion, his company would connect with the Great Northern at Westminster, bringing the Great Northern road direct to Vancouver under the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern charter, and also extend the line from Westminster through the rich coal and precious mineral belts of Kootenay, connecting with the Great Northern under the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern charter at the boundary Both lines will be built without a bonus. in Kootenay.

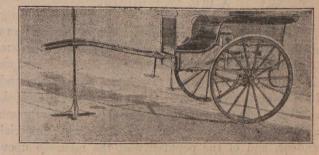
-The Department of Public Works has awarded the contract for the construction of the new astronomical observatory at Ottawa to Messrs. Viau & Lachance of Hull. The structure will be erected at the Experimental Farm at a cost of about \$75,000. It will be of two storeys and fireproof throughout. The huge telescope for the observatory is being made to order in the United States, and will be completed this summer.

Patronized by Royalty.

JAMES BLIGH & SON, LTD.

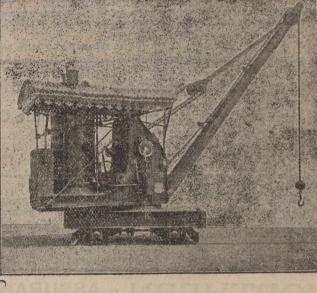
117, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W. C., England.

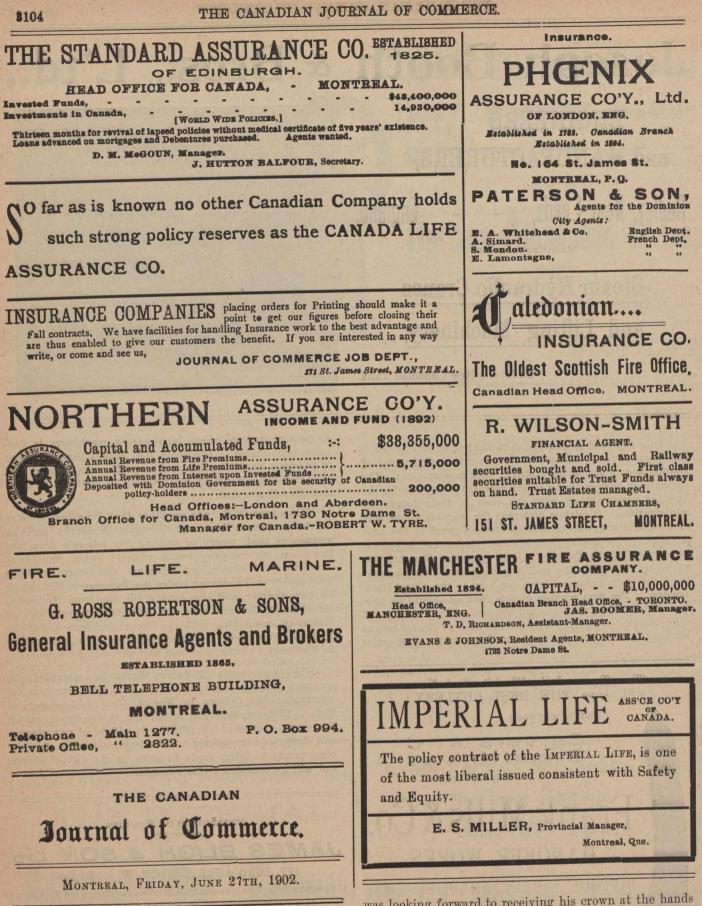
Numerous Gold Medals awarded for Excellence of Design and High Finish MISS MABLE CORELLI writes :- " The 'Theima Car' I find most Charming and Comfortable."



LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PHÆTONS. with Improved Step. Pony and Governess Cars in all sizes on view. Repairs a Specialty.

The "THELMA" is undoubtedly the most unique Cart of the new Century. A large and varied Stock of High-class New and Second-hand Carriages always on View





A ROYAL SORROW.

In all history there is no event which presents a more startling spectacle of the vanity of human anticipations, than is manifested by the condition of King Edward on this His Majesty's expected Coronation Day. He, and all his subjects the world over, the whole world, indeed, were looking to the coronation ceremony as the supreme manifestation of earthly splendour, of Britain's imperial grandeur, and of the popularity of the monarch upon whose realms no sun has ever set. The very peak and summit of regal dignity was expected to be reached on this day by our gracious Sovereign. He was anticipating the homage, the acclamatory confirmations of his title, of the most august assemblage ever convened. He

was looking forward to receiving his crown at the hands of the Archbishop who is in the line of succession of dignitaries who have crowned every King of England since England had a royal ruler. More significant than all this imposing ceremonial there was to be such an outburst of loyal affection from the peoples of the mother land, the Colonies, the over-sea possessions of the Crown of England, as would have evidenced the real, the vital strength of the British monarchy, which results from its being "broad based upon the people's will." Instead of occupying that eminence of glory the King is a helpless, suffering patient in the care of doctors and nurses, his life's stream at a low ebb threatening to pass over the bar into the infinite sea. The pen of the greatest of poets would fail to adequately describe so appalling a contrast between the grandeur the King expected and

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co.,

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

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT Shows that the 1900 Business Brought

An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income An Increase in Surplus

...AND ...

An Increase in Insurance in Force.

Net Surplus, - \$1,187,617.68. Total Death Claims Paid since Organization, over FORTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every Town, Gity and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will find the MUTUAL REBERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY CAN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, General or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CITY Montreal Office, - - La Presse Building.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. (INSTITUTED BY THE RATION OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.) Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - \$16,000,000 00

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.

CANADA BRANCH : Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, - MONTREAL. T. L. MORRISEY, Manager

the misery, the physical humiliation he is realizing. The distress is so human, it is so akin to the experiences of mankind, to the common lot of mortals, that it has touched every heart with sorrow. The royal sufferer's distress has inspired sympathy even in nations where Britain and Britons are not loved. One of the bitterest enemies of England in the American press breathes a tender prayer for the 'afflicted Queen, and expresses an earnest hope that the King ere long will be crowned when fully convalescent.

King Edward VII. has already made a noble record. He has shown a statemanlike breadth of view, an insight into human character, an appreciation of the needs, the conditions of modern life in the realm of government, and a sympathy with and determination to ameliorate the lot of the poor, at the same time a social geniality, all which raise King Edward not only higher than other monarchs, but place him in a class apart, where his only companion is the spirit of his mother of beloved memory. The King has done inestimable service in bringing peace to South Africa; he has won the kindly respect of the people of France; he has brought England and the United States into the closest relations of amity; he has made himself the idol of the British democracy; he has made humanity his debtor by his zealous promotion of medical science and efforts to enlarge facilities for its exercise by founding new or extending old hospitals. Such a promise of a glorious career as the wise governor and exalted example of his people it would be an inexpressible calamity to be prematurely closed. That God may sure and quickly restore the King to health is the heartfelt aspiration of all people who on earth do dwell under his benign sway.

BANK STATEMENT FOR MAY.

The bank returns for May remind us of what is called "a dead end" in a system of water pipes, where the motion of the stream almost ceases. The variations from the previous month were quite insignificant. There seems indeed to be ground for the theory that as the business activities of the country enlarge the monthly variations ir the bank statements become less accentuated, as there are under such conditions a greater variety of circumstances which affect the bank returns than when trade is quiet. The machinery of trade in prosperous times is kept running more regularly and is less dependent upon seasons than in days gone by when two or three forms of enterprise that depended much upon weather phenomena made their mark upon the bank returns. May, under any circumstances, is usually a featureless month, navigation, it is true opens early in May, which is important enough, but it does not at once create such banking business as affects the returns.

The reserve fund total was increased from \$38,665,823 to \$40,203,693, an increase of \$1,537,870. The June statement will show the largest addition ever made to this fund by the banks whose statements are made to end of May. The circulation was increased by only \$63,128, which shows the "dead end" plainly. The deposits on demand rose from \$99,210,543 to \$101,714,180, an increase of \$2,503,637, which indicates slackness of demand The deposits payable after notice were adfor money. vanced from \$239,875,361 to \$239,969,781, an increase of \$94,420; which is too trifling for notice. The foreign deposits were decreased to extent of \$1,904,657 from causes outside the range of Canadian business. The debit balances in United Kingdom, that is, balances due from our banks, were reduced from \$6,529,954 to \$4,740,-853, while the credit balances, the balances due to our banks, were raised from \$3,763,348 to \$6,374,242. If the two sets of balances are put together we find that both these changes enlarged the resources of the banks in their agencies in the United Kingdom.

The call loans in Canada were changed from \$39,503,-535 to \$41,308,894, an increase of \$1,805,359, while those outside Canada ran down from \$43,020,869 to \$38,-277,922, a decrease of \$4,742,947. The current loans outside Canada, also were reduced last month, the decrease being from \$28,737,195 to \$26,327,300, a decline of \$2,409,895. The current loans and discounts rose from \$302,160,867 to \$303,738,098, an advance of \$1,-577,231. The combined result of these changes was a decrease in loans to extent of \$3,800,000.

The overdue debts were reduced by \$89,158, doubtless owing to items being written off in preparing the annual statements, most of which showed such large gains as enabled bad and doubtful accounts to be liberally provided for.

The Imperial Bank has decided to increase its capital from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000, the new stock to be issued at a premium equal to the proportion the reserve fund bears to the capital, by which a large amount will be added to the Rest. Mr. D. R. Wilkie has been given a seat at the Board and appointed Vice-President, an honour he has richly won and will very worthily wear, we trust, for as many years as he may desire.

The retirement of Mr. George Hague from the Merchants' Bank of Canada after 25 years' service as General Manager is a notable event in our banking annals. It reminds us of the celebrated cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot," in which Prince Bismarck is represented as leaving the ship "German Empire," which his genius practically built. Mr. George Hague went on board the Merchants' Bank when it was on the rocks and threatening to go to pieces. He saved it from this imminent danger, he set it afloat again and brought its condition up to a high standard of strength, efficiency and capacity for making good profits every annual voyage. Such services may be forgotten; they may be depreciated; but their record cannot be obilterated, and they will ever remain a memorable and bright chapter in the history of Canadian banking.

We subjoin the customary brief table; the double page monthly statements to the Government will be found elsewhere:

THE BANK STATEMENTS

THE BANK STA	TEMENTS			
May, 1902	April, 1902.	May, 1901.	May, 1892.	
Capital authorized 79,126,666	77,126,666	74,875,332	75,958,665	ころう
Capital subscribed 70,742,786	69,400,616	68,149,251	62,908,032	から
Capital paid up 69,358,448	68,474,523	67,009,280	61,554,098	C.L.
Reserve fund 40,203,693	38,665,823	36,402,943	24,599,046	
				1
LIABILITIES.				and a
	F0 001 F00	10 140 004	31,383,218	-
Notes in circulation 50,754,716	50,091,588	46,148,234 2,587,097	2,990,639	
Due Dominion Government 4,249,376 Due Provincial Governments. 3,349,830	3,444,524 3,415,309	3,084,004	2,564,352	
Deposits on demand101,714,180	99,210,543	93,500,053	61,921,281	
Deposits on demand	239,875,361	222,175,847	95,517,848	and the second
Deposits arter notice	32,067,736	22,210,588		(month of
Loans on bks in Canada 680,815	659,015	1,353,036	160,000	and the second
Depts on demand in Can. bks. 2,946,303	3,051,245	2,664,686	3,037,074	
Due agencies in U.K 4,740,853	6,529,954		4,398,444	A STATE
Due agencies abroad 920,190	672,895	1,020,265	169,841	
Other liabilities 10,600,764	8,708,267	10,827,360	728,725	the state
Martin Standard mathing	-	1	h	0
Total liabilities 450,089,961	448,326,515	411,484,789	203,016,245	
And I got a real out interest has		A MARTIN	Bornoff.	
ASSETS.	mar tetrai		14 223	
10 204 924	12,919,711	11,983,876	6,223,078	
Specie 12,304,824 Dominion Notes 23,778,337	21,339,692	19,862,775	11,274,188	
Deposits securing circulation 2,584,513	2,569,513	2,402,973		
Notes & cheques on other bks. 13,255,351	14,557,378	12,181,471	7,083,973	
Loans to other bks in Can., sec 679,196	659,015	1,328,036	1	
Depts on demand in Can. bks. 4,215,064	4,097,714	3,502,630		
Due from bks, &c., in U.K 6,374,242	3,763,348	2,907,383	728,373	
Due from foreign bks, etc 13,551,470	12,547,160	10,063,023	19,572,562	
Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs 10,169,429	10,192,068	12,068,287	3,055,634	
Can. municipal & other pub. sec 14,674,388	14,206,137	11,975,805	6,867,457	
(Not Dominion.)			NOT BEEN A	
of the state of the contraction of the contractions		that sur-	of lead of a	
Railway and other secs 34,297,926	33,405,895	30,252,406		
Call loans in Canada 41,308,894	, 39,503,535	32,961,442	15,393,396	
Call loans outside Canada 38,277,922	43,020,869	39,166,397	100 011 050	
Current loans in Canada	302,160,867	287,205,997	193,311,856	
Current loans outside Canada. 26,327,300	28,737,195	22,773,453		
Loans to Govt. of Canada Loans to Provincial Govts 4,118,213	4,245,762	3,486,053	423,687	
Overdue debts 2,091,730	2,280,888	1,489,225	2,126,479	1
R. E. besides bk premises 893,000	943,945	920,975	1,092,413	
Mortgages on real estate 777,942	736,473	614,619	811,581	
Bank premises 6,814,182		6,480,130	4,548,611	
Other assets 6,129,466	5,777,745	7,727,309	1,655,536	
Constant of the stand of the	a the second	Personal second	Carton and a	
Total assets	564,576,264	521,354,459	286,543,931	
ne's a set	1. 1. 1. 1.	in the second second	And it	
Loans to directors & their firms 9,802,821	9,822,350	12,049,007	6,495,324	
Average specie for month 12,323,898	12,290,099	11,954,516	6,050,856	
Av. Dominion notes for mo 21,821,409	21,410,069	19,558,235	10,907,396	
Grt'st circulation during mo 52,184,227	53,221,681	48,178,204	32,624,588	
ouisale en	Tol no p	minister	fer to m	
Charges Hauts from the Star		Rimmila	TOTT TO	
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Officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have left on an inspection trip over the Eastern and Atlantic divisions of the system. They will proceed as far as St. John, N.B., where the question of a further extension of the terminals for the winter ocean traffic will be under consideration.

THE QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Some time ago the Quebec Harbour Commissioners sent out their report for the year 1901, a copy of which we have seen. In some respects it is an interesting document and shows an increased business in that port and an activity and progress that is encouraging for the future.

It is evident that the authorities of our sister port are awake and in earnest in their efforts to increase its trade and importance and to work in unity to that end. We gather from the report that the facilities for the transhipment of merchandise have been so much improved during the last year around the Louise embankment and docks that there is room on the tracks for forty-two cars to be unloaded and loaded at the same time alongside the ships - and it must be remembered that these cars move at all hours of the day and night, when necessary. The grain elevators are now equipped with carriers by which three seagoing vessels can be loaded direct at the same time. This advantage extends not only to the tidal basin but as well to the point-a-carry wharf outside the docks.

Extensive sheds have been completed and are lighted by electricity so that work can be as well carried on at night as by daylight. These sheds are only one storey high, which looks commendable from a practical common sense standpoint.

It is expected that the increased facilities that have been provided will lead to increased trade in this and future years. The total revenue of the harbour last year was \$83,669—an increase over the previous year of \$1,686. The number of sea-going vessels was 328 as against 370 in 1900, but the tonnage was 720,572 tons, as against 697,311 the previous year. The balance of the year's business shows a profit over expenses of \$22,-250, but that includes the sum of \$13,845 received from the Dominion Government for the rental of space on the embankment for landing immigrants.

From the general statement of liabilities and balance sheet the interest on the \$350,000 of preference bonds authorised by Parliament a year or two ago is regularly paid to the outside holders, but no interest is paid on the \$3,612,802 of bonds for the money advanced for the construction of the works. The only reference to that interesting fact is a modest footnote on the statement in the form of a memo—that the arrears of interest on Government debentures are not included in this statement. That condition has now been going on some eight or ten years, and the accumulated interest as it is written up against the Quebec Harbour debt at Ottawa must now nearly equal the principal of the debt.

It does not appear to trouble our good friends down there, and they are struggling manfully to get other advantages that will enable them to capture a larger share of the trade of the St. Lawrence route than they now have and, if possible, the whole of it. The only remark we have to make at present on this feature of the report is that it imposes a serious handicap on the harbour of Montreal, which has to pay, and does pay loyally, interest on all the money that has been expended and is now being expended on the whole of the harbour works.

A striking feature of the annual reports of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners is that regarding the pilotage system below Quebec. That is a matter in which Montreal is more interested in than is Quebec, because the shipping business in the former is so very much larger than it is in the latter port, and they are both proportionately interested. The cost of that service is inordinately large and the number of men employed in it is excessive and it is not surprising that the complaints of the shipping interest in this respect is so persistent. The system on which it is based is a bad one and should be changed.

There are 122 pilots on the list of that incorporated body, and their earnings are pooled and divided equally among them, whether they do much or little. The average earnings of last year gave each of the 122 pilots \$791. In addition to the regular tariff of pilotage charges, which are high, the regular lines running to Montreal, pay to selected men in whom they have confidence, a bonus sufficiently large to secure their services at all times, which bonus does not go into the pool of the pilots, but it adds to the burden of the trade in the Montreal shipping.

To show the unfairness of this system it is only necessary to point out the difference in the number of pilotages made by the selected pilots, as shown in the published list, and the others. The selected pilots made each somewhere about from 15 to 22 pilotages from Bic to Quebec inwards and about the same number outwards, whilst the general run of the greater number of the pilots was from three to five each way, and yet for that small service they each received \$791. It certainly seems to be time to change a system that is so incongruous.

Whilst congratulating our neighbours on being able to send out a report which, to them, will appear so encouraging, we at the same time direct the attention of our Montreal harbour authorities to the necessity of being on the alert in pushing on the arrangements for the long promised harbour facilities if they do not wish to have the wind taken out of their sails—to use an old sea phrase —by their enterprising competitors.

We have been looking for some time for the Montreal harbour reports for 1901, but so far in vain. That for 1900 was some 15 months behind time. There is no reason for such delay. In this respect, as in some others, Quebec in these days, is far ahead of Montreal. Why? the reader will naturally ask.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The report of the above bank contains an announcement upon which the directors are especially to be congratulated, as are the shareholders and all connections of the bank. Indeed, all who are interested in Canadian banking and all who regard the paying of honour where honour is due as a duty will be gratified at hearing that Mr. D. R. Wilkie, the General Manager, has been elected a director and appointed Vice-President. seems anomalous, to say the least, to find that the men who are given a seat at a Board of the Directors of a bank, as a rule, are wholly without any banking experience or special fitness for such a position. In departing from a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance, the directors of the Imperial Bank have done themselves honour in honouring Mr. Wilkie, as the Eastern Townships Bank directors did in placing Mr. Farwell in the President's chair. Another announcement was that the capital is to be increased from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,-000, the additional \$1,500,000 to be issued at the directors' discretion, and at a premium proportionate to the reserve fund.

The profits for the year were \$448,857, equal to 17.95 per cent. of the paid up capital, which indicates the business being exceptionally profitable and sagaciously managed. The profits, balance from previous year, and \$85,-000 taken from contingent account, aggregated \$638,495, which provided two 5 per cent. dividends, \$250,000 to augment the reserve fund, \$30,000 to reduce bank premises' account, and left \$83,495 to carry forward to next year.

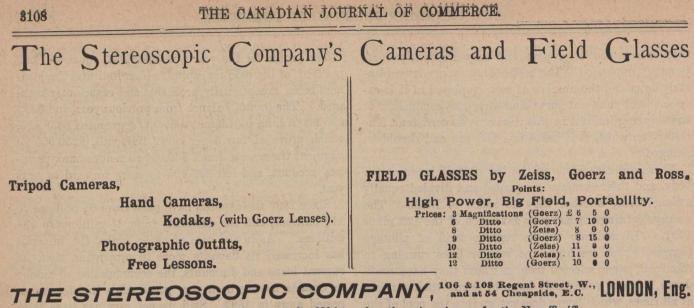
Since 1897 the deposits have risen from $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions to $17\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and the discounts from $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions to $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions. As in the case of other banks, the Imperial has increased its deposits more in proportion than its current loans and discounts, the accumulation of money in Canada having been very great since the depression passed away in 1897. Still its net earnings have been enlarged which proves that the additional resources were skilfully utilized. The assets on hand or practically at call are over 11 millions, which is far higher in proportion to such liabilities as are liable to sudden call than the average, or the standard of safety.

Altogether, the report and statement of the Imperial Bank are memorably gratifying and we have the utmost pleasure in felicitating Mr. D. R. Wilkie on his elevation to the post of Vice-President, which he will hold as well as that of General Manager.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

The directors of the above bank are very modest in their report of the results of last year's business, they simply consider the statement "satisfactory." When it is considered the net profits realized were \$176,796, which is 17.67 per cent. on the paid up capital of \$1,000,000, a much stronger phrase might have been used as no doubt the shareholders thought when the business was found to have been so exceptionally profitable. In addition to the above sum there was \$25,000 recovered from debts previously written off, which is an item we very rarely see, though, in a few instances, there is no doubt the recovery of what had been written off prematurely, added considerably to the profits of later years, and to that extent created some misunderstanding as to the actual workings of the business in those years. It is manifest that, if for some reason or other a large sum is written off the assets, and then, at a later period, it is found that this pruning had been overdone the money recovered does not form part of the profits of the year in which such recovery takes place, nor is such money properly attributable to the wise management during that year. It is something like a doctor declaring his patient to be very much worse than he knows to be the fact and then, when the sufferer recovers, taking great credit for a remarkable cure, which really has been one of a very commonplace, ordinary nature, and in no way due at all to his special skill. Mr. George P. Reid, the General Manager of the Standard Bank, and the directors are to be commended for frankly acknowledging that \$25,000 had been "recovered from debts previously written off." At bank meetings it would be an interesting question to ask, How much of the profits were made on the year's business and how much, if any, from recoveries of alleged bad debts?

The bank paid two 5 per cent. dividends and placed \$100,000 to reserve fund, which was raised to \$850,000, after which \$7,613 was left to carry on to next year. The deposits stand at \$9,445,536, an increase of four millions



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in the last five years, in which period the discounts have risen from five millions to \$7,645,646. The promptly available assets stand at a high figure, being over 56 per cent. of the total deposits, which is a very strong position. Under Mr. Reid's care the Standard Bank has advanced materially in extent of business, in profitableness and in public confidence.

BANK OF TORONTO.

The directors of the above bank very justifiably express pleasure in presenting the 46th annual statement, for in several marked features it is the most favourable one in the record of this exceptionally strong and flourishing institution. It has become a matter of course for the Bank of Toronto to declare enough net profits to have been made to pay dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with an occasional surplus. This year the earnings were \$325,372 on the total paid up capital of \$2,492,360, which is slightly over 13 per cent., but as the average capital during the past year was \$2,338,000, the profits were close upon 14 per cent. on that sum. The premiums on new stock amounted to \$492,360, the same as the new capital, and the sum of \$100,000 was realized by sale of securities. These three revenues, with the balance from 1901, made a total of \$929,001, which was distributed as follows: Two 5 per cent. dividends, \$233,682; bonus of 1 per cent., \$24,531; transferred to reserve fund, \$592,360; taxes to Provincial Government, \$3,575; Pension Fund, \$5,000; and balance of \$69,653, to be carried forward to next year. The reserve fund now stands at \$2,592,360, which is \$100,000 in excess of the paid up capital, a position in which the Bank of Toronto has only one rival amongst Canadian banks. The bank has now deposits to extent of \$14,725,302, which is 51 millions more than was held early in 1897, and its circulation is more by half a million than at that period. The bank is in a splendid position of strength and resources for an extended business, which it could handle to extent of several millions, although its current loans and discounts amount to \$13,557,676.

The directors have decided to make the bank's financial year end on 30th November yearly and the annual meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in each January. This will be a decided improvement for various reasons, one of which will be throwing the work of preparation for the annual statement into a slack time of the year, and another, bringing the annual return up to a date which is, practically, the end of the financial year. Mr. Duncan Coulson must be a proud man these days, for in respect to results last year he won the "blue ribbon" of the bankers' races.

THE STANDARD LIFE.

The 76th annual statement of the Standard Life Assurance Company, which we reproduce in condensed form elsewhere, shows the usual steady march forward which has signalized its operations for so many years. The The policy issued by the figures speak for themselves. Standard now provides for whole world residence, extension of time for revival, policies unchallengeable, fixed surrender values, secured payment system, &c. The company have declared bonus additions to policies amounting to upwards of \$34,000,000. At the meeting held at Edinburgh on the 22nd April, the Report was unanimously approved of. The company has a Canadian Board of Directors well worthy of its name and a manager of almost world-wide experience.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The above is now the full title of the institution which for so many years has been known as "The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company." The shorter name has been adopted as it is of a more general nature than the old one, which accords with the company's procedure in entering upon other lines of insurance business than fire and life, viz., the writing of Burglary and Accident risks which promise to add to the profits of the company. The accident department last year received \$60,-340 for net premiums, the claims being \$27,990 and expenses. \$20,440, thus leaving \$11,910 as trading profit.

The net fire premiums in 1901 amounted to \$2,143,200 compared with \$1,966,200 in 1900, the increase over previous year being \$177,000. The net losses were \$1,253,900, against \$1,290,100 in 1900, a decrease of \$36,200, which is a highly satisfactory feature, especially in a year of such general disasters as 1901. The Guardian is one of those old companies that have gone on steadily growing in strength and experience —the latter of which is a valuable asset for an insurance company—for years longer than those enjoyed by any



but a mere corporal's guard of its policyholders, having been founded in 1821, when fire insurance was practically in its infancy in England. The men of those days, however, knew how to lay good foundations and to build up structures to last. In taking such a title as "Guardian" they assumed a grave responsibility to those of whom they became trustees, and for over 80 years they and their seuccessors have honourably maintained their claim as guardians of the policyholders.

The company has a premium reserve fund to cover unexpired policies amounting to \$877,500 and a fire general reserve fund of \$1,862,500. It thus holds \$2,740,-000, besides the proprietors' capital, as a total reserve to meet the claims of policyholders in case of fire injuring or burning up their property. The financial resources of the Guardian are so large as to place it beyond the possibility of their being seriously depleted by any conflagration.

The company is now engaged in erecting office premises in this city, on the site of the old Barron Block, that will be a very conspicuous addition to the street architectural adornments of Montreal. The business here under the management of Mr. E. P. Heaton has made substantial progress and promises to continue advancing even more rapidly in the near future. Mr. Heaton has himself developed since taking charge of the Guardian; in ability as an insurance manager, in expert knowledge of the business, and popularity he holds an eminent position.

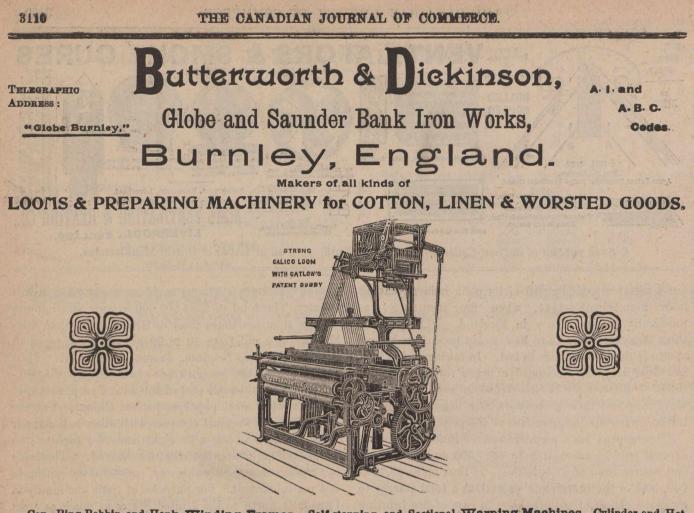
OUR COMPARATIVE POSITIONS.

Being that we are on the right side of the international boundary line, as regards many things which go toward the making up of that for which all seek and strive, it is only in keeping with the praise occasionally bestowed on us by our neighbours to the South that we take up the chorus as it is wafted and add a line or two between.

Under the title "Great Little Canada," the New York World of recent date says: "À slowly-growing but prosperous and energetic community is revealed in the Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1901, just issued by the Ottawa Department of Agriculture. Canada's revenues are \$10 per inhabitant against 7.70 in this country. She last year spent \$12,000,000 on railways, canals and public works without scandalous portioning of 'pork.' Grumblers say her debt grows too fast; at \$66 per capita it looks large beside our \$14.52, but it is small compared with the \$150 burden on each person in France, or Australia's \$263 per capita. Canada's bank assets are little more than half as great as the billion-dollar deposits in the New York State savings banks alone, but her

foreign commerce is \$72 per capita, as against \$38 in this country. The total of \$387,000,000 exports and imports is more than ten times those of Greece, more than double Turkey's and from 40 to 90 per cent. greater than. those of Mexico, Belgium, Japan, or Sweden. Most amazing of all, the foreign trade of this colony of 5,000,-000 souls almost equals that of Russia and surpasses that of the world's most populous nation, China. For the trade of China we must compete with other nations; our share amounts to seven or eight cents for each of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of that far-off land. The trade of Canada comes mostly this way, our share amounting to \$34 per inhabitant. For purposes of trade one family in Canada is worth to the United States as much as from 450 to 500 families in the Orient." With so many of the better class of U.S. citizens coming to live in Canada, it does not hurt the Dominion to have these facts circulated among the friends of those who have recently joined us. It proves to them in a most conclusive way that Canada is of late years progressing faster in proportion to population than the United States, a country, the prosperity and push of which is causing the world to look around with astonishment. Canada, then, side by side with this great progressive nation, but more favourably situated, need scarcely be praised for the larger share of progress thus shown by official statistics; for with the extra vigour imparted through living in a healthier climate; with the better advantages accruing where nearly all are sufficiently enlightened to be considered as producers; with almost entire immunity from contact with an undesirable and unprogressive class of illiterate foreigners, who seek not the broad fields but the narrowest city lanes, the Dominion is sure to advance in all that makes a people prosperous, vigorous and energetic.

A Chicago paper of recent date has the following:-Canada continues to increase her purchases from the United States, despite the tariff advantages accorded Great Britain in the fiscal system of that country. During the nine months of the present fiscal year for which details are available, British North America showed a larger increase in its purchases from the United States than any other political division of America, as compared with those of the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901. Our total exports to British North America increased from \$69,763,595 in the nine months of 1900,, and \$77,-894,138 in the same period of 1901 to \$80,949,004 in the corresponding months of the current year. To Mexico the increase during the same period compared with that of last year was but \$2,000,000, and to the West Indies \$1,000,000, while the Central American States showed a decrease of about \$300,000, and South America about \$4,000,000 in their purchases from the



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United States during the nine months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period of the preced-The continued growth in our commerce with year. Canada is the most remarkable when it is remembered that ever since April, 1897, the United Kingdom has enjoyed tariff advantages in the Canadian market, the discrimination in her favour having ranged from 121 per cent. in that year to 33 1-3 per cent. from and after July 1, 1900. Yet the exports from the United States to British North Aemrica have increased year by year, and our total exports to that market in the nine months under review are \$11,235,409, or 16 per cent., in excess of those for the same period of 1900, and \$3,104,866, or four per cent., in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year.

A comparison of our exports to Canada in the first nine months of the present fiscal year with those of the corresponding months immediately preceding the reduction in the Canadian tariff, in favour of Great Brita our exports to Canada meantime have incre per cent., being for the earlier period \$46 for the nine months ending with March, 1 The following table shows the prin 004. from the United States to British North A the nine months ending with March, 1897, spectively, manufactured articles being g ately:

ain shows that eased about 75 3,752,958, and 902, \$80,999,- ncipal exports	Hams Pork Butter Seeds Tobacco Tobacco manufactures
merica during	Timber
and 1902, re-	Dumber
rouped separ-	Total exports including ar
	enumerated in the above
s ending March	
1902.	· Internet present of the local bill
	-From Berlin it is annound

Manufactured articles:	\$243,460	\$2,075,609
Agriculural implements		and the second sec
Books, maps, etc	470,358	988,195
Carriages and cars	80,065	913,513
Copper ingots	31,583	198,438

9 months 1897.

Cotton cloths	1,499,769	385,086
Cotton manufactures, other	983,661	1,634,642
Cycles, and parts of	339,563	98,476
Builders' hardware	377,549	735,165
Sewing machines	69,756	182,710
Other machinery	1,222,708	894,330
Oils, refined, mineral	602,250	931,629
Other articles:		
Cattle	58,534	544,928
Sheep	63,406	325,782
Horses	not stated	997,741
Corn	1,770531	1,468,390
Wheat	2,548,778	3,769,577
Wheat flour	2,415,519	638,361
Coal	6,987,856	5,473,177
Cotton	2,626,679	4,509,205
Fruits and nuts	566,584	1,345,260
Furs and fur skins	195,534	667,164
Cottonseed oil	47,069	261,688
Beef, salted or pickled	208,195	240,978
Bacon		557,827
Hams	188,116	218,995
Pork	476,613	579,851
Butter	194,220	106,227
Seeds	454,986	1,363,485
Tobacco	1,034,612	921,807
Tobacco manufactures	42,741	66,783
Timber	465,243	560,288
Lumber	528,183	1,178,190

list ..\$46,752,958

ced that the first section of the new German Atlantic cable from Borkum to the Azores will be completed by December 31, 1903. The second section, from the Azores to New York, will be laid between that date and December 31, 1904.

\$80,999.004

Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

HU5LING, APPLEBY & FYNN.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., writes under date June 21: Stock Exchange conditions have shown during the week an improving tendency. The chief drawback of course has been the coal strike, which might become a serious calamity if President Mitchell succeeds in calling out practically all the 350,000 miners in the anthracite and soft coal fields. Public sympathy will disappear if such desperate methods and discomfort are attempted to gain unreasonable ends. The consequences of attempting to enforce excessive demands at all hazards without regard to public convenience are likely to be very injurious to the cause of organized labor in alienating public sympathy and lowering its prestige and influence, to say nothing of the losses it inflicts upon its own members. Labor has still to learn that it cannot avoid working under the same law of supply and demand that capital does, and that the same freedom and restrictions which capital must face are also imposed upon labor. Natural or economic law makes no class distinctions; it deals equal rewards or punishment to all.

Crop news is generally favorable. Rain has fallen in abundant quantities over large sections of the country and the condition of corn is excellent; wheat is improving and cotton holds its own well. Thus far the crop situation is perfectly satisfactory; and the outlook is for a good export demand, considering the less favorable accounts from abroad. Should the harvests realize present promise the somewhat expected industrial reaction may be postponed another year. The effect of short crops has been felt in more ways than one during the last year; but nowhere more distinctly than in our export trade, which during the last twelve months declined over \$92,000,000, while our trade balance was \$167,800,000 less than a year ago. Another season of drift in this direction might bring very inconvenient consequences to the foreign exchange market. Our bankers have made large borrowings in Europe, and in the present state of credit expansion in the United States it would suit us much better to ship larger quantities of breadstuffs and cotton than gold. Fortunately the indications at present are that relief will come in this form.

The principal cloud in the business situation is the labor outlook. Costs of manufacturing have already risen so high and selling is so often done at a high figure, threatening to lessen consumption, that intelligent business men are exercising more caution in the making of future contracts. Production is rapidly increasing owing to new competition, and there is a general feeling abroad that high prices have reached their limit, and that very soon recessions will be necessary to keep capacity well employed. This expectation injects an element of doubt into the situation, which acts as a restraint upon general business. Perhaps this is wholesome, for there are no signs of diminution in the volume of business, and indications are that some recessions in values would stimulate sales and give opportunity to a lot of new enterprises held back by the high cost of establishing new plants. Needless to say, with such conditions confronting them, employers generally do not see the way to increasing wages costs; hence the deterrent effect of present labor difficulties.

Yorkshire, England.

LIMITED.

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

Bradford, ===

...

An important element in the situation, entirely lost sight of, for the moment, is the cessation of the Boer war. Its cost to Great Britain during its short duration of less than three years is now estimated at about \$1,200,000,000, while over 250,000 men were withdrawn from productive employments No wonder English enterprise seemed to lag behind! Now that these shackles have been removed and the Britishers are spurred by America's astonishing success in the industrial world, we may expect to see a sharp revival of British enterprise. We may feel this partly in keener competition, in which, however, the American is well enough equipped to hold his own; we will also feel it in the renewed efforts for world development, in which we shall inevitably secure our full share. Whatever losses may come, therefore, from English competition they will be vastly more than offset by the new openings for capital and enterprise which British activity will develop. English savings lost in war for the last three years will now seek new investments; depression will disappear, and unless unforeseen disasters occur we may reasonably expect to share the benefits of such a recovery. The effect of African development will be most noticeable in increased gold supplies. No less an authority than John Hays Hammond has estimated that within one year after the resumption of mining operations in the Witwatersrand (which contributed 25 per cent. of the world's product prior to the war) the production of gold in that district would rise to nearly \$100,000,000 per annum, and within three years it may reach \$120,000,000. Such heavy additions to the gold supplies are sure to exert an important stimulus, that should not be lost sight of in estimates for the future. They are certain to play an important part in the international exchanges before many months.

During the past few days better investment demand has been observed, due in part to anticipation of the July disbursements. Last year these reached the heavy total of \$123,000,000, and promise to exceed that figure this year. The money market may be temporarily disturbed by preparations for payment of these sums, but the outlook is for moderate rates until crop demands assert themselves. No

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decidedly easy rates, however, can be depended upon until there has been a further contraction in loans and a building up of reserves. The outlook continues for a good trading market with the tendency of prices of desirable railroad shares generally upwards. These are all well held, and with good earnings and various deals in prospect it is easier to lift them than to depress them. The industrials are comparatively neglected and offer no speculative inducements. We still advise great discretion in buying; for while the present situation is fairly promising prices are high, and insiders are sure to realize on coming opportunities.

DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONT., NOTES.

An esteemed correspondent writes: The county of Dufferin yet holds its place on the map, and cuts as large a figure as ever-and a little larger. If you wish for a shining example of solid progress come to the county of Dufferin. There is where you will find it exemplified to the letter, that the worst of "dead swamp" can be transformed into land second to none in Canada for fertility. The average farmer of the past was so extremely set in his ways that nothing almost could move him from the beaten, and to some extent he was a clod hopper. But these days are long gone in Dufferin, for progress is the watchword. If you want to see bank barns galore come to Dufferin, for comfortable dwellings go to the same spot. In the latter especially improvement is the watchword. It used to be said facetiously of the shantyman, "six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do, and the seventh wash and mend your clothes and socks." The farmer's wife worked in the field, all week, cooked the meals, and did the mending on week days, and on Sunday milked the cows, looked after lambs and calves, and the got the meals. She split the wood, lit the fires, and rested-when she could. But her day has come at last; men milk, light fires, bring water, where not pumped in, and the cistern pump and patent churn ease her labors. Then too, she has the organ and piano to cheer ner up, and altogether Dufferin is up to the times, with a rapidly skyward tendency in everything that pertains to comfort and convenience.

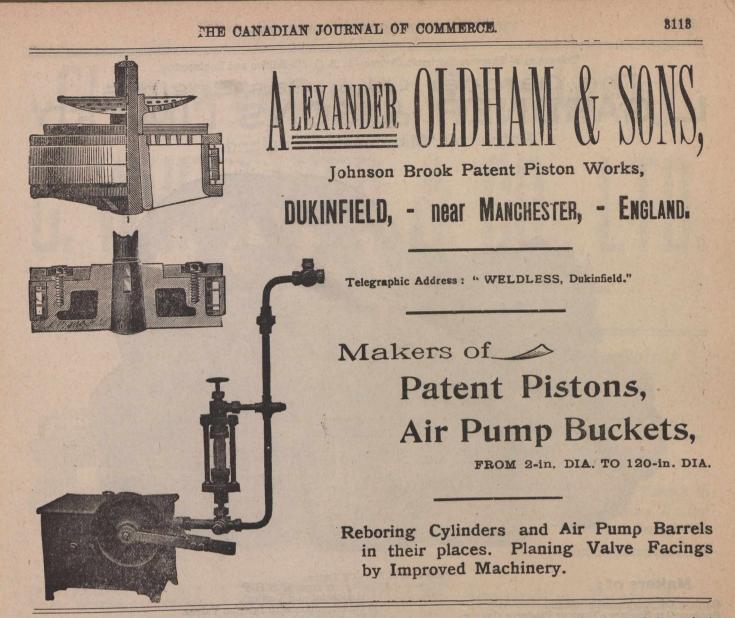
Epitomizing matters I iterate the story of progress in the erection of bank barns, brick dwellings, heated by furnaces, stone hog pens, &c., &c., &c. Crops upon the whole being good last year and prices extraordinarily high for farm produce, extensive preparations were made the past winter for improvements of all kinds.

The outlook for the present year is excellent. Grain of all kinds looks well. The somewhat cold weather has retarded growth but no serious injury has been done to any crop so far as I can earn. Fruit, too, promises well, and for roots it has been an ideal spring.

Shelburne shows the signs of the times, being prosperous. J. P. Marshall, dentist, is erecting a fine large business block, the Presbyterians an extra fine church and several fine dwellings are going up, the only bar to good' times being a small pox scare. We had one very light case, if it was small pox at all. But as prevention is better than cure it was deemed well to isolate the patient, who is now convalescent. He sat in front of his tent during the day, most of the time, and chaffed and gossiped with friends, so if small pox it was a light case. Prices of land have advanced, and sales are easily made. The Jelly estate disposed of farm lands to the extent of about \$32,000, and at figures fifty per cent. in advance of those attainable a few years ago. The Registry office receipts show a wonderful increase in sales of farm property, while with interest away down and high prices chattel mortgages have become rare, and are representative of "deals" as collateral security now more than debt. Agricultural implement men have done and are doing an immense trade in their wares, and in fine buggies, waggons, etc. Altogether things in Dufferin are highly prosperous.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE RUMOURS.

The cables are kept fairly busy of late announcing fast steamship lines, proposed or assured, to compete with the Morgan merger, and do for Canada what the latter is expected to do for the United States. A cable of the 22nd instant announces that the British shipping combination. which intends to compete with the Morgan syndicate for the North Atlantic and Pacific freight and passenger traffic, is now practically consummated. Many reports of the formation of the new syndicate, more or less accurate, have appeared in the last week. The following details have been learned from a good authority: "Sir Christopher Furness is to be the head of the new combination. It is to be capitalized at £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000). The Cunard Company is included in the deal. The British Government has agreed largely to increase the present subsidies, while Canada promised at least £20,000 (\$100,000) yearly. Six large passenger boats, capable of 20 knots an hour, are to be built, also a dozen 16-knot freighters, at an aggregate cost of £8,500,000 (\$42,500.000). The entire capital has been underwritten. One well known capitalist who offered to take up a big block of stock was told that the whole amount had been subscribed. In the minds of those who



support the scheme, the Atlantic aspect is not greater than the Pacific. The main idea is the utilization of the Canadian Pacific Railway as the principal link of a chain between Australasia, India, China and Japan into nearer and more intimate touch with England." Such reports will, at least, serve to keep the question before the public, which will ultimately result in the wisest plan being adopted.

THE LONDON & GLOBE CASE.

It has been decided in the English courts that the London and Globe Finance Corporation has no claim for damage against the group of Stock Exchange operators whose action Mr. Whitaker Wright declared had been the immediate cause of the collapse in December, 1899. The case turned upon the question whether the defendants had, or had not, agreed to sell the Lake View shares they held as security for advances under £17. It was asserted by the plaintiffs that, although there was no mention of the limit in the documents relating to the transaction, there was a verbal agreement between the parties that the shares were to be held until the limit was attained. It is, of course, well known that large transactions are habitually entered into on the Stock Exchange and honourably carried out without any written statement to bind the parties. But in this case there were written agreements, and when documents are in existence they must be taken as they stand. Since they contained no mention of a £17 or other limit under which the shares must not be sold, there was obviously no case against the defendants, whose evidence, moreover, that there was no agreement outside the written contracts seemed to be quite convincing. In these circumstances the only matter for surprise is why the Official Liquidator should have deemed it advisable to spend money out of the meagre London and Globe assets with such flimsy material upon which to go to the Courts. Ineidentally, the case has served one good object, in opening the eyes of the public as to the extent to which unserupulous speculators or groups can rig the markets against them. The grim humour of the business is the more apparent when it is remembered that the public frequently themselves supply the means by which these huge gambles are carried on, by subscribing to such notoriously speculative concerns as the London and Globe Corporation and its offshoots were known to be.

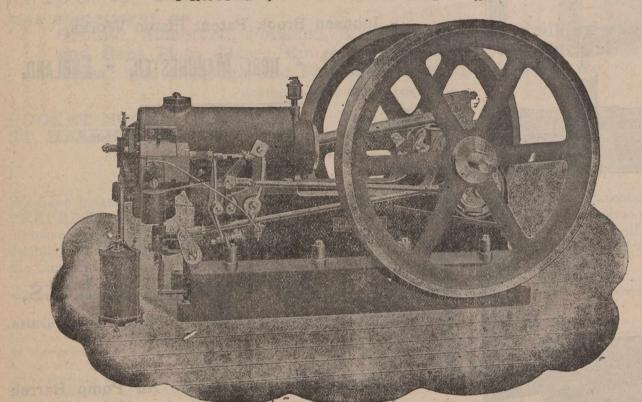
BANK MANAGER'S AUTHORITY DECIDED.

P. C. L. Martin M. Martin

A case which involves some interest in banking circles was decided at Ottawa some days ago, when Chief Justice Sir William Meredith gave judgment in the action of the Banque Provinciale, formerly the Banque Jacques Cartier, against Charbonneau for \$5,000 damages. His Lordship allowed the plaintiff three cents damages. The action was taken by La Banque Provinciale to recover damages from Mr. Arthur Charbonneau for negligence. Mr. Charbonneau was for some years the manager of La Banque Jacques Cartier at Ottawa until the suspension of that bank in 1899. The allegation of the Banque Provinciale in the action was that Mr. Charbonneau had as manager disobeyed instructions of the head office in regard to a note of \$5,000, by taking a "joint" note instead of a "joint and several" notes for that amount. The bank, while it proved technically that the instructions were not fully carried out, proved no damages resulting from the act of Mr. Charbonneau. The result is that Mr. Charbonneau is released from all liability to the bank in respect of the matter and has his costs against the bank. The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, referred to the fact that the bank should have considered it their duty to bring such an action, saying that it would be very unfortunate if a manager of a branch of a bank should be held responsible for a mistake such as the one complained of, when it appeared that the General Manager himself did not seem to know the effect of such a mistake. Plaintiffs moved for a stay, with view of appeal, which was refused.

Telegrams :- Theorem Patricroft, Codes :- A. B. C. 4th Edition and Engineering. The Gardner Oil & Gas Engines,

L. GARDNER & SONS LIMITED. Patricroft, Manchester, England,



Makers of:

Gardner Oil Engines—Petroleum. Gardner Gas Engines—Town or Producer Gas. Gardner Spirit Engines—Gasoline, Benzoline. Gardner Alcohol Engines—Methylated Spirit. Gardner Launch Engines—Oil, Spirit or Alcohol. LONDON OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS. Photo ef 20 B. H. P. Oil Engine. Engines from ½ B. H. P. Horizontal and Vertical. Tube Ignition with Ignition Valves. Electric Ignition. More than 2000 Engines Sold and Working Suecessfully in all Parts of the World. 200 Engines Always in Progress. 87 OUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

Frog farming as an industry is assuming large proportions in many parts of Canada. Not only are large shipments of frogs' legs made from this country to the United States, but there is a growing demand for the luxury in many of the large centres of the Dominion. One of the most successful frog farms in this vicinity, is on the Otonabee River, in the County of Peterborough. Last year they are said to have produced 5,000 pounds of dressed frogs' legs and 7,000 living frogs for scientific purposes and for stocking other waters.

The merchants in Deseronto, Ont., have decided to close their places of business on Wednesday afternoons during the months of July and August. Last year the weekly halfholiday proved so beneficial that they have decided to try it again.—The Deseronto car works is receiving immense quantities of hardwood timber and lumber for use in the new cars being erected. Orders are in for 150 flat cars for the Intercolonial Railway and 10 flat cars and 11 dump cars for the Bay of Quinte Railway.—The steamer Resolute has just returned from the upper lakes to Deseronto with a cargo of lumber. As soon as unloaded she will clear for Buffalo, thence to the Manitoulin district.—The steamer Armenia has been on the ways at the Deseronto shipyard receiving a thorough rebuild. She is now in first-class shape to take care of any business that may come her way. A few minor repairs have yet to be completed, but by the 27th inst. she will be in A1 condition.

Large quantities of soft coal have been brought into Deseronto during the last few days. The schooner William Jamieson brought in 284 tons last Thursday, followed by the Flora Carveth with 363 tons and the Clara Youill with 419 tons. The steamer Owen brought in 182 tons.—Cement walks are being laid in Deseronto and they have proved much more satisfactory than the board walks—The steamer India unloaded 1,302 tons of iron ore at the Deseronto smelter. She came from Two Harbors, Mich. While bound down the lake, in a dense fog, the India went ashore on the Ducks, and 100 tons of her cargo had to be jettisoned to lighten her sufficiently to float. She then took her consorts, the Burmah and Ceylon, to Garden Island to discharge their timber cargoes, and came on to Deseronto. The India cleared for Marquette, Mich., in light trim.

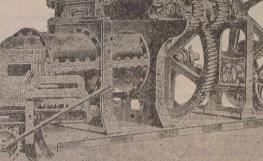
Mr. W. H. Dempsey, director of the Bay of Quinte Experimental Station, says: "The area of small fruits is about

TAYLOR & WATKINSON, Machine Cast and Planed Printers' Leads. Peter's Yard, Kirkgate, Leeds, Eng.

..Clay-working Machinery..

Manufactured by

HORIZONTAL PLASTIC BRICKMAKING MACHINE. Double Delivery Machine.



Main Points:

Strength. Durability. Economy of Power. Efficiency.

Special Terms to Canadians Under the New Tariff

Dowry Street Iron Works, Telegraphic Address, "Brieks," Accrington. A.B.C., 4th Edition, A.I., Engineering.

the same as last year and prospects are nearly as good. There does not seem to be very much injury by frost, as the bloom was not out when the frost came. Plums will not be as good as last year, the crop having then been very heavy. Cherries and pears promise a good crop. In apples the trees are full of bloom-more than usual-and many young orchards that have not bloomed before are all also full. It is too early to tell how the fruit has set, as the bloom has not all fallen. Insects are not so numerous as last year, probably not one half so many. The growers are taking much better care of their orchards, doing more careful spraying and cultivating. Have noticed some fungii, but not as much as a year ago."—Ripe strawberries are plentiful in this neighborhood, and they are getting cheap, four boxes being sold for 25c. The quality is above the average, the damp cool weather having forced their growth to a remarkable degree .- We are having lots of rain, and grain and meadows look well, with every prospect of a bountiful harvest.-The cheese factories around Deseronto are running in full blast, and an unusually large quantity of milk is being secured.

I-WHI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN BUSINESS.

Blackwood's Magazine comments at some length in a recent issue on Mr. Carnegie's book, referred to in our columns a few weeks ago. In this book he expresses the belief that as a rule a University education is an obstacle rather than a help in "getting on in the world," that is, from a business point of view. "Old Ebony" wants to know if this thought inspired in any degree the noble gift of the King of Pittsburg towards rendering University education more general in Scotland, or whether he believes that Scottish graduates are an exception to his rule!

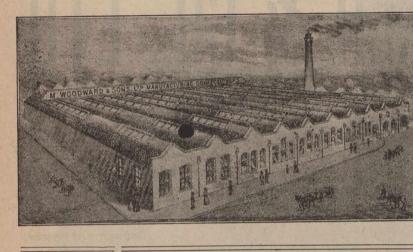
DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 13th instant, says: Butter.-The weather is both abnormally cold and abnormally cloudy; conditions which it is hoped will soon be superseded by warm temperatures and bright sunshine. The continued cold weather combined with the almost perpetual northerly winds that prevail in the United Kingdom indicate that a large field of floating Arctic ice has advanced many hundred miles further south in the extreme northern part of the Atlantic than is usual, If this be so we shall have a cold and wet summer. The demand for Canadian butter, although far from being brisk, has snown improvement during the last few days, but the amount arriving is more than sufficient for current consumption, and, consequently, a certain quantity is going into cold store, to await a larger demand with an almost certainty of higher prices. The quality of most of the Canadian creamery is good considering that it is not yet pure grass butter, especially that which is made from "gathered cream," that is, from cream separated by the farmer at his homestead and not by the Co-operative Company at the factory or creamery. The price of choicest Canadian creamery is about 96s to 100s per cwt., for salt, with 2s more for saltless. Finest grade ranges from 92s to 94s. The quantity of Canadian butter exported from Montreal for the week ended 31t May, was 2,592 cwts. against 7,068 cwts. last year, and 3,166 cwts. for the year before. The total export for the month was 23,806 cwts. this year, 19,-238 cwts. last year, and 8,061 cwts. the year before.

The Copenhagen Committee has left the official quotation for Danish unchanged at 90 kroner, at which figure it has been for seven weeks The market is firm at Copenhagen, and it is nearly certain that prices will be stationary for some weeks, and the probability is that the next change in values will be an upward one. The total imESTABLISHED 1848.

M. WOODWARD - SONS, Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT



Manuiacturing Coniectioners,

Manufactory and Office : Wavertree, - Liverpool, Eng.

Telegraphic Address: "TOXTETH, Liverpool." Telephone 44, Wavertree.

ports of all kinds of butter for last week, were 75,037 cwts., which is an excess of 8,913 cwts. on the corresponding week last year. Nearly 4,000 cwts. of Argentine butter arrived last week. The arrivals from Argentina since the 1st of May this year are 11,272 cwts., against 2,505 for the same period in 1901.

Cheese.—The demand for new season's Canadian cheese continues good, but increased arrivals have lowered values about 1s per cwt. on the week, both coloured and white bringing the same money. In old cheese prices are very erratic, largely owing to an offer of 10,000 boxes at 53s to 57s for white, rising to 58s for lots perfect in colour. The export of cheese from Montreal for the week ended 31st May was 20,808 boxes against 34,991 boxes last year and 53,-130 the year before. The total export for May this year was 111,642 boxes, against 85,833 last year and 160,103 in the year 1900. Corresponding week, 1901, choicest Canadian cheese sold at 46s to 48s and finest at 43s to 45s

FIRE LOSSES.

Galt, Ont., June 21.—The Maple Leaf Saw Works, owned by Shurly & Dietrich, totally destroyed. Origin of fire a mystery Loss estimated at \$70,000 to \$75,000; insured for \$26,500, originally in the Economical, but sublet in part to the Anglo-American, Wellington and Merchants.—Regina, N.W.T., 19.—W. Arnold's residence burned.—Whitby, Ont., 18.—Large stable in rear of James Long's flour and feed store burned.

St. Hilaire, Que., June 23.—The R. C. Institute, known as Les Soeurs Gadbois, on the Richelieu River, totally destroyed. Loss about \$20,000.—Pipestone, Man., 23.—Northern Elevator Co.'s elevator burned, with 5,000 bushels of wheat.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the charter at the banking house of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, June 18th, 1902.

There were present: T. R. Merritt, St Catharines; Wm. Ramsay of Bowland, Stow, Scotland; R. Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; D. R. Wilkie, A. W. Austin, Rev. E. B. Lawler, Miss Robinson, R. L. Benson, Colonel Jas. Mason, J. G. Ramsey, W. T. Jennings, O. F. Rice, H. Sintzel; I. J. Gould, Uxbridge; Ira Standish, W. A. Smith, V. H. E. Hutcheson, Frank Smith, E. Hay, A. P. Burritt; Dr. L. S. Oille, St. Catharines; Rev. A. T. Love, Quebec; A. A. McFall, Bolton; Anson Jones, R. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Rev. T. W. Paterson, A. Foulds, J. T. Small, W. C. Crowther; David Kidd, Hamilton; Jas. Todhunter, W. W. Vickers, J. H. Paterson, W. B. Hamilton, John Stewart, W. Gibson Cassels, R. H. Temple, Col. Merritt, Thomas Walmsley, H. B. Walker, Wm. Spry, J. G. Beaty, D. Smith, J. H. Eddis and others.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. T. R. Merritt, and the Assistant General Manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as Secretary.

The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the Directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their twenty-seventh annual report with statement, giving the result of the business of the bank for the year ended May 31st, 1902.

It is with sincere regret that the Directors are called upon to place on record the death on the 27th January last of the late President of the bank, Mr. H. S. Howland, who continuously filled that position since the opening of the bank in 1875. His ability, good judgment and fidelity to the interests of the bank contributed largely to its success.

The vacancy on the Board occasioned by Mr. Howland's death, was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. R. Wilkie as a Director.

Mr. Thomas R. Merritt, the Vice-President, was elected President; Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President, retaining his position as General Manager.

During the year branches of the bank have been opened at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, and Ferguson, B.C.

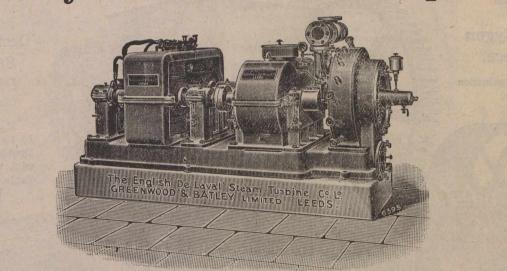
The capital of the bank was increased in 1899 by \$500,-000, making it as at present \$2,500,000. Since then business of all kinds throughout the Dominion has greatly expanded, requiring increased banking facilities, which in the opinion of your Directors can be furnished most economically by the institutions which are already firmly established Your Directors feel that to enable the bank to avail itself of present opportunities and to provide for future growth a larger capital is advisable, and you will be asked to approve of a by-law (No. 20) authorizing an Machines in use, 2402

Agents for Australasia:

HP. 71,786.

Made from 11 to 300 HP.

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



JAMES BARTRAM & SON, Melbourne No. 6395. 100 B. H. P. TURBINE DYNAMO. Type K. K. D. Sole Licensees for Great Britain and all Colonies and Dependencies, China, Japan and Egypt: THE ENGLISH DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., Ltd., Leeds, Eng.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS:

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

To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of Account, 31st May, 1901\$1,850,000 Transferred from Profit and Loss Account 275,000

\$2,125,000

Liabilities.

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$2,331,191.00 Deposits not bearing interest ... \$3,800,910.10 Deposits bearing interest (includ-

ing interest accrued to date). 13,956,210.59

	-\$17,757,120.69
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	74,874.45
Total liabilities to the public	\$20,163,186.14
Capital stock (paid up)	2,500,000.00
Rest Account \$2,125,000	.00
Dividend No. 54 (payable 1st June,	
1902), 5 per cent 125,000	.00
Former Dividends unclaimed 53	.12
Rebate on bills discounted 54,706	.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	and a strange .
carried forward 83,495	.52
	2,388,254.64
	\$25,051,440.78

4	-	-	1	-	

Gold and	Silver	Coin .		 	\$632,585.49
Dominion	Gover	nment	notes	 	1,753,354.00

Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation Notes of and cheques on other Banks Balance due from other Banks in Canada

\$2,385,939.49

105,000.00 710.093.66 426,649.88

issued in such amounts and at such periods as the Directors may determine, at a rate of premium proportionate to the amount the Rest Account bears to the Capital Account at the time of issue. Your Directors further recommend the adoption of a

increase of that account in the sum of \$1,500,000, to be

by-law (No. 21) authorizing the transfer from time to time of surplus funds in the Guarantee Fund to the Pension Fund.

The officers of the bank continue to peform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Directors.

The head office and branches have all been carefully inspected during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. R. MERRITT, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 53, 5 per cent., (paid 1st of December, 1901) \$125,000.00

Dividend No. 54, 5 per cent., (payable

1st of June, 1902)..... 125,000.00

Among a day that is

-\$250,000.00

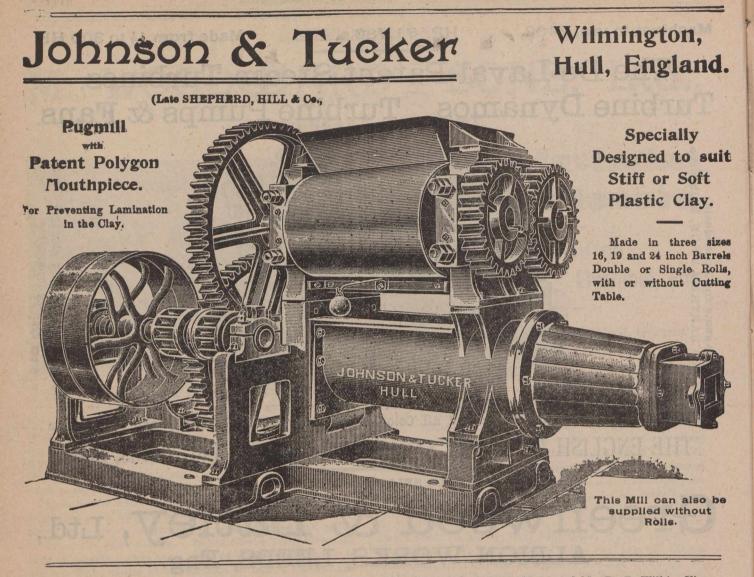
..... 275,000.00 Transferred to Rest Account Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account 30,000.00 Balance of Account carried forward 83,495.52

the second se
\$638,495.52
 Balance at credit of Account, 31st May, 1901, brought forward

LLAN

Agents for Egypt : &LDTESON & CO., Alexa: dria

and



Balance due from Agents in the United King-273.500.43 dom Balance due from Agents in Foreign Countries 1,877,660.69 \$5,778,844.15 Dominion and Provincial Government securities 558.872.57 Canadian Municipal securities and British or Foreign, or Colonial public securities other than 1,095,033.36 Canadian...... Railway and other Bonds, Deben-956,794.92 tures and Stocks 2,610,700.85 Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in \$11,079,679.63 Other Current Loans, Discounts and Advances 13,442,763.93 Overdue debts (loss provided for) 22.260.71 42,468.41 Real Estate (other than Bank premises) Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank .. 79.007.55 Bank premises including Safes, Vaults, and

\$25,051,440.78

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: T. R. Merritt, D. R. Wilkie, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. T. R.

Merritt was elected President and Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Toronto, June 18th, 1902.

Report of the Directors submitted to the Shareholders at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting, held at the Office of the Bank, Toronto, on Wednesday, 18th June, 1902.

The Directors beg to submit the statement of the Bank's business for the year ending 31st May, 1902, which they consider satisfactory. The net earnings amount to \$176,-796.23, which, together with the balance of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year, \$5,817.08, and the sum of \$25,000 recovered from debts previously written off, amounting in all to \$207,613.31, have been appropriated as follows:

Your Directors regret to report the death during the year of Mr. John Burns and Mr. James Scott, the former having filled the position of Vice-President since 1883, and the latter that of Director since 1895. Mr. W. R. Johnston, of W. R. Johnston & Co., Limited, and Mr. Wellington Francis, of Messrs. Francis & Wardrop, Barristers, City, were elected Directors to fill the vacancies on the Board.

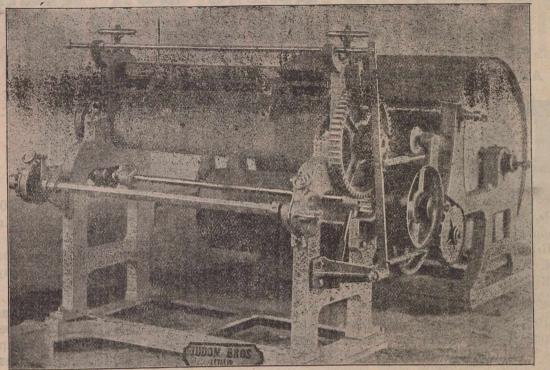
The Head Office and Agencies of the Bank were carefully inspected during the year, and the Directors are pleased to express their satisfaction with the manner in which the various officers of the Bank have performed their duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. COWAN, President

3118

-IDDON BROTHERS-





SPECIALITIES: All kinds of Rubber Machinery.

SPECIAL NOTE: Buyers of Rubber Machinery, have 33% p.c. in their favor by purchasing from the Makers and Inventors in England under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from 31st May, 1901 \$5,817.08

Profits for year ending 31st May, 1902, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on depos-

its, and making provision for bad and doubt-

\$207.613.31

Cr.

 Dividend No. 52, paid 2nd December, 1901 \$50,000.00

 Dividend No. 53, payable 2nd June, 1902..... 50,000.00

 Transferred to Reserve Fund 100,000.00

 Balance carried forward 7,613.31

\$207,613.31

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities

Notes in circulation ... \$891,958.00 Deposits bearing interest (includ-

Total liabilities to the public\$	11,172,946.86
	1,000,000.00
Capital paid up	850,000.00
Reserve Fund	40,000.00
Rebate of interest on bills discounted	40,000.00
Repate of milerest on state	2.50
Former dividends unclaimed	
Dividend No 53 navable 2nd June, 1902	50,000.00
Dividend No. 55, pay an A account es waied	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried	
Durance of 2	7,613.31
forward	Station and a state

\$13,120,562,67

 Specie
 \$201,068.32

 Dominion notes, legal tenders
 627,286.00

 Notes and Cheques of other Banks
 270,649.99

Deposite with one Dominiton dovernment for se-	
curity of note circulation	50,000.00
Due from other banks—	
In Canada	193,398.00
In United States	78,432.18
Dominion Government and other first class	
Bonds	2,960,186.95
Loans on Call on Government, Municipal and	
other first-class Bonds	967,868.65
	1000 - 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	\$5,348,890.09
Bills Discounted and advances Current	7,645,646.90
Notes and Bills overdue (estimated loss pro-	
vided for)	12,172.34
Bank premises	100,000.00
Other Assets not included under the foregoing	13,853.34

\$13,120,562.67

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Toronto, 31st May, 1902. , Report of the Proceedings of the Meeting.

Deposit with the Dominion Government for

The chair was taken by the President, W. F. Cowan, Esq., and Mr. George P. Reid, General Manager, acted as Secretary to the meeting.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read.

The President read the report and statements, and after making some comment thereon, moved, seconded by the Vice-President, "That the report and statements now presented be adopted, and that the same be printed for circulation among the shareholders." Carried

Moved by W. A. Glenny, Esq., and seconded by J. E. Baillie, Esq., "That the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and the other Directors for their eareful attention to the affairs of the Bank during the year." Carried.

Moved by H. Langlois, Esq., and seconded by W. A. Glenny, Esq., "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, Assistant-General Manager and

The St. Helens Cable Co., Ltd., WARRINGTON, ENG.

Telegraphic Address :-- " Filature." Code, "Lieber's." SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES OF

As supplied for Glasgow Trams to work at 6,500 volts. Victoria Embankment and Westminster Bridge, 48,000 yards Armoured Cable. Blackpool Tramway Extensions. Salford Lighting Extensions. Glasgow Lighting Extensions, Triple Armoured Concentrics. Wrexham Town Lighting. Heywood Town Lighting. Southampton Tramway Service. Brighton Tramway Service. Bury Lighting. Cape of Good Hope Government Telegraphs. War Office. L. & N. W. Railway. Great Northern Railway. L. & S. W. Railway. North British Railway. Liverpool Overhead Railway. Rainhill (3 miles, mostly 1 sq. inch.) Winwick.

'S GABLES

"Impregnable" Paper Cables, Lead Covered up to 3½ in. Vulcanised Bitumen Cables without Lead Covering. Vulcanised Rubber Cables. Flexibles, D.C.C., I.R. Wires. N. Rubber Tape. Pure Rubber Tape Jointing Tape. Rubber Goods for Electrical Purposes. Steel Ropes. Bare Copper. Patent Trolley Wire. "DIA'S VULCANIZED BITUMEN CABLES—No risk of electrolysis as in lead covered cables, do not decentralise.

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR :

Exeter, Shoreditch, Sunderland, Hammersmith, Great Central Ry., Hampstead, Stepney & West Hartlepool.

NOTE-Buy British Cables, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 331 in favour of English Goods

Inspector and the other officers of the Bank for the satisfactory manner in which they have fulfilled their respective duties during the year." Carried.

Moved by R. C. Bickerstaff, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Standish, Esq., "That the poll for the election of Directors be now open, and remain open until two o'clock, unless five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, in which case the poll to be closed at once; and that Messrs. J. K. Niven and C. C. Baines act as Scrutineers." Carried.

The Scrutineers declared the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—W. F. Cowan, Frederick Wyld, W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville, T. R. Wood, W. R. Johnston and W. Francis.

At a subsequent meeting, the Directors re-elected W. F. Cowan, Esq., President, and Fréderick Wyld, Esq., Vice-President.

> GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Toronto, 18th June, 1902.

[Official Report.]

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Toronto was held on 18th inst.

On motion, George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson was requested to act as Secretary. Messrs. Edward M. Chadwick and Albert E. Gooderham were appointed scrutineers.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read the following:

REPORT:

The Directors of The Bank of Toronto have pleasure in presenting the Forty-sixth Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank: 31st May, 1901, was \$11,269.51 The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of..\$325,372.26 Profits realized from sales of Securities 100,000.00 Premium received on New Stock.... 492,360.00

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss, on

	511,158.80
	\$929,001.77
This sum has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 91, Five per cent\$111,452.81	
Dividend No. 92, Five per cent 122,429.13	
Bonus of One per cent 24,531.25	
The second second second second	258,413.19
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	3,575.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	5,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account from-	
Profit and Loss Account \$100,000.00	princing G.
Transferred to Rest Account, Prem-	
ium on New Stock 492,360.00	
and the second second second second second	\$592,360.00
Carried forward to next year	69,653.58
mounterent in a side of the black	Selection of the

\$929,001.77

REST ACCOUNT.

count 100,000.00

\$592,360.00

Amount at credit on 31st May, 1902\$2,592,360.00 In pursuance of the powers vested in them at the last annual meeting, the Directors allotted 5,000 shares, repre-



Spiral Conveyors, Coal Conveyors, Chain Conveyors, Band Conveyors, Grain Conveyors, Tray Conveyors, Stokehold Conveyors, Grain Elevators, Coal Elevators, Chain Elevators, Belt Elevators, Bale Elevators, Barge Elevators, Ship Elevators 9508, Compound Floating Grain Elevators.

senting \$500,000 additional stock amongst the Shareholders of the Bank, and they have now to report that the full amount has been subscribed, and that up to this date the sum of \$492,360 has been paid.

The premium on this stock has been carried to the Rest Account of the Bank.

The average paid-up Capital for the year has been \$2,-338,000.00.

Since the last annual meeting Branches of the Bank have been opened at Walkaceburg and Sarnia.

The Directors propose that the number of Directors be increased from seven to nine, and that the financial year of the Bank be changed to end with 30th November in each year, and that the date of the annual meeting be changed to take place on the second Wednesday in January of each year.

By-laws embodying these changes, and also amending and rescinding other By-laws of the Bank, will be submitted to the Stockholders.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.

Telegraphic Address: " STANDAED WIRE, SOWEREY BRIDER."

The STANDARD WIRE COMPANY, Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

ALSO AT

DARLINGTON.

SOWERBY BRIDGE,

. ENGLAND.

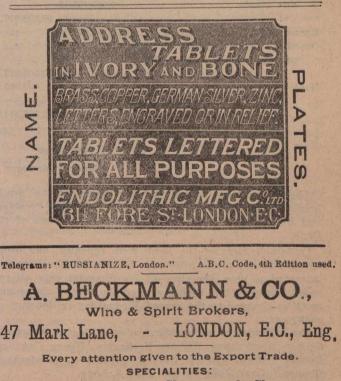
GENERAL STATEMENT, May 31st, 1902.

3'21

\$17,304,396.35

Liabilities.

Notes in circulation	
\$14,725,302.47	
Balances due to other Banks 472,231.50	
Unclaimed Dividends 63.00	
Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus,	
payable 2nd June, 1902 146,960.38	
\$147,023.38	
1 - and a state of the barry state of the second state	



Cheap Cased Brandies, Clarets and Champagnes.



 25,325.00 102,750.00

\$5,282,448.58

count carried forward 69,653.58

and the second of the second	\$22,586,844.93
Assets.	
Gold and Silver Coin on	
hand \$666,835.57	
Dominion Notes on	
hand 1,536,273.00	
\$2,203,108	.57
Notes of and Cheques on other	Depression and
Banks 374,349	.88
Balances due from other Banks 681,911	.91
Deposit with Dominion Govern-	
ment for security of Note Cir-	
culation 95,000	.00
Government, Municipal, Railway	
and other Debentures and	
Stocks 3,241,252	.00
Call and Short Loans on Stocks	
and Bonds 2,233,195	
A PARTY OF THE PAR	\$8,828,817.51
Loans and Bills Discounted \$13,557,676	.30
Overdue Debts (estimated loss	
provided for) 351	
Bank Premises	200,000.00
	\$22,586,844.93

1

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The report was adopted and the thanks of the Stockholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

Certain by-laws of the Bank were repealed, and other by-laws passed under which the number of Directors was increased to nine, the close of the financial year altered to 30th November of each year, and the date of the annual meeting changed to the second Wednesday in January of each year.

The following named gentlemen were elected Directors: George Gooderham, William H. Beatty, Henry Cawthra, Robert Reford, Charles Stuart, William G. Gooderham, George J. Cook, John Waldie, John J. Long.

At a meeting of the new Board, George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and William H. Beatty, Esq., Vice-President. THE STANDARD LIFE ASSUR. CO.

The 76th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April, 1902. The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1901, were reported:

4446 Policies were issued during the year, assuring \$9,919,726.66 The total existing Assurances in force at 15th

November, 1901, amounted to 127,759,139.59 The Claims by Death during the year amount-

ed, including Bonus Additions, to 3,066,520.73 The Claims under Endowments matured dur-

ing the year amounted, including Bonus Additions, to 269,686.33

The Revenue for the year from Premiums and Interest amounted to 6,393,802.32

including unproductive balances, was reported to be 4 1-16 per cent.

THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Commenting on the change of management in the Alliance Assurance Company, whose offices in this city have recently been transferred to its own premises (heretofore the Imperial Offices) we quoted from the annual statements of both companies the figures of the United States business. As the reference in the minor article to the more lengthy review was not sufficiently clear, we give the total figures of both the Alliance and the Imperial, which are as follows:

	Net Premiums for 1901.	
Alliance	£ 548,660	7 2
Imperial	£ 731,296	10 8
Importat	Expenses.	
Alliance	£ 192,930	12 8
Imperial	£ 259,521	3 7
1011419	Losses.	
Alliance	£ 280,719	18 11
Imperial	£ 522,825	3 3
FUE ENTRACES	2 Boin Stimles Barris Baldon hand	and the

-Hon. John Costigan has been elected president of the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway, which is to be constructed from Quebec to Temiscouata, thence to connect with the St. Francis branch of the Temiscouata Railway at Connors Station, in New Brunswick. From Quebec eastwards, the line is to run first via the Chaudiere and then to open up the south-easterly country along the borders of Maine. The other directors are Hon. A. Turgeon,



Hon. H. G. Carroll, and J. U. Gregory, of Quebec, and T. J. Cochrane, manager of the People's Bank of Halifax at Edmonton.

-The following has been added to the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon Territory: If a claim is not re-recorded within three months subsequent to the date up to which it was recorded, the claim shall then be deemed to be abandoned and open for occupation, and entry by a free miner, even although the required amount of work may have been done within the year for which the claim was recorded, or the commutation fee paid in lieu thereof, and the certificate called for by the regulations obtained.

-New York advices state that a cargo of bituminous coal is on its way from Wales to that city. It is being brought as an experiment. The cargo, which consists of 4,000 tons, will be put on the market, it is said, at \$5 or \$5,50 a ton. One company is applying to anthracite mine owners in Cardiff, Wales, for broken anthracite suitable for use in locomotives and furnaces. This class of coal previous to the strike sold for about \$4.50 a ton. The company expects if it makes a deal with the Welsh mineowners it will cost \$8 a ton in New York.

-The old-established firm of Selby & Co., stationers and dealers in school books and kindergarten supplies, Toronto, have asisgned. The firm have been in business for about twenty years but latterly Mr. William Selby was the sole partner. The liabilities are expected to reach about \$8,000.

-A New York dispatch states that a 16-inch gun-the largest in the world-will be completed at the Watervliet arsenal this week and sent to the United States Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook. It is the most powerful weapon yet devised by man, and it is expected to revolutionise the art of gun-making. It has taken years to construct.

-The foreign commerce of the United Kingdom during 1901 amounted to the enormous total of \$4,353,585,000. The foreign trade of Great Britain is \$750,000,000 greater than it was six years ago, and is now equal to \$105 per head of population. These figures, says the Buffalo Roller Mill, suggest that the "antiquated" British methods, of which we have heard so much recently in the public press, cannot be altogether so futile, especially when we consider that her foreign trade last year was more than double that of the United States.

-Our correspondent at St. John, N.B., informs us that in reference to the remaining goods and chattels of the late James McGivern Humphrey, of the Parish of Hampton, King's County, the heirs of said deceased and others interested in the said estate are requested to appear at a Court of Probate to be held in Hampton on August 7th next, to attend the passing and allowance of said accounts.

-Windsor, Ont., advices report that the natural gas wells in Essex are dry, as snown by the fact that drilling nas been abandoned by the United Gas and Oil Company. Dr. King says the company has given up all hope of striking new sources of supply.

-The Ottawa Northern & Western, and the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railways give notice in the Canada Gazette that they will apply to the Minister of Railways for an agreement of amalgamation.

-The Toronto Junction tax rate has been fixed at 26 mills.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings 15th to 21st June, 1902, \$603,-188; 1901, \$551, 183; increase, \$52,005.

-The Standard Electric Company, Toronto, has assigned. W. E. Smiley and A. E. Brock are the owners.

-The large stock barns and sheep pens on the Fairfield Stock Farm, at Ilderton, Ont., owned by J. H. & E. Patrick,were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 24th inst. Lantern explosion through a falling door was the cause. Loss about \$8,000; insurance light.

-The Ottawa and New York Railway is arranging to remove to Ottawa the car shops connected with its line. While the company already has repair shops in Ottawa, adjoining the Village of Ottawa East, the main part of its work has been done at Santa Clara, New York. A decision has now been reached to close up the latter, removing the plant to Ottawa. The pay-list at Santa Clara has amounted to \$4,000 per month, and in Ottawa it is intended to employ between 40 and 50 hands.



FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday E'vg., 26th June, 1902.

This day that was anticipated as one of intense delignt to millions of British subjects, a day of splendid pageantry and magnificent ceremonial, is one of universal sadness all over the Empire. The King's life is hanging by a frail thread between life and death, which any moment may snap and plunge the Empire in deepest gloom. The financial effect of the affliction which has prostrated the King on the eve of his coronation has not been as severe as might have been anticipated. Doubtless there will be a large number of individual losses, some actual, most, however, losses of expected gains. London tradesmen, hotel keepers, and others will suffer heavily by the premature withdrawal of customers and Many in Canada will have guests. large stocks of coronation day goods less on their hands, but, we hope that the demand is only postponed, for the King will be crowned as soon as he is able to endure the ordeal. It will be shorn of some imposing features but if the King appears in public after his illness there will be an unprecedented outburst of popular and loyal enthusi-The miners' strike is regarded asm. as near its end. Reading stock has advanced under this belief, but coal stocks and allied interests are very dull. Consols dropped 34 of a point on news of the King's collapse, the decline being down to 95 13-16. Stocks all round were depressed, but matters in London are in a very mixed condition as so many are away from the Exchange owing to the 26th 27th and and 28th being holidays. In New York interest is lively in sterling exchange conditions, as the gold exporting point has been nearly reached. Sight drafts sold at 4.88 flat, if 4.881/2 is reached gold will be shipped. Exports of American merchandise in last six mont'ns amount to \$235,000,000, as compared with \$253,300,000 in same period 1901. This decline in exports largely ac-

Cabie Address : EILLS, Liverpool. EILLS & COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, EDG.

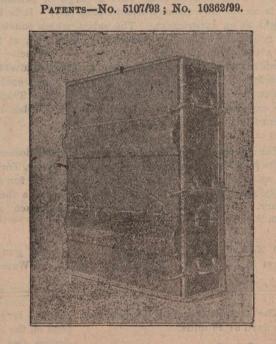
Hams and Bacon Packed for all climates at the Lowest Possible Prices for Best Quality.

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

BPECIAL AGENTS FOR Danish and Irish Butter IN TINS. WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Buyers should specify EILLS & COMPANY'S Goods on all Indents.

OFFICE : 12 Hanover Street, - LIVERPOOL, Eng. Special ratesto Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff The



SOAP FRAMES

Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt.

Easily Erected. Self-Caulking. Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Axles fitted if required.

H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaics Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng. Soap Trade Supplied under the new Tariff



Highest Efficiency: Suitable for all Pressures

For inside fittings as shown in woodcuts. High Pressure, 15-10ths to 25-10ths. Low Pressure, 5 10ths to 15-10ths or 18-10ths, which please specify when ordering.





BRAY'S SPECIAL PATENT

UNION JET. Sizes, 2 to 8. BATSWING. Sizes, 2 to 8. SLIT UNION. Sizes, 2 to 8.

Geo. Bray & Co., Gas Burner Manufacturers, Bagby Works, Leeds, England.

counts for the sterling exchange situation. The local stock market has felt the event of the week, but not to any serious extent. It has checked operations as there is a nervous feeling prevalent as to wnat may happen. As the King's condition improves there will be more confidence and more business. Sales of Pacific have been more lively at 1321/2 to 1331/8, but the market is dull. Montreal Power has sold at par, at which price it is firm. Toronto St. Railway is no favourite, it has sold on a small scale at 119, if the strike again breaks out the price will decline, as it is highly probable the company's pay sheet will be increased considerably. The local conductors and motormen will almost certainly demand more wages if the Toronto men win, and the result will be, grave public inconvenience and heavier costs of oper-Dominion Steel has sold at ating. 511/2 to 521/2, and preferred 931/2 to 94. Dominion Coal, 135 to 1351/4; Richelieu. 1101/2; Detroit Railway, 773/4; Nova Scotia Steel, 1041/4; Bell Telephone, 1671/2; sales have been made of a few Bank of Montreal at 2561/2; Merchants' Bank, 150; Commerce, 155; Toronto, 243; Dominion, 2441/4. Klondyke so far this season has shipped gold to the value of \$1,475,000. Local sterling exchange, 60's, 93/8; demand, 97/8. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m . 461/2pf.; Paris, 25f. 171/2c. Money in New York ranges from 21/2 to 3 per cent. for call, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for trade paper. Local money rates remain as last week.

The folowing is a comparative table of stocks for week ending June 26th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

				1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Average
					same
	date				
Banks.	SO	ld.	Highst.	Lowst.	190).
Montreal	. 1]	17	2561/2	256	255
Molsons	. :	35	214	2131/2	200
Toronto		9	243	243	
Merchants	. (55	151	150	150
Converce	. 17	15	156	156	153
Hochelaga		5	137	137	1.59
Miscellaneous.					
Can. Pac. Ry	. 42	56	135	132	104%
Do. new	.11	13	130	126	

<section-header>



Single and Double.

3126

Hide, Skeps or Tubs. LACES—White, Brown (or Oiled,) Helvetia, Horny and Rep.

Special Rates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Twin City rts1940 2	1	
Montreal St 585 275	1/2 :271	300%
Mont. Power10009 102	1/4 1'1)	1001/2
Toronto St. xd .2030 120	1/4 118	$108\frac{1}{2}$
Halifax St. xd xr 86 108	104	96
Do. rights 390	1/2 1/2	
Twin City xr 600 1119	1/4 1171/2	93
West India 25 61	61	
Rich. & Ont 77 110	1/2 110	121
Com. Cable xd 283 165	160	184
Montreal Tel 120 171	169	169



MONTREAL, Que.

Bell Tel 22	1683/4	167	170
Do Rights271		7	
Mont. Cotton 38	127	1251/4	133
Dom. Cotton 150	58	56	76
Payne 1000	20	20	25
Dom. Coal, com 460			
Ogilvie, pref 923	1101/4	105	
B.C.P. Assoc. A 200	101	1001/2	
B.C.P. Assoc. B 100	1001/4	1001/4	
Detroit U. E. Ry 550) 781/4	73/4	
Dom. I. & St.com4137			
Do. pref 178	96	94	84
Bonds.			
Montreal St14400	1061/4	106	
Ogilvie			
Can. Col. Cotton.1000	1001/2	1001/2	98
Dom. Coal 1000			1101/2
Dom. I. & S 39000	931/4	921/2	861/4

-Ottawa Clearing House-Week ending 19th June, 1902: Clearings, \$2,635,-841; balances, \$1,040,003.

Brazilian exchange, June 24, 12 31-32d.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, June 26th, 1902.

It is feared the continuous rain will seriously affect crops on low lands, yet while we learn of some interference

with growth in Eastern Ontario and parts of Quebec, the western country appears to be taking the wet weather and cool breezes cheerfully. Hardware prices have been slightly changed in some lines. Groceries are steady, tea being the centre of attraction owing to scarcity and firmness. Oils and paints are steady. Leather holds quiet on local account. Dry goods dealers find the cool wet weather interfering with sales. Dairy produce commands good prices.

BUTTER.

The market is reported somewhat quieter with an easier feeling. Still, business passing is referred to as good and prices show no alteration. Finest creamery, for export, is in demand at 201/2e to 21c; and second grade for local account at 19c to 20c. There is sufficient business passing to absorb all receipts. In dairy there is quite a large movement and several cars have been reported at 16c to 161/4c f.o.b. western points, with sales on spot at 163/4c to 17c for export. In a local way the market is quoted at 161/2c to 171/2c. Townships dairy is in small It is held supply and not quotable. with confidence at 19c to 20c.

CHEESE

The market shows a better feeling with considerable more business passing. This is principally accounted for



and Coppered Diamond Spring Mattresses.

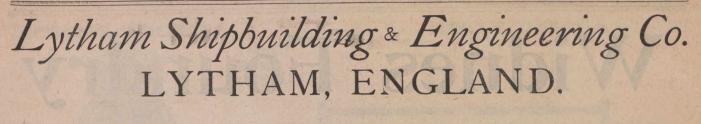
WIRE MESHES FOR MATTRESS MAKERS.

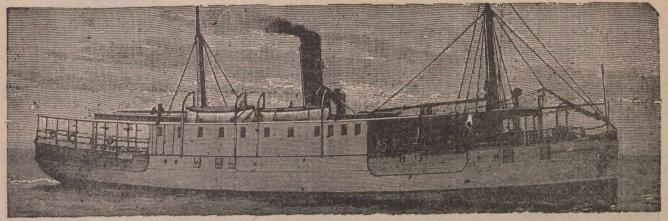
Angle Irons and Dovetails for Wood Bedsteads.

Special terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Special Terms to Factors and Shippers.





Builders of Light Draft Twin-Screw Steel River PassengerSteamers as supplied for H. M. Indian Government.

STEAM LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR SALE. STEEL STEAM BARGES. TWIN & SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG BOATS. Telegraphic Address: Sternwheel; Lytham.

by sellers on contract for June makes being obliged to get on the market. Finest western is quoted up to 9%c; with Eastern 9%c to 9%c, and some Quebec make under finest down to 9c.

EGGS.

The market is firm and indications are for a small advance in price as the supply offering is insufficient for requirements. Production seems to 'nave largely decreased, whereas the consumption is larger. Finest western stock brings 14e to $_{14}$ ⁴/₄c, with New Brunswick and P.E.I. arrivals selling at 13⁴/₄e to 13³/₄c.

FISH.

The quiet season is on and with the exception of the usual rush for a couple of days each week on fresh varieties, there is little doing. Prices are unchanged. Quotations are Fresh eastern salmon, 14c; \perp addock, express stock, 4c; pike, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c; whitefish, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; trout, 8c; halibut, fresh, express stock, 9c to 10c lb. Salt: B.C. salmon, No. 1, \$11.50 per barrel; Labrado, salmon, No. 1, \$14 per barrel; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; half barrels, \$6.50; Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.15 per keg; salt herrings, bbls., \$4.50; do. halfbarrels, \$2.40; green cod, No. 1, \$5.50

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this institution have been declared and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager

Montreal, May Sist, 1902.

to \$6; do. No. 2, \$4.50; large, \$7.00. Smoked: Herrings, 10c per box; finnan haddies, new stock by express, 7c per lb.; St. John bloaters, \$1.00 per box; kippered herrings, \$1.25 per box. Prepared: Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, loose, in 25 lbs. boxes, 4¹/₂c; dry cods, in cwts., \$4.74 to \$5 per cwt.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Leading milling companies report a good steady demand for flour. With higher prices for wheat they have been considering advancing some brands of flour this week, but have held off so far. Prices very firm. As to feed the demand is so great that scarce 'half the orders can be filled. Demand is exceptionally heavy. Prices are very firm but unchanged from last report. Baled Quotations on another page. hay is in good demand from both local and export buyers. Prices are steady: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

FURNITURE.

With advances following each other (cheerfully or otherwise) in the various commodities which go to fill the dinner table, as well as those who are daily "up against it," it is quite in order for the table and chairs to "get a move on" and use their legs in a "combined" march toward higher prices. They have done this. Manufacturers and dealers in furniture and staple house furnishings have notified their customers of their intention to raise prices and have issued new lists to the trade cancelling all previous catalogues. One of these circulars opens by remarking: "You will notice that prices have been raised so as to allow a living profit to the manufacturer." Further it states: "Furniture has been much too low in price for some time, hence the manufacturer has been eith-

er out of pocket or has made no headway. Lumber and all other raw materials used in the manufacture of our goods have gone up 20 to 30 per cent ... and wages have also advanced considerably, so that we had either to continue running at a loss, or raise prices. We chose the latter, and you will admit, the wiser course." There is but little hope held out to the consumer, as the following paragraph shows: -"We might say that we consider a furthere raise might still be necessary as the prices in enclosed list are yet very low as compared with cost. We will, however, try to run along for the rest of the year, and if conditions change for the better which to be honest, we hardly expect, it may not be necessary to make any further increase."

GREEN FRUIT, ETC.

With California plums, peaches and cherries now on the market and native strawberries in abundance, the season is at the height of its early vigor, and with sugar so cheap early fruit will be well represented at the family table later on. Berries are plentiful and cheap. Staple varieties, such as oranges and lemons, are steady in price but affected in sale by the cool, wet weather. We quote: Apples, brls., \$6.50 to \$7.50; Messina oranges, \$3.25 to \$4.00 per box; Val. oranges, 420s, ordinary, \$5.-50; do., do., 420s, large, \$6.00; Jumbo, \$7.00; lemons, 360s, \$2.00 to \$2.75; do., 300s, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bananas, 8hands, \$1.35 to \$1.50; No. 1 do.. \$1.75 to \$2.25; extras, \$2.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 41/2c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 17c; Cape Cod cranberries, \$7 to \$10; pines, 7c to 17c tomatoes, \$4.00 to \$4.50; strawberries, 61/2c to 8c box; new potatoes, \$4.25 to \$5 per brl.; cucumbers, hot house, \$1 doz.; asparagus, \$1.25 to \$1.75 bskt.; Canadian lettuce, 30c per dozen heads;

Widnes Foundry Company.



Morecambe Pier (East View), ERECTED, 1898, BY THE WIDNES FOUNDRY CO. WIDNES, Lancashire, - - England.

Florida cucumbers, \$2.00 per basket; Canadian asparagus, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket; green beans, \$2.75 per basket; white do., \$2.75 per basket; Bermuda onions, \$2.75 per crt.; limes, \$1.50 per box; Cal. cherries, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; cherries, per basket, \$1,00 to \$1.50; Cal. peaches, \$2 to \$2.25; Cal. plums, \$2.50 per box; cabbage, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Egyptian onions, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per .lb.; Cal. apricots, \$3.00 per box.

GREEN HIDES.

The situation has not imporved since last report. The market is still showing that irritable tendency caused through competition of that unprofitable kind which establishes a price on one street only to break it on another. The heavier dealers are apparently content to wait for what business can be transacted on real values. Quotations remain unchanged at 9c, 8c, and 7c for beef hides, 25c for lambs and 10c to 12c for calfskins.

GROCERIES.

Values are much the same all round, as a week ago. Sugars hold steady on the basis of \$3.65 for standard granulated although London cables raw beet down to 6s. The tea situation is receiving most attention. Prices are becoming firmer daily. The following report on the Japan tea market was received this week: The market, on part of buyers, seems to be a waiting one; but for this season there is no reason to expect any decline; in fact, cablegrams daily confirm .ne situation as stronger, and the deficieny of 30 to 40 per cent. in this season's crop fully warrants the advance. It will, thereicre, be a disappointment to purchas-

ers if they do not immediately place orders, as prices must strengthen in the near future. The total shortage is now calculated at 6 to 7 million lbs., under last year. Second and third crop teas will be fully maintained in price and with the American duty removed in January next, the United States market is looking for these grades, which, inasmuch as the first crop being enormously short, will eventually keep prices up. Settlements at Yokohama and Kobe till 1st June are 8,840,000 lbs. against 15,330,000 lbs. last year. The general advance is 4 to 5 cents per lb., higher all round now, and holders are still looking for more. It therefore stands to reason that the advantage is in favour of the earlier teas for purchase as later pickings enhance the price relatively for poorer quality.



Valencia raisins are very firm. Currants are somewhat easier in the primary markets both for present and future delivery. There are rumours of the salmon combine restricting the pack, following on the lines adopted by the canned fruit combine. The latter has closed some five or six factories in Lincoln County, and the Bay of Quinte district.

HARDWARE.

Some slight advances are noted in list prices. Tire steel has moved up 10c to \$2.30 base; sleigh shoe steel has shown an equal advance to \$2,20 per 100 lbs. Lion and Crown tinned sheets, 22 and 24 gauge, have been advanced 25c to \$7.25. Sisal rope has been advanced 1/2c to 1c lb., while Manila has declined 1/2 c.

LEATHER AND SHOES.

Jobbers report the leather trade quiet locally, not much business being

expected now till after Dominion Day. Jobbing leather, however, is still scarce and wanted. Export trade moves along with regularity. Shoe manufacturers are busy, but there is no appearance of rush; the extremely cool and rainy weather interfering with the regular run of trade. Prices hold firm.

OILS, CHEMICALS ETC.

Linseed oils and turpentine remain steady following a long series of unsettled values. Cod liver oil is firm at last week's advance. In chemicals, blue vitriol is a shade higher, at 43/4 c to 534c; gambier is also firmer at 64c to 71/4c. Tin crystals are slightly easier at 22c to 28c.

PROVISIONS.

The market is steady as to demand with outside quotations of last week new prevailing. Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$9 to \$9.50 for country kill-

ed, and \$9.25 to \$9.75 for fresh abattoir stock, per 100 lbs. Quotations are: -Bbls heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$25.00; tierces heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$37.00; half barrels do., \$12.-75; Canada short cut back pork, (family), \$24.00; half-barrels do., \$12.25; heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, \$24; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$24; half-barrels do., \$12.25; light Canada short cut clear pork, \$24; heavy flank pork, \$24; best brand pure lard, 20 lb. pails, \$2.20; compound do., \$1.85; hams, 121/2c to 141/2c; bacon, 121/2c to 15c.-Chicago, June 25-Provisions were hard pressed, closing 10c to 20c lower, Estimated hogs to-morrow, 35,000. Futures were: Pork, June, \$18.221/2; September, \$18.221/2; November, \$18.471/2; January, \$16.471/2. Lard, June, \$10.571/2; July, \$10.571/2; September, \$10.60 to \$10.621/2; October, \$10.55; January, \$9.271/2; May, \$9.221/2. Ribs, June, \$10.-

3129



Lowermoor Works · Oldham.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Driving Belts for Mule, one Drum, and Electric Driving. Runs perfectly straight and free from Stretch. Mills' "Challenge Brand" Camel Hair Belting. Lan-ashire Beit Dressing. Koller and learer Coverers, for Home and Export. Helvetia, Rawhide, Horny, Rown, White and Supple Laces. Roller Varnish, Roller Leather Cots, isinglass, Gelatine, Glues. Roller Paste, Roller, Clearer, and Twiners' Cloth. Plush for Clearers. Condi-tioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing to the Trade. Roller Coverers' Tools supplied. Revolution Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, &c., &c.



Tannery: Blackley,

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE :

11 Lombard St., LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Established by Deed of Settlement in 1821, and Registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts in 1893.

'HE Eightieth Annual Meeting of this Company was held on Friday, 3rd May 1902, when the Directors' Report for the year ending December 31st, 1901, was presented.

The following summaries are taken from it :--

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Premiums, after deducting Reinsurances, amounted to \$2,143,258, as against \$1,966,250, in 1901, showing an increase of \$177,008 and the Losses. after making the same deduction to, \$1,253,923, as against \$1,290,141 in 1900.

The Premium Reserve Fund, to cover unexpired Policies, will stand at \$877,500, and the Fire General Reserve Fund at \$1,862,500. There will be, therefore, an aggregate fund (apart from the Proprietor's Capital) of \$2,740,000, to meet Fire claims.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The total number of Policies in force on 31st December last was 11.132. assuring, with Bonuses \$40,523,237. Of this sum \$3,434,999 was re-assured with other offices, thus reducing the ultimate liability of the Company to \$37,088,238.

The amount of the Life Funds at the same date, including the Investment Reserve Fund of \$150,000, amounted to \$15,172,265.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE "CUARDIAN" IS AS FOLLOWS:

Capital Subscribed, - \$10,000,000 | Total Assets, - \$24,366,400 Capital Paid-up, -- 5,000,000 Annual Income, over 4,350,000

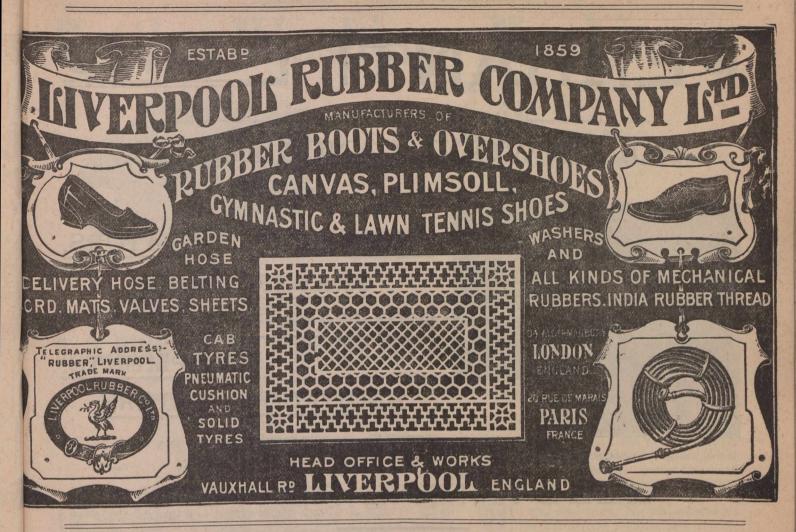
NOTE.-In the above, \$5.00 is taken as the equivalent of £1 Stg.

Head Office for Ganada: Guardian Assurance Building, MONTREAL.

Trustees for Canada :

W. M. RAMSAY, Esq. R. WILSON SMITH, Esq. J. O. GRAVEL, Esq. W. H. BEATTY, Esq. HON. ALPH. DESJARDINS.

E P. HEATON, Resident Manager.



70; July, \$10.70; September, \$10.60 to \$10.621/2; January, \$8.50. Cash prices were: Pork, \$18.221/2 to \$18.271/2; lard, per 100 lbs., \$10.521/2; ribs (loose), \$10.-65 to \$10.75; shoulders (boxed), 81/2c to 85%c; clear sides (boxed), \$10.75 to \$10.871/2. Liverpool, June 25.-Bacon, long clear middles, light, strong, 57s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, strong, 57s; short clear backs, strong, 56s 6d; clear bellies, strong, 57s 6d. Shoulders, square, strong, 43s 6d. WOOL.

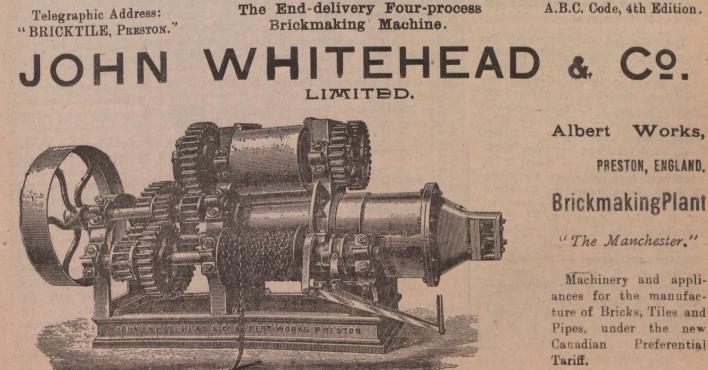
Trade here is quiet. Manufacturers and forther of the state of the

Telegraphic Address:

are not, apparently, anxious to invest in stock, the possibility of lower prices, doubtless, urging such a course. Dealers, on the other hand, are not urging sales as the present market and future prospects do not warrant any concessions in price. Cape, greasy, is quoted at 151/2c to 171/2c as to grade. There are no Northwest wools on the market here as yet. The Boston market is reported quite firm, but New York and other U.S. centres are showing a hesitating mood with prices unchanged.

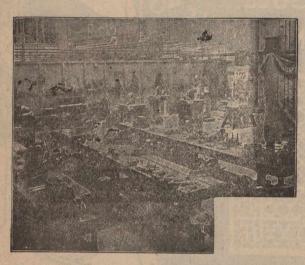
PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States and Canadian patents granted to Canadians last week: United States: Gas range, William D. Hutson; dress supporter, Roberts F. Montgomery; boot or shoe, Frank W. Slater; manufacture of artificial stone or brick and the preparation of lime therefor, Silicate Brick Syndicate; compression valve, James Morrison; grate bar, Henry Truesdell.



FERRANTI LIMITED

HOLLINWOOD, LANCS, England.



Manufacturers and Contractors for

ENGINES, ALTERNATORS,

TRANSFORMERS,

RECTIFIERS, METERS.

Part of Rectifier & Switchgear Fitting Shop, Hollin wood.

And all Equipments required for the Supply and Distribution of . .

SUB-STATION

ELECTRICAL POWER.

Write for Particulars and Pamphlets, free on Application.

Canada: Reversing motion, George H. Montgomery; lighting system for rivers and channels, L. A. Herdt; key sharps, Jos. M. Loose; animal pokes, Wm. R. Scott; voting machines, J. C. Craig; acetylene gas generators, Jos. R. Couillard; working machines, L. Morin; ping pong ball picker up; cheese hoops, Leonard C. Archibald; woven wire fabric for spring mattresses, P. J. Smyth and T. Colleran; swathe boards for mower divider shoe, Lyman M. Jones et al.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building: Canadian: D. Trench, soldering devices; F. C. Crean, apparatus for disintegrating and drying pulp; C. W. Vernon, phonographs; T. G. Wilson, bandoliers and cartridge belts; V. F. W. Berford, grain doors; T. R. Anderson, lace protectors, for shoes; I. Shupe, cream separators. American: J. A. Burgess, purifying acetylene gas; H. Calkin, stamp affixer; W. A. Critchlow, vehicle brake; C. Culver, ore separator and classifier; A. A. Dickson, peat press; J. Lemire, curd cutter; E. R. Marshall, combined frame and register for pool games, etc.; E. M. Morgan, inhaler; A. J. Morley, chair; A. G. Ronan, muffler; O. Tardif, fire-escape; J. B. Nolin, hadge,

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the abovenamed firm. Wm. G. Arnald, Kamloops, B.C., cooking stove for the uses of ranchers and miners; Joseph R. Couillard, Warwick, Que., acetylene gas generator; Laurant Morin, Maisonneuve, city, wood working machine; Camille St. Jacques, Cranbrook, B.C., combination match-box; Charles H. Morency, Quebec, P.Q., composition of matter; Henri Dubois, Montreal, P.Q., sewer cleaner.

PEOPLING THE WEST.

The probability is that very few of the people in Ontario who during the past few weeks have been taking a margin on "Soo" stock, says a Western correspondent of the Globe, know just what they have been buying and why the stock of the Soo line has speedily become so much more valuable than in former years. The appre-

ciation is due in part to the filling up of the section of North Dakota through which the Soo line runs, and to the improvement in trade in Minnesota, but the fact that the Soo line is the chief means of entry for immigration from the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Iowa, to the Canadian northwest accounts in no small degree for the improved position of the road. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, commonly known as the Soo line, runs from the Soo to the Canadian border at Portal, passing across a part of Michigan and the States of Minnesota and North Dakota. It taps the land-hungry regions of the midwest, and for two or three years now no Soo line train has crossed the border during the immigration season without its quota of home-seekers.

EQUIPMENTS.

It is with the Canadian end of the line that this letter has to do. It extends from Portal to Pasqua, near Moose Jaw, on the main line of the C.P.R., and is owned by the Canadian Pacific. From Portal to Pasqua there are 160 miles of land that four years ago was as untenanted as any desert area in central Asia. A few scattered ranchers were in the country, but millions of acres lay absolutely useless to mankind. The railway was put through ten years ago and some adventurous spirits settled at Estevan, near the border. In 1893 a terrible season of drouth drove them out and



D. G. BINNINGTON, Kingston Machine Works, HULL, ENGLAND.

B Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

S. Kanton M. H.	120.00	Capital	a	Dest	Div. last	Dates of	Per Cent.	
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Can. Per. & W.Can. M. Corpn. Can. Sav. & Loan Co	50&7	2,500,000	1,000,000	450,000 40,000	*1/2	Jan Ju July De	y 136	136 00
Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000		40,000	11/2	Jan •	124	62 00 58 00
Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co	100	3,333,600	3,333,600		6	Mar * Jan Ju	58 1y 112	112 00
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,500,000	200,000	200,000	316	Jan Ju Jan Ju		135 00 89 50
Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav.Co	50	3,000,000 782,724 700,000	1,400,000	890,000 175,000 210,000	3	Jan Ju	y 70	70 00
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	1 .00	700,000	700,000	87,500	3	Jan Ju	y 68	84 0
Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50 50	679,700	678,550	160,000	3	Jan. Ju Jan Ju	ly 55	50 00
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Real Est. Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co	100	2,088,00	2,088,000 2,250,000	000100	and the second second	Jan. *	2401/2	240 5
The Royal Electric Co	100	2,250,00 2,000,00 1,445,86	0 2,000,000 724,540			Jan. *	136	136 0 76 5
Toronto Electric Light Co Toronto Mortgage Co Toronto Street Railway	20	1,445,86	6,000,000			Jan. * Ju	ly 108 1121/2	108 0 112 5
Windsor Hotel							- Barris	1

* Paying quarterly dividends,

gave the Soo line on the Canadian side a reputation that would put the Sahara to shame. For five years afterwards this great stretch of southeastern Assiniboia was shunned as men shun a leper settlement, and there was none to speak well of it.

The Soo tract was rediscovered in the fall of 1898 by some people from Indian Head, who thought they would have a look at the country to the south. They crossed a barren ridge that separates the valley of the Qu'Appelle from the south-eastern plateau, and in the vicinity of the siding at Weyburn came upon land that appeared to be quite as fine as the famous Indian Head wheat land. They knew all about the reputation of the district for drouth, but, returning home, declared that Weyburn and the adjacent townships were all right. In the spring of 1899 they came again prepared to settle. They were chiefly folk from Grey Simcoe and Hastings Counties, who had spent some time at Indian Head, together with a mixture of old-time Northwesters. That was the beginning of the village. The country settled up fast around Weyburn, and to-day from a little elevation south of the place I was able to count 110 farm houses within the range of the naked eye. The town itself is growing as fast as building material can be brought in. There are 250 residents now, there will be twice that number when improvements now arranged for are completed. A grist mill, a flax elevator, a machine shop of large dimensions, and many stores are to be There is a fine little built at once. stone hotel and another of frame, a wheat elevator, some twenty stores and warehouses, an American private bank in course of erection, and a big stone school house on the hill overlooking the town.

There is a story attached to the building of the school house that is 1899 and the land in turn broke them, most creditable to the pioneers of Weyburn. They broke their land in



for the first crop, that of 1900, was an almost total failure through drouth, as it was that year in the Dakotas. The condition of the new settlement was precarious, and the Weyburn people might well have regarded the crop failure as an evidence that the district was too arid for cultivation. Instead they hung on tooth and nail and petitioned for the erection of a school to be built of granite boulders found' along the creek and on the adjoining slopes. Somewhat to their surprise, the request was granted. The settlers hauled the stone, which they gathered by great exertion, and so made a little ready cash and secured one of the few solid stone schools in the Territories.

Pluck of that sort deserved to succeed. The crop of 1901 was a bumper one, putting the settlement on its feet. We are so much given to adulation of the masterful and enterprising American, that I want to make it plain that the staying power of Can-

adians made settlement here a success. When the crops were ripening last autumn the land-hungry passengers over the Soo line en route to Alberta saw little patches of cultivation, and began to wonder if there could be good land so near their old home. A few of them stopped off to look, and were astonished, and in a short time it became noised abroad that some of the richest land in the west was to be found along the Soo line. Speculators, quick to grasp the possibilities of the country, owing to its proximity to Dakota, jumped in and bought from the C.P.R., and by scrip pre-emption, large tracts. Haslem & Wright of Winnipeg have 170,000 acres around Halbrite. Schwab & Co. of Clear Lake, Minnesota, have 250,000 acres north and east of Weyburn, which they are advertising all over the States as land

with no storms, no stumps, no drouth,

good water, cheap coal and good rail-

The booklet is a trifle too

positive on the drouth question, but it is a pleasure to see Americans distributing pamphlets to prove that Canada is the finest country out of doors. and we need not quarrel over a few showers of rain. At Milestone, nearer Pasqua, the Canadian-American Land Co. has 201,000 acres, and smaller companies have areas that will bring up the total acreage of land held by Canadian and American syndicates, in a country that no one would take as a gift five years ago, to three-quarters of a million. This, it must be remembered, was all purchased at a time when there were still millions of acres of free grant homestead land to be had.

SPECIAL PRICES TO CANADIANS UNDER THE NEW PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

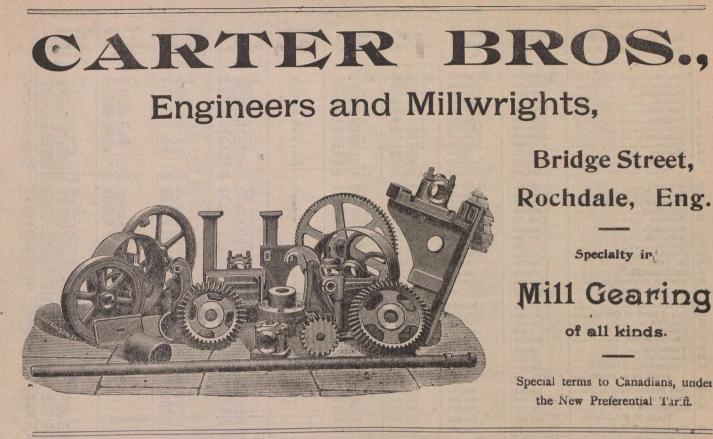
The companies having got their tracts, set to work vigorously to dispose of them to actual settlers, who were sent up in batches to look over the country and were shown how they could homestead 160 acres, and buy an adjacent quarter or half section, thus



Special Terms to Canadians under the new Preferential Tariff.

ways.

Correspondence Invited.



getting possession of a considerable area. The success of these operations, which have just begun this spring on ar. extensive scale has been quite remarkable and warrants the belief that south-eastern Assiniboia will make a record for rapidity of settlement. As to the company sales to actual settlers, no data are available, but from Dr. Mitchell, who, besides being quarantine officer, is Dominion Land Agent, for the Halbrite and Weyburn territory, I have obtained figures of homestead entries for this spring. During 1901, from January 1 to May 10, there were only 26 homestead entries. This year there were in January 18, in February 20, in March 31, in April 66, and in May up to the 10th of the month 75. This total of 210 entries will represent an addition of over 800 to the population of the district by the fall, when all the families for which homesteads have been taken up move in. How many more will come is a matter of conjecture, but it would probably be within the mark to say that 1,500 people will be added to the population of the Weyburn-Halbrite district this vear.

The quality of the settlers coming in is scarcely less important than the number. Many of them are capitalists who can laugh at a season or two of drouth. I was told of an Iowa man

who came in a week or more ago, who bought 3,000 acres of land and brought over nine carloads of stock, implements and furniture. Of the stock, three carloads are pure pedigree Hereford cattle, while twenty-two horses were entered, several of them as thoroughbreds. At a moderate estimate this one settler and his family brought in \$20,000 worth of live stock and implements, and invested \$15,000 more in land. That is an extreme case, but an average of \$4,000 or \$5,000 per family in money and stock is not excessive. The most improved methods of cultivation are followed without hesitation by all settlers. Steam ploughing was begun here recently by utilizing a traction engine to draw two "three furrow" ploughs. The slope of the land makes this an easy operation, and the steam plough's save horses, which in the breaking of land are frequently overstrained. In their metheds of cropping, too, the men from the States bring their own ideas along. When North Dakota was first brought under cultivation flax was usually sown on the land immediately after breaking, and the sale of the flax seed, which was the crop desired, and not the flax itself, paid the cost of the land in the first year. Flax is a very hard crop on the land, and farmers who care for their soil at all never put it in oftener than once in five years. In the breaking of this Assinboia soil the Americans are following the Dakota example, and several thousand acres of flax will be put in every year for a first crop. The price of flaxseed per bushel is almost thrice that obtained for wheat, some the land yielding as much as \$40 worth per acre. Special provision is being made for handling the crop.

3185

At Milestone settlement is now proceeding with great rapidity. The chief factors in the development here are a big Minneapolis company, already mentioned, and some smaller ones. Milestone is still in the first stages of development, and one must bunk it in the hotel or sleep in a cot in a big dormitory in the loft. The sound of the hammer is neard all around, and some good buildings are being constructed. Milestone's first settler came in on April 1, 1900, from Indian Head. He is Mr. J. R. Bunn who is now Dominion Land Agent and agent for the Canadian-American Land Co. He says the Milestone district has a soil that surpasses even Indian Head, and that in a few years property that was sold by the railway last fall for \$3 an acre will be worth from \$20 to \$30. The speculative element is not absent from land-buying at Milestone, but most of the middlemen who are handling farms



	LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt.	Capital	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Dividend Rate p. c.	Notes	Bal, due to Dom. Gov.	Balance due to	Deposits by the public,	Ī
	Month ending May 31,1902.	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Fund.	p. annum.	Circulation	aft'r ded'ct. adv'nce for credits, &c.	Provincial Govts.	payable on demand in Canada.	12
123	Toronto Commerce Dominion	\$3,000,000 8,000,000 3,000,000	\$2,500,000 8,000,000 2,500,000	\$2,492,360 8,000,000 2,500,000	\$2,592,360 2,000,000 2,500,000	10 7 10	\$1,959,839 5,796,074 2,222,354	\$ 32,802 427,987 23,029	\$ 190,195 247,253 313,651	\$ 4,568,884 11,681.287 5,619,915	1 2 3
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-	Imperial	2,500,000 1,500,000	2,500,000	2, 5 00,000 1,350,000	2,12 5 000 3 50,000	10	2,831,191 1,337,600	34,083	229,545	5,797,659	6
8	Hamilton Ottawa	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	10	1,818,115	19,882	89,688 495,828	1,901,448 4,194,112	8
10	Western	1,000,000	500,000	418,889	1,765,000 150,000	97	1,807,201 375,275	25,469	10	2,854,644 351,952	10
ш	Sovereign Total, Ontario	2,000,000	1,800,000	740,711 24,401,120	110,000	<u></u>	55,895	600,775	2,054,112	160,453 41,867,956	11
12	Montreal	12,000,000	12,000 000	12,000,000	8,000,000	10	6,908,550	2,562.913	81,338	24,496 765	12
13 14	British North America Provincial Bk. of Can	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866.666 818,246	1,776,333 Nil.	6	2,057,056 735,183	8,925 19,581	82,935 85.418	5,068,922 144,991	13
15	Hochelaga	2,000,000 2,500,000	1,999,700 2,500,000	1,967,000 2,500,000	950,000 2,150,009	7 9	1,364,384 2,345,847	20,271 54,774	86,951 45,073	1,857,046 4,190,775	15
17 18 19	Merchants	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,700,000	7	3,723,583	239,601	5,278	5,161,756	17
19	Nationale	2,000,000 3,000,000	1,487,970 2,500,000	1,455,896 2,500,000	\$50,000 800,000	6	1,398,054 1,859,232	14,737 18,772	65,714 105,498	1,066,803 3,238,589	18 19
20 21	Union	2,000,000 1.000,000	2,000,000 500,200	2,000,000 269,299	650,000 10,000	76	1,836,398 159,873	6,380	725,893 17,906	2,475,669 21,642	20 21
22 28	St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships	1,000,000 2,000,000	504, 6 00 2,000,000	327,290 1,957,810	75,000	67	261,630		23,983	82,353	22 23
-	Total, Quebec	89,366,666	37,232,773	36,661,707	18,661,333		1,348,014 23,497,304	24,575	18,731	1,239,839 49,045,150	23
24	Nova Scotia Royal Bank of Canada	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	9	1,981,525	354,354		4,725,581	24
36 37 38	People's	3,000,000 800,000	2,000,000 700,000	2,000,000 700,000	1 700,000 280,000	6	1,853,079 682,879	193,518 14,863		2,998,599 560,088	25 26
	Union. Hallfax B. Co	1,500,000 1,000,000	900,000 600, 0 00	900,000 600,000	575,000 500,000	77	820,200 546,385	9,600 10,247		681,927	26 27 28
29	Yarmouth	800,000 280,000	300,000 280,000	800,000 265,608	40,000 40,000	5	76,394	13,927		48,494	29
81	Exchange Commercial, Windsor	500,000	500,000	350,000	60,000	6	90,053 307,962	9,166			30 31
-	Total, Nova Scotla	9,880,000	7,280,000	7,115,608	5,995,000		6,358,477	605,675		9,903,093	
32	New Brunswick People s	500,000 180,000	500,000 180,000	500,000 180,000	700,000 160,000	12 8	482,667 166,857	48,136 12,652		641,835 139,372	82 38
34	St. Stephen's Total, N. B	200.000	200,000	200,000	45,000	5	184,600	11,609		76,411	
35	Merchants, P.E.I.	880,000 500,000	880,000 300,013	880 000 300,013	905,000 175,000		784,124 263,542	72,897		657,618	-
	Grand Total	79,126,666	70,742 ,786	69,358,448	40,208,698		50,754,716	4,249,876	3,349,830	539,463 101,714,180	35
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100	A MARCHINE AND AND AND AND		The second states and	and the second	May worked and	NA PULL FRANK	N. State	and and the state of the	T ANY She may	the product of the	1

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Telephone : "No. 20, ST. HELENS."

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PRICES IAND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. Special Prices to Canadians under the new Tariff a

	BANKS. Liabilities—Continued.	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 a. d 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.	
	Toronto Commerce Dominion	3 9,933,420 31,012,966 14 710,625 6,354,740	\$6,572,052		\$ 328,000 136,802	8 141,614 502,673 451,751 835,452	\$ 2,616 127,099	\$ 147,023 281,890	\$ 17,304,396 56,786,037 22,889,577 10,409,410	
	Standard Imperial Traders Hamilton Ottawa	6,998,367 1:,695,832 6,899,293 9,451,582 8,097,322			74,674 13,454 1,003 66	809.984 94,335 318,538 6,522	•••••	765	11,212,946 20,163,186 10,587,964 16,016,810 13,104,189 2,911,845	
The state	Western Sovereign Total Ontario	2,177,963 86,494 107,418,604	6,572,052		406 554,605 610,416	2,660,819	129,715	429,678	803,248 181,639,608	
	Montreal British North America Provincial Bk. of Can D'Hochelaga Molsons	40,400,737 7,877,624 741,434 5,284,606 11,417,432	17,774,585 1,969,174	679,196	172,317	11,7 31 11,7 5 0	98,691 15,259 112,172	9,765.456 34,420 122,837	92,835,806 27,052,100 2,440,226 8,763,069 18,399.887	**************************************
	Merchants Nationale Quebec Union St. Jean	14,666,757 3,511,809 3,772,380 5,254,409 241,520	41,830		757,580 14,899 144,691 3,433	615 570 42,309 259,634 244,765	·····	211,620	25,442,979 6,114,328 8,898,798 10,546,950 443,261	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Quebec	1,000,682 5,611,377 99,800,767	19,785,589	679,196	····· 1,925,898	1,185,759	2.746 228,868	10,136, 53	1,368,649 8,245,284 210,550,857	
	Nova Scotia Royal Bank of Canada People's Union Halifax B. Co	11,468,419 8,940,227 2,007,909 2,845,115 3,081,723	2,814,182 1,491,256		335,167 16,838 15,175 66,435 4,936	46,906 690,102 185,885	815,040 244,476	166 294 3,579 18,379 222	21,494,438 15,738,290 3,381,402 5,131,762 4,525,575	*******
	Yarmouth Hachange Commercial, Windsor Total, Nova Scotla	427,294 329,143 863,287 29,863,117	3,805,438	<u> </u>	438,551	1,412 	559,516	756 174 23,570	567,522 369,322 1,295,940 52,454,251	
	New Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	2,039,897 271,909 185,788 2,497,594	·····	·····	24,696 2,807 246 27,349	·····	2,091 2,091	<u> </u>	8,237,232 593,099 410,944 4,241,275	
	Total, New Brunswick Merchants, P.E.I Grand total	2,497,594 389,699 239,969,781	80,163,079	 680,815	2,946,303	4,740,853	920,190	11,266 10,600,764	1,203,970 450,089,961	. <u>.</u>

Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. Bank of Toronto bonus of one per cent equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum.

have customers from the States in sight before they buy. To Milestone landbuyers excursions are run from Iowa and other States, and large parties come in on them. The district has been advertised extensively in American papers and by pamphlets since the end of February, and the result has been very remarkable, 65,000 acres of the big company's land having been disposed of. The homestead entries, an even better indication of real growth, are given by Mr. Bunn as

follows: For January, February, March, April and May to the 12th, in the year 1901, 28 in all. For the same period this year, 146. Settlement is increasing all the time, and many entries are now being made at Regina, which is the head office for the district, and which are not counted in the above return. As an old Ontario man, Mr. Bunn is rather disapopinted that the young farmers of the east are not better represented in the rush, but thinks that the Americans who are getting these fine homesteads will make admirable citizens. He, like all others who come into intimate relations with the Americans, laugh at the idea of any ill effects politically from the great influx, and says they are after a few months' residence strongly given to the belief that our laws are better administered, if not in themselves better, than those of the States.

The nearer one gets to the border the more frank are the American landseekers as to their reasons for coming

The CLAYTON ENGINEERING & ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited.

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THE CANADIAN	JOURNAL	OF	COMMERCE
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	which is and the second	and the second se	Statement of the statem			THE PARTY IN A PARTY IN A PARTY IN A	And a submerial strength on the local strength		anna an an anna an an an an an an an an			and the second sec	a faith of the second second		
	BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Govt. fo	m Notes & or Cheq. of of other bk	DOUL T DES		Due from	A THOM DER	Dom. and Prov Gov Securit'es	Pub.Sec's	Railway & other bds deb &stocks	on Bonds	s Call and short Ins. not in Canada.	
1	1 Commerce. 3 Dominion 4 Ontario 5 Standard 6 Imperial 7 Traders 8 Hamilton. 9 Ottawa 0 Western 1 Sovereign	1,074,67 925,29 99,29 201,06 632,58 167,42 262,84 460,40 26,19	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 1,834,770\\ 7 & 1,326,277\\ 9 & 502,660\\ 8 & 627,388\\ 5 & 1,753,354\\ 8 & 752,406\\ 4 & 1,108,580\\ 4 & 806,463\\ 1 & 21,565 \end{array}$	300,00 100,00 70,00 50,00 105,00 70,00	0 2,489,26 0 595,77 0 341,39 0 710,09 0 216,80 0 344,99 0 299,55 2 50,47	9 22 7 7 7 9 	19,719 699,511 71,930 193,398 426,649 230,738	138,800	1,435,968 1,522,486 195,308 78,432 1,877,660 134,618 590,079 405,535 24,871	1,528,756 96,624 50,000 580,288	247,105 712,729 226,466 1,722,375 1,095,038 1,644,079 890,953	875.720	794,16 967,86 2,690,13	4 3,216,000 5	234567 819 10
1111111222	Total Ont 2 Montreal 3 B. N. A 4 Provincial 5 D Hochelagy 6 Moleons 7 Merchants 9 Quebec 0 Union 1 St. Jean 2 St. Hyacinthe 3 E. Townships	2,499,88 886 609 10.246 364,65 493,541 81,100 271,914 411,231 6,942 9 14,232	5 4,031,624 1,157,021 3 24,455 9 868,419 2 865,192 1,160,573 9 206,569 4 545,138 894,174 12,559 15,422	1,010,41 340,00 130,07 90,86 70,00 120,00 190,000 60,000 90,23 81,000 3,722 15,337 72,042	0 1,661,166 8 426,480 7 23,900 0 474,750 0 628,60 0 1,185,788 0 306,588 0 306,588 0 282,4226 8,873 7 28,800	415,257 263,939	2,615,812 16,045 14,220 98,842 40,449 209,451 2,085 41,549 9,892 47,220 25,795 31,650 328,989	5,278,930 110,354 965 6,058 3,083	2 359,732 215.571 9,743 270,125	4,338,425 777,120 537,221 707,958 328,769 1,159,476 35,000 201,060	7,109,065 406,151 1,566,370 243,186 438,889 838,288 815,189 223,267 42,908 262,090	16,173,503 5,896,694 278,998 284,224 3,000 1,374,345 4,082,894 562,809 69,558	19,774,524 4,965.177 600.073 857,186 1,947,956 4,843,912 227,757 1,991,169 587,986	4 3,021,000 24,758,011 2,765,083 3,582,819	12 13 14
222222	Total Que, Nova Scotia. Royal of Can People's Bk. Union . HalifaxB.Co. Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor Total N. S.	1,303,342 669,304 65,935 106,322 72,620 26,889 6,184 30,103	$1,465,148 \\ 1,029,402 \\ 206^{\circ}481 \\ 319,355 \\ 206,510 \\ 18,706 \\ 5,750 \\ 41,530 \\ 10,100 \\$	1,203,274 92,972 96,000 35,000 45,000 30,000 4,307 3,901 11,807	1,145,128 514,859 111,487 120,105 143,063 19,161 3,495 19,907		865,687 3.073 153,400 51,914 227,395 84,225 25,759 34,640 61,673	5,409,084 307,781 120,886 	4,891,012 1,163,072 207,563 15,977 145,987 93,339 16,982 29,712 13,936	3,981,677 293,340 399,682 115,871 639,837 319,860 39,400	5,126 338 1,278,381 419,769 281,316 397,905 20,000	12,627,889 2,629,860 2,278,892 180,000 108,000 17,075 64,520 22,836	16,933,121 2,823,028 1,164,803 109 086 857,410	81,056,913 3,295,407 755,602	24 25 26
33	N.Brunswick People's St. Stephen's	5,788	8,352,777 222,978 8,631 11,770	318.987 27,538 7,500 7,182	73,105 9,885		592,085 54,362 9,301 22,265	435,655 84,540 9,928 159	1,715.518 374,898 80,213 17.650	1,806,960 6,120 36,247	2,847,323 87,062 4,600	5,300,688 193,601 2,300	4,393,150 208,099	4,051,009 150,000	
85	Total N.B. Mcht., P.E.I.	162,569 21,398	243.379 33,311	42,220 9,620	89,088 21,709		85,928 55, 5 52	9 4,62 7 1,569	422,261	42,867	91,662	195,901	208,099	150,000	
	Gr. Total	12,304,824	23,778,337	2,584,513	13,255,351	079,196	4,215,064	6,874,242		10,169,429	14 074,388	34,297,926	41,808,894	88.277,922	5
1	And Party and the	the state		-	they are proved	- Minima and		and the second of the	- senter	- martin	and the second			Selection of the	

ILLIAM BODDEN & SON, Limited. Spindle and Flyer Manufacturers.

Steel Spindles and Flyers and Ring ACME SPINDLE Spindles of all kinds with Bodden's Patent Screw Oil Tube.

Speciality.

Works,

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Repairs to Slubbing Intermediate and Roving Frames.-By our special methods we can make old frames almost equal to new, no matter how distant the Mill may be frem eur Works.

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

A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER		La			3			A CONTRACTOR OF		and the second second	the second second	the second second second		
BANKS Assets, con'd	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.	Liabilit's of Direc- tors & their firms.	Average specie	Average of Dom, Notes dur, month	in circu'n
1 Toronto 2 Commerce 3 Dominion 4 Ontario 5 Standard 6 Imperial 7 Traders 8 Hamilton 9 Ottawa 10 Western 11 Sovereign	1,839,800	6,297,098		•••••	\$ 351 338,545 41,008 5,447 12,172 32,260 4,881 40,037 51,054 65	163,809 44,060 30,000 42,468 11,100 11,741 10,470	13,871 10,328 79,007 31,568 81,384	435,138 125,000 100,000 382,381 145,000 409,638 188,147	595.767 9.278 2.466 2.928 24.665 91,019 15,595 8,005	\$22,586,844 67,377,499 28,383,441 12,419,979 18,119,499 25,051,540 12,294,836 19,909,942 17,154,416 3,516,688 1,153,318	\$523,786 703,040 420,000 85,227 369,686 131,619 165,266 63,258 132,718 10,400 52,363	965,000 100,900 201,324 630,457 168,840 259,500 462,983	1,618,000 1,092,000 334,400 593,240 1,829,901 476,562 829,648	\$2,080,000 5,807,000 2,282,000 1,816,700 892,533 2,423,621 1,349,740 1,864,000 1,862,116 396,515 56,830
Total Ont. 12 Montreal 13 B. N. A 14 Provincial 15 D'Hochelaga 16 Molsons 17 Merchants 19 Quebec 20 Union 21 St. Jean 22 St. Hyacinthe 23 E. Townships	55,015,672 10,505,022 1,674,833 7,411,584 15,314,073 12,805,98 ² 6,635 ⁴ 38 7,326,96 ² 10,274,02 ²	2 8,228,218 5,555,602 7 2,119,055 49,365		1 268,459 309,206 	545,770 341,183 178,037 18,888 69,971 123,589 334,175 31,171 22,460 22,526 40,029 14,183 62,408	27,889 24,646 19,208 55,713 110,947 20,058 44,794 57,784 90,821	25,000 48,398 9,044 27,997 25,645 63,408 7,250 25,920 30,198 8,573 4,900	600,000 514,456 130,000 110,996 900,000 746,378 185,469 220,694 336,985 14,170 19,181	139,673 88,899 12,696 141,285 121,290 50,005 8,100 10,574 65,363	222,972,896 113,882,804 34,782,734 8,318,133 11,708,377 23,394,290 34,166,264 8,011,177 12,376,977 13,367,589 746,370 1,835,380 11,667,666		2,508,268 949,975 11,418 148,921 369,655 487,562 84,100 270,788 192,900 6,897	4,829 461 1,146,338 27,958 619,480 814,882 864,057 249,400 473,667 448,735 11,900	20,270,045 6,987,691 2,166 336 801,253 1,468,873 2,395 276 8,893,000 1,398,054 1,513,767 1,886,398 178,067 2#5,200 1,387,414
Total Que. 44 Nova Scotia. 25 Royal of Can 36 People's Bk 37 Union 28 Halifax B.Co 29 Yarmouth 31 Com'l W'dson	137,910.229 8,150,939 10,820,351 3,527,64 4,160,737 3,792,276 749,336 502,958	15,952,240 2,825,752 749,086		1666,271 114,975 132,683 113,168	39,920	1,577 15,215 7,930 5,798 10,840	3,211 51,844 9,218	90,542 71,625 59,689 52,000 2,440 8,000 23,337 59,608	11,643 14,366 891 10,000	269,169,733 26,534,266 19,669,503 4,400,380 6,711,760 5,700,264 935,690 695,308 1,729,000	288,141 154,424 343,798 412,603 6,846 41,365 20,441 130,792	66,661 103,463 71,845 26,711 6,322 30,477	1,466,998 825,206 142,892 382,914 185,665 19,085 7,055 40,325	1,927,000 695,523 868,760 578,995 76,974 90,053 817,692
Total N. S. 32 N.Brunswick 33 People's 34 St. Stephen's	818,99	368,767		360, 826 252,615	222,991 28,456 6,518 15,416		64,273	367,231 30,000 8,500 12,000	4,985 29	66,376.121 4,521,425 957,889 664,155	185,250	146,821	201,179 8,833	6,586,522 486,162 170,150 136,500
Total N. B. 35 Mcht., P.E.I.	3,538,310 1,492,608			252,615 3.978	50,390 14,659			50,500 21,132	5,014 18,994	6,1 48,4 69 1,709,456				792,812 273,519
Gr. Total	303,738,098	26,327,300		4118,213	2,091,780	8 93,0 00	777,942	6,814,182	6,129,466	568,861,67 5	9,802,821	12,323,898	21,821,409	52,184,227

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes gold ballion Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads" includes bullion. The figures for the Atlin and Dawson City Branches are taken from the last returns received, viz.: Atlin, 17th May, 1902, and Dawson City. 19th April, 1962.

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Waterside Works, HALIFAX, ENG,

Sole Makers of Messrs. Samuel Kirk & Sons' Woodhouse, Leeds, Patent Machines for Improved Cloth Finishing.

Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Pressing Machine for Soft Goods.

Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Continuous Steaming machine.

Makers of Hydraulic and Screw Presses on the most improved principles, with Telescopic and Elbow connections. Cotton Baleing Presses and Baleing Boxes, Patent Wrought-iron Steam Press Plates, and Patent Malleable-iron Glands for Press Cylinders, so that leathers can be put in without taking the plates out the plates out.

Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by HAND or POWEE, with or without Steam Engine attached.

Makers of all kinds of Machinery, on the most improved principles, for DYEING, DRYING and FINISHING of all kinds of TEXTILE FABRICS, such as Orleans, Cobourgs, Lastings. Serges, Paramattas, Baratheas, Henriettas, Lamas, Cashmeres, Reps-de-Lain, Merinos and Manile Cloths, and all other kinds of BRADFORD MANUFACTURED GOODS, viz.: Crabbing, Singeing, Scouring, Washing, Drying, Starching, Tentering, Stretching, Calendering, Morpassing and Hot-pressing Machines.

Dyeing Machines, for Blacking, Blueing, Buffing, Saddening, Chroming, Padding, Jigging and Washing-off Machines.

Melange Machinery for the Dyeing, Drying and Printing of wool "Sliver."

Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.

Stead and Appleyard's Patent Black Bolling and Steaming Apparatus.

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs,

Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mohairs, Lustres, Poplins, etc. Wet Finishing Machines, with from One to Seven Pairs of Nip Rollers, with Drying Machines attached. Poplin Machines, for Parafin Wax Stiffening. Gas Singeing and Brushing Machines. Worsted Coating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at full

width. Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers.

Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers. Warp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing DEFINE MACHINES, for Cotton and other Warps. Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width. Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above. Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols. Soap-scouring Machines, Milling Machines, Hot-air Tentering and Drying Machines, for the "Estamene" Finish Finish.

Also Makers of Steam Engines for working the above Machines, either separate or combined, of all descriptions. Messrs. Ingham and Butterfield's Patent Rigging

Messrs. Ing Machines.

Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton and Paper Bowls. Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines. Oold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers.

Cold Calendering Machines, with Five Kollers. Improved Lancashire Jiggers. Makers of the Newest Construction of Machines, for the Dyeing, and Finishing, of Cotton Velvets, Velvets Plush, etc.; Treadles, Pegging Machines, Jiggers, Tubs, Cru-ting machines; Waxing, Painting and Brushing Machines; Lustreing, Tentering, Beating Nellies, One Cylinder Brush, and Damping Machines, Dye Vats, etc.

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HOBSON'S "CHOICE" Extra Quality NEEDLE WIRE, as supplied to leading consumers for 90 years, in the United States of America.

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Specialty for Machine or Hand Drilling.

Established upwards of 100 Years.

An old gentleman of Scottish north. birth, who has been until recently farming in Dakota, and has been resident in the American west for forty years, said to-day it was no longer to be disguised that all the free land of value in the western States had been taken up. In western Dakota the danger line had been passed and people were venturing out on what were really gravel beds, covered by sage brush. A dry season there meant no crop at all, and men who were taking chances of that sort turned to the richer Canadian lands with great readiness. The average crops over here were perhaps exaggerated, but there was enough truth in the crop-stories to tempt over thousands of people.

Another gentleman, apropos of big yields, told a story of an American who began to talk of what Dakota could do in a good year. A Canadian sitting by him bettered every one of his instances, and finally the American, to get rid of his tormentor, asked: "What do you reckon a failure in this country?" "Oh, about fifteen to eighteen bushels," replied the other.

The American looked up, and said quite gravely that with three such failures a farmer where he came from would be rich enoug'n to retire from business.

I have asked a good many practical Minnesota and Dakota men why the wheat yield per acre is declining in these States from year to year, except when an occasional bumper crop is secured, Continual sowing of the same cereal is given as one cause, probably the chief, and deterioration of seed as another. Even with the best imported seed, however, the yield decreases, and rotation of crops does not restore the soil to its first productiveness. It would almost seem that there is something in the theory that continued cultivation brings climatic changes, and that the Dakotas and Minnesota are losing some quality of the atmosphere that had as much to do with wheat growing as the soil itself. One Minnesota man assured me as a matter of positive knowledge that land broken

to use for the first time did not now yield as much in his district as land broken ten or fifteen years ago, which was of the same quality and in the same locality. A scientific demonstration of this would be extremely interesting in its relation to the spread of settlement northwards.

At Weyburn, for the first time, I have come in contact with the "farm pilot." The farm-seeker is navigated to his location by compass, for after the fringe of settlement is passed there is nothing to help a stranger on his road-no trees, no trails, no dwellings. "Number 7 or 9," as the lot may be designated, is found to be "north a point easterly" from town and the land guide drives his team over the prairie with his eye on the compass. This navi-gation of the unpeopled plains will give the easterner some idea of the vast stretches of land to be filled up before eastern Alssiniboia reaches a position of even sparse settlement. But they are coming, the men who will fill it up, for another engine is just whistling down brakes, preparatory to land-



Canadians have $33\frac{1}{3}$ p.c., in their favour, by purchasing these English goods from us, under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.⁷

New York Office and Warehouse.

144



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Laundry · Machinery,

Our Shirt and Collar Ironing Machines are made for hand and steam power. They have cutgear wheels, planed ironing table, all parts machine-faced. Guaranteed to turn out work equal to any machine in the trade. Price from £18. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

CHERRY TREE, near Blackburn, Eng.

10350



ing a number of cars of settlers' effects.

Weyburn and Milestone, have as yet the largest number of settlers along the Soo line, but settlement has begun at Rouleau, Yellow Grass and Halbrite, and at all these points there will be fair-sized villages next year. One American concern is establishing eleven lumber yards along the railway, the material handled being almost all British Columbia fir and cedar, although a little Ontario pine from Rat Portage also comes in. There should be many good openings soon for storekeepers, hotels, barbers and implement agencies. It seems rather odd, too, that the Canadian chartered banks are letting American private bankers get a hold of the business here. It must be profitable, for I was told of a single little store, that in the east would be used as an ice cream booth, the daily cash receipts of which are over \$60. It is only a small place in comparison with some of the others.

CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPAN-SION.

Professor James W. Robertson, com- agricultural communities in the most

missioner of agriculture and dairying, Ottawa, made some references most interesting to Canadian farmers.

While the Dominion Government was, he said, most keenly alive to the prospective advantages of South African markets, their most vital consideration of the moment was the expansion of markets in the United Kingdom itself. Everything that progressive methods and judicious expenditure can possibly achieve to influence the arrival of Canadian products on the British market as fresh as though just garnered from their native soil, will be brought to bear. Canada's progress is very marked in agriculture. Speaking of our farmers, Professor Robertson remarks:

They have progressed in (1) the increased output of products; (2) the improvement in the qaulity of the exports, and (3) the protection of their original condition during transit. As a matter of fact, Canada's exports have trebled during the past ten years. Professor Robertson looks forward with entire confidence to at least a similar increase during the decade 1901-10.

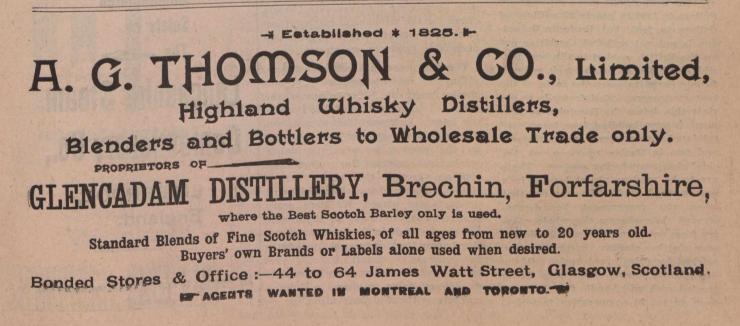
He says that the work with which he and his staff are specially charged In the course of a recent interview in Canada is the education of the

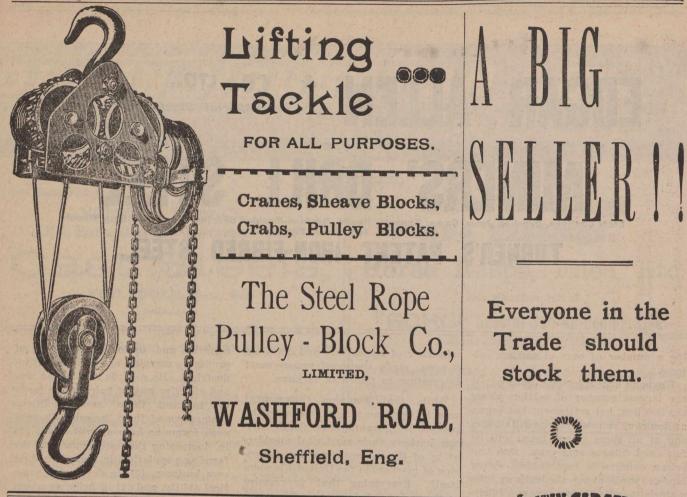
scientific and up-to-date methods of profitably carrying on their various in-He regards this as the safe dustries. and effective way of helping the farmers to meet these new conditions that surround them, meaning thereby such forms as help as will result (1) in increasing the intelligence of the farming population, in regard to their own business, (2) in developing practical ability, and (3) in bringing about co-operation

8141

In support of the statement that export of agricultural commodities from Canada has about trebled in the 10 years ending in 1900, Professor Robertson furnished the following figures showing the value of some Canadian farm products exported in the years 1890 and 1900, and for statistical purposes these years end on June 30:-

	1890.	1900
Wheat	\$388,861	\$11,995,448
Flour	521,383	2,791,885
Oats	256,156	2,143,179
Oatmeal	254,657	474,991
Peas	1,884,912	2,145,471
Cattle	6,949,417	9,080,324
Cheese	9,372,212	19,856,324
Butter	340,131	5,122,156
Pork, bacon,ham	645,360	12,803,034
Sheep	1,274,347	1,894,012





While Canada exported \$72,554,343 worth of the commodities enumerated in the above table the imports of the same articles into the United Kingdom from all countries was no less a sum than \$476,382,389. It was for a larger share in this vast trade that Canada is now battling (1) by educating the Canadian farmers to produce nothing but the best, and (2) by educating the British consumers into the habitual use of what Canada produces, and can increasingly continue to produce in quantities sufficient to feed many United Kingdoms.

It will be noted that in the foregoing table the export of cheese has increased from about 9 1-3 millions of dollars in 1899 to nearly 20 millions of dollars in 1900, but Profesor Robertson is not yet satisfied that it is put on the British market in the best possible condition. The cheese is not uniformly cured to meet the taste of the best customers. Satisfactorily to obviate this defect the Dominion government is now building four large consolidated curing rooms, two in Ontario and two in Quebec province, at the chief cheese-producing centres. These are to be used as object lessons in a new method, and it is expected that when the government has demonstrated their success the whole country from ocean to ocean will be dotted over with similar establishments. worked by private enterprise. Of the consolidated curing-rooms now being erected each will handle the cheese of from 10 to 20 co-operative factories.

The cheese will be takn when one day old and cured at a temperature of under 55 degrees, thereby avoiding any heated flavor or other faults that have sometimes hindered the extension of business in this great Canadian staple in the British markets. The work of these consolidated curing establishments will for some years be managed under government superintendence, but it is anticipated that the saving of shrinkage in the cheese will about cover expenses-"and so," remarked Professor Robertson, "it is good business, as well as good policy for the department of agriculture." "Now, if we cured the cheese in the very best possible way," continued Professor Robertson, "it would be manifestly absurd to allow it to be spoilt in transit, in the heated steamers, and hence the department has made arrangements with the five most important steamship lines doing business with Canada direct for the mechanical refrigeration of those parts of their ships in which perishable products are stored.

The five steamship companies providing this cold storage are the Manchester liners the Elder-Dempster, the Allan, the Thomson and the Donald-It is somewhat of a misnoson lines. mer to call the system 'cold storage' as the process is merely a simple mechanical process for circulating cool air through the places where cheese, apples and such like perishable products are placed We have every reason to believe that we can double our cneese trade in the next ten years. Our butter trade increased five-fold in five years as the result of a cold storage system, which has made it possible to deliver dairy produce in British markets without deterioration."





Manufactureo Solely by The

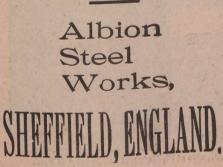
Lancashire Steam Confectionery Co., LIVERPOOL, England.

Bpecial prices to Canadians under the new tariff.



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







Will carry up to5 Tons.

"A new steamship service," Professor Robertson continued, "is being opened up between Prince Edward Island and Manchester direct, and from this connection great results are anticipated. Than the food commodities produced by Prince Edward Island there is nothing better of the kind in the markets of the world. As a distributing centre for an enormous population earning good wages and purchasing all they consume, Manchester, with her modern shipping facilities, offer a magnificent market for Canadian food products. At the present time W. A. McKinnon, chief of the fruit division of the department of agriculture is in Europe and will remain in Manchester through the summer to find out what is best suited for that market, and how Canadian agriculturists can best present it to the trade in Manchester.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It is the wish and intention of the Canadian government to see that the high standard of Canadian products is maintained in British markets.

At each of the ports of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow the Canadian government has a responsible, specially appointed officer, whose duty is to watch how Canadian products are handled on their discharge from the ship, and the condition in which they are landed. This first-hand information is conveyed to the government by reports from these officers, and is used by the department of agriculture in its educational campaign among the farmers. This fact should increase the confidence of Canadian shippers, and be to them an assurance that their interests are being well safe-guarded on the other side.

TREATMENT OF OLIVE OIL IN FRANCE.

8143

The manufacture of crude oil in Europe, according to a report by Consul-General R. P. Skinner, has undergone comparatively little change since scriptural times. The olive tree gives a good yield of fruit every two years, which is gathered in France in either November or December, In Italy, the picking season is in either February or March. The rule is to collect the olives before their maturity, without which they fall, become bruised, and give an oil green in color and sharp in taste. Gathered too long before their maturity, the oil extracted has these same disagreeable qualities, and it is therefore necessary to recognise with certainty the proper moment for taking them from the tree. At first green, they become yellow, then red, and finally reddish brown, at which point they have arrived at the desired state of maturity. The olives found upon the ground, are placed aside, and the trees are then shaken, in order that the completely ripe fruit may also fall and be put apart. The oil extracted from these olives is of inferior quality and has the flavour of the fruit itself. The olives remaining on the tree are either picked by hand or beaten with long poles. The latter method is discountenanced, as the fruit is thereby necessarily bruised, with disastrous consequences to the oil, and the trees themselves give a less abundant yield thereafter. This system is so expeditious, however, that in a large proportion of cases the trees are beaten and the fruit falls into sheets held beneath for the purpose. An olive tree ten years old

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should yield about 6 pounds of fresh olives, and at twice that age twice that quantity, and at the age of fifty years from 22 to 26 pounds.

In the south of France and in Italy, the crop of olives is gathered in large sheets and transported to warehouses or cellars, and there laid in beds 6 to 8 inches in thickness. They remain for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours until they commence to wrinkle and lose a little of their water, but not sufficiently long to permit fermentation to begin. In other countries, and praticularly in Spain, the habit is gameral to store the fruit in piles, where v remains for from twelve to fifteen days. A black water is drawn from this mass, which heats and fermeats. Before the fermentation proceeds too far, a point which is decided by thermetrical test, the manufacture of the oil begins. The piles should not exceed 6 feet 6 inches in height. The extraction of oil from olives thus manipulated is easier than otherwise, as the cells containing the oil are less resistant, but the oil has a strong ccer and is less desirable than that of more carefully handled fruit.





London Office: 94, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., also at 56, Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W.



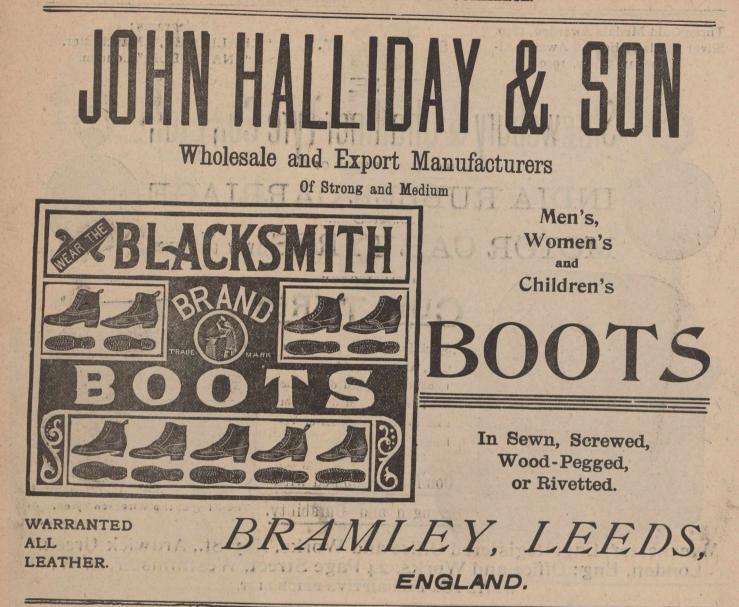
London, Eng: Office and Works, 24 Page Street, Westminster, S. W. WRITE FOR DESORIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

The manufacture of the oil, properly speaking, begins with the crushing of the fruit, which usually takes place in an old-fashioned mill, although some excellent crushers are manufactured by Messrs. Coq et Simon, in Aix, Bouches-du-Rhone, The crushed fruit is placed in round mats, of which twenty-two are usually placed one above the other, the weight of olives ranging about 165 pounds. The first pressure being applied for the virgin oil the oil and water drain into tubs, the proportion being 72 per cent. water and 28 per cent. of oil. The virgin oil is set aside, and the mats, removed from the press, are bent back and forth by hand, some of the makers pouring a quart of hot water upon each mat, after which the twentytwo are placed in a hand or 'nydraulic press and the second pressure applied. The oil and water are drained into tubs, as with the virgin oil. The pulp remaining in the mats is removed, and by a simple mechanical process which takes place in a separator, the kernels are separated from the pulp,from which latter a third and very low grade of oil is obtained by chemical process. This process is rarely carried on by the olive growers, as it re-

ed from the press, are bent back and forth by hand, some of the makers pouring a quart of hot water upon each mat, after which the twentytwo are placed in a hand or nydraulic press and the second pressure applied. The oil and water are drained into

The oil in the tubs as it comes from the press, is carefully skimmed and placed in barrels. After all the oil of the surface has been skimmed, apparently, the water itself is poured into stone or tile cisterns, called the "enfer," where it remains three or four months. In the course of this period, a considerable quantity of oil





MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

THORSDAT, SUNE 20, 1	9020
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicais Add Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloos, Cape. Alum. Borax, xtis. Brom. Potass Camphor. Bef Rings "Refoz.ck Citric Add Citric Add Citric Add Cocaine Hyd. (sz) Cocperas, per 100 lbs Cocaine Hyd. (sz) Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Rissom Saits diverine dum Arabic per 18. "Trag. Insect Powder 1b. do per keg, 1b. Mentaol, 18. Morphis Oil Peppeminit 1b. Oil Peppeminit 1b. Oil Peppersit 1b. Oyalic Add Phosports Potash Bichromate. Potash Bichromate. Potash Bichromate. Starta.	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 & c. & 8 & c. \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 38 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 18 \\ 1 & 40 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 70 & 080 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 165 \\ 1 & 15 & 1 & 25 \\ 3 & 75 & 4 & 00 \\ 0 & 66 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 56 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 16 \\ 3 & 00 & 3 & 40 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 45 \\ \end{array} $
Licorics.— 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 2 00 0 00 1 50 0 00
Bleaching Powder. Bine Vitriol. Brimstone. Janstic Soda 46 46 Joda Ash. Joda Ash. Joda Bicarb. ial. Soda. 46 Concentrated.	1 75 2 59 4 75 5 75 2 00 3 50 2 00 3 00 0 00 0 00 1 35 1 50 1 75 2 35 0 76 0 85 1 50 2 00
Dyestuffs.	0.97 0.90
nich	0 27 0 29

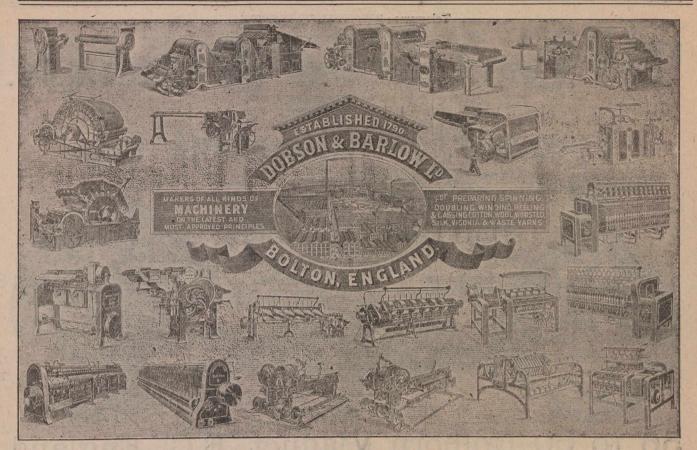
in suspension mounts to the surface, and is also skimmed off and sold as "huile d'enfenr." Its odor is very strong and the price is low. The oil of the first pressing, or the virgin oil, and the oil of the second pressing are always kept separate and sold for what they are. They are decanted three or four times from one barrel to another, and finally deposited in huge earthenware jars, where they remain until spring, and are then decanted for the last time into barrels and offered for sale in the market.

The successful manufacturers and exporters of olive oil find their raw material wherever they can, having buyers who scour France, Italy, Spain and Tunis, and the success of the business hinges mainly upon the tasting capacity of the head of the house, whose work begins after the oil has been pronounced upon by chemical analysis. Probably the largest institution of this kind is the establishment of Adolphe Puget in Marseilles, which has been in existence for almost a century, having been handed down from father to son. Mr. Puget himself is the mainspring of the institution, which does not suffer by comparison with any manufacturing establishment with which I am familiar. The walls of the main rooms are decorated with mottoes, and a portrait of the founder of the house occupies the most conspicuous position. Extreme consideration for the employees, from the

MONTREAL	WHOLES	ALEI	RICES	CURRENT
TH	URSDAY,	JUNE	2 26. 1902	-Samasa -

Response and an exception of the second se	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambler Madder	1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 063 0 071
Tin Crystals	0 22 0 28
Fish. Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F.	1 00 1 25
Mackerel No. 2, brls.	0 00 12 50
Green Cod. No. 1 Green " large No. 3 Large dry Gaspe per qual	5,50 6 00 0 00 7 00 4 50 0 00*
Salmon, (half bals)	0 00 6 50g
Boneless Fish	0 051 0 06
Skinless Cod. case. N. S. Sak Herrings, in half-barrels Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	0 00 8 00.) 1 10 1 15
Ogilvie's Hungarian Ogilvie's Glenora Patent	0 00 4 20
Strong Bakers	4 00 4 20 3 70 8 90
Straight roller. & bags. Superfine. Rolled Oats	3'65 8 80
Bran bulk	1 50 1 55
Farm Products.	24 00 27 00
BUTTER; Choicest Western Cr	0 201 0 21 0 00 0 00
Under Grades Cr Townships Dairy	0 18 0 19 0 19 0 20

.......................



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
NEEDE OF ATHONS.	
Farm ProductsCon.	
OREESE:	\$ c. \$ c.
Ont New	0 094 0 091
Eastern	0 91/4 0 91/4
Wage . New laid (shipped)	0 14 9 14
Held fresh	0 14 A 14 0 60 0 60 0 00 0 00
Eccs : New laid (shipped) Held fresh Straight fall	0 00 0 00
Straight Iall. Limed. Maritime Prov	0 00 0 00 0 131 0 131
SUNDRIES:- Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clov., Comb	0 70 0 80
Honey, White Clov., Comb "Extracted	0 18 0 14 0 07 0 08
The former of the second secon	0 25 0 80
Beeswax. BEANS: prime. do. Best hand-picked	1 25 1 30 0 00 0
do. Best hand-picked	000 000
Groceries.	
2 Contraction of the owner of the owner of the	and the second
Sugars : Factory. Ex Granulated, bris	0.00 8 65
Acadia gran'd	0 00 8 60 0 00 4 40
Ex Granulated, one Acadia gran'd Ex Ground, in bris it in bxs	0 00 4 60
Powdered, in bris	0 00 4 15 0 00 4 30
boxes	0 00 4 30 0 00 4 40
ti ti in DXS Powdered, in brls ti boxes Paris Lumps, in brls ti ti bolk brls	0 00 4 40
	0 00 4 40
The set Wellowe	8 00 8 40
	0 00 4 40 0 00 4 40 0 00 4 50 3 00 8 40 9 28 0 27 0 264 0 804 0 094 0 11
Molasses (BarDados) do bris. & ½s Evaporated Apples,	0 094 0 11
Easborand Thhroditte	
Raisins:	0 09 0 12
Raisins: Sultanas Loose Musc. Malaga	0 08; 0 10 0 00 1 50
Loose Musc. manga Layers, London	0.00 2 00
Con. Cluster	0 00 2 75
Royal Bucking'm	0 00 3 25 0 05 0 06
Valencia	0 06 0 06
ts Layers "	0 061 0 07 0 05 0 05
Currants, Provincials	0 00 0 06
Patras	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0
Vostizzas	0 07 0 094
Prunes, Cel.	0.04 0 05
Figs in bags	0 08 0 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
new layers	0,00 8 00
Rice, C. C. dard B.	0 00 3 10 4 25 4 75
" Patna 1 100 10	4 00 4 10
" Grystal Japan "	4 50 0 00 00 00 5 87
66 CarolinaJava	0 00 2 00
Pot Barley, bag sa ibs.	0 03 0 05
Tanioca, Pearl	0 031 0 04
Flake	0 80 0 85
Corn, 21b. tins	0 824 0 90 8 60 5 00
Salmon, 4 dos. case	0 87 0 95
Siltanss. Loose Musc. Malags. Layers, London. Con. Chatter. Extra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia. '' Selected	0 80 0 85
He bar we have been a second a	

most humble to the most high, is one of the controlling principles of the proprietor, and a degree of enthusiasm is obtained from the working force which is as unusual as it is refreshing in this country. Next to the perfect order, the most striking characteristics of the oil factory is its absolute cleanliness, a merit which is all the more striking because of its extreme rarity in these southern countries.

The oil received by this manufacturer is discharged from barrels into, a series of 'nuge subterranean tile-lined tanks, and this portion of the building is so constructed that the variation in temperature is almost insensible from one year's end to the other. As marks of oil are shipped from this institution which have been in continuous existence for over fifty years, it is of the highest ipmortance that, although the olive crops vary from year to year, there shall be no discernible difference in the flavor of the oil of a given mark. To guard against any difference in the flavor, the crude oil is purchased in immense quantities and the proportions mixed in these large large storage tanks with such nicety and prevision that consumers never realize the infinite pains requisite to maintain the standard. From the large tanks the oil is forced by hydraulic pressure through paper filters and then pumped into tin-lined tanks, from which it is drawn into bottles and cans for export. No mystery is involved in the manipulation of the oil. It is simply a matter of experience, involving the purchase of good oil in the first place, cleanliness in handling it in the second, storage in a dark and cool ereceptacle, hemetically closed, and, finally, packing it with scrupulous care in bottles and cans.

MONTREAL WHOL CSALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

and the second	Name of Article.	Whol	esale
The second			
	Hardware.	- marine	
Amblesone	,L&F, % b. Straits **	SC	\$ C.
Antimony.	T 0. 70 40 40	0 091	0 10
TRN. BIOCK	,L & F, W D	0 00	0, 34
2 00 00	Straits	0 00	0 00
		0 00	0.80
		C 00	0 '00
CUT NAIL	BOREDULE. per Keg, car lots by ar and above-30d, dd and 70d Nails. ce Nails- ce Cut per 100 ha		
Base Price,	per Keg, car lots	2 371	0 00
Less quanti	by	2 45	0 00
Extras_Ove	and above 30d,	14	
40d. 50d. 6	Od and 70d Nails		Start.
Cut and Fer	ice Nails-		
10 BIIG SOU II		0 05	0 00
10 and 12d	66 66	0 10	0 00
	66	0 15	0 00
6 and 7d	9E 66	0 30	0 00
4 and 5d	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	0 40	0 00
	66	0 65	0 00
30 A GR 2	66 68	1 00	0 00
Cut spike		1 00	0 00
VALCE.	and her week au.		
	ails		
8d ner 1001	bs	1 00	8 01.
3d 44		1 00 1 50	
Casing. B	ox, Tobacoo Box and	1 00	0 00
Flooring	Nails-		and the
90 to 30d p	er 100 lbs	0 55'	0 00
10 to 16d	66	0 60	
S'and 9d	45 million marks of the Street and	0 65	0 00 0 0 0
S and 9d 6 and 7d	66	0 70	0.00
4 th 6d	66	0 95	
21 12 1	68	1 20	0 00
Finishing n	ails- onger per 100 lbs	T NO	0 00
3 inch and lo	onger per 100 lbs	0 60	0 00
		0 65	0 00
2 800 24		0 70	0 00
1% and 1%	56 65. ······	0 95	0 00
1% and 1%		1 20	0 00
The second second		1 50	0 00
Slating nail	s		0.00
1% and 1% i	nch per 100 lbs.	0 95	0:00
11	56 66 ·····	1 20	0 00
1	55	1 50	0 00
Common ba	rrel nails-	1.0925	25.21
1% inch pe	r 100 lbs	1 00	0 00
1 .0 .0.	55	1'00	0.00
78		1125	0.00
Me " i lines		1 50	0,00
Clinch nail	8	3 2	
a inch and l	onger per 100 lbs	0 60	0 00
2% and 2%	Inch 66	0 65	0 00
z and zz		0 70	0 00
1% and 1%	Inch 66 inch 66 55 55 55 55 55	0 95	0 00
174	*********	1 20	0 00
Chann or an	the manager hands	1 50	0 00
enarp and n	at pressed nails		all the
a men and 1	onger per 100 lbs. inch 66	1 35	0 00
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114 and 134	86 ···· 66 ······	1 65	0 00
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2 6 8		4 25	
	7-16	4100	0 00
		(C)	0.00

Telegrams : "WATCH, PRESCOT."



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

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902	2.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
HardwareCon. Coil Chain-No. %	\$ 6 \$ 65 \$ 75 \$ 65 \$ 76 \$ 60 \$ 60 \$ 60	\$ c 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
lin Galvanized Staples- 100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½ Galvanized Iron; Oraconiz Mack	3 25 2 90	0 00 00 00
Queen's Head, } or equal } gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge	4 40 4 10	4 65 4 35
Iron Horse Shoes : No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller	0 00 0 00	8 50 8 75
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Oar lots Norway, base Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""	1 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	1 95 0 00 4 25 2 70 2 95 8 10 8 10 8 20 8 45 2 10
Boller plates, iron, ½ in Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger Band Canadian. 1 to 6 in. 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size Extras.	0 00	2 10 2 90
	4 00 2 65 2 70 2 75 2 72 2 92 3 42 4 85 6 85 6 85 6 20 11 00	
per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p. lb., Blk Diam'd. "Spring, 100 lbs" "Tire, " "Sleign shoe, 100 lbs" "Toe Calk" "Machinery" Harrow Tooth	0 08 2 75 2 30 2 20 2 66 2 75 2 50	base 6 00 base base
IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcesl, 14 x 20 IX Charcesl	4 25 4 50 5 50	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The most important operation in the treatment of the crude oil is its filtration. While the various nut and seed oils are now readily freed of the margarin in suspension by subjection to a low temperature, this process cannot be successfully followed in the case of olive oil, which is a much more delicate product. Until comparatively recently, the packers of olive oil filtered it through cotton, and probably the majority of packers cling to the old system, mainly because of the expense of the improved paper filters. Excellent results are obtained by passing the oil through cotton, but the process is slower, and the cotton itself absorbs large quantities of the oil, which cannot be expressed and used, except as an inferior product. It is now generally agreed that no more satisfactory filtering material has been found than specially prepared paper, and the oil is passed through paper either by means of force pumps, hydraulic pressure, or the application of the stand-pipe principle, the pressure upon the paper depending upon the height from which the oil is injected into the apparatus. jected into the apparatus. The

cost of filtering 2,200 pounds of oil varies from 10 cents to 19 cents only. The working of the device is such that virtually no oil remains in the apparatus after an operation, and what does remain is in as good condition as any other unfiltered oil, while older systems of filtration occasion considerable loss of oil, that remaining in the MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICESCURRENT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

	Name of Article,	Who	losale
Terne Die	te IC, 20x28	S C.	8 c
Russ. She	et Iron	0 10	0 00
Lion & Cr	own tin'd sh'ts		0.00
22 and 24	guage case lots	. 0 "	
26 guage.	100 lbas	. 0 00	7 75
Sheet,	per 100 lbs;	3 25	8 35
Shot. 100 1	b., less 224 p c	0 00	6 50
Lead Pipe	per 100 lbs	. 7 00	0 00
and the second	the second states in the second states	less	95 p.c
Zinc:	an 100 lbs	0.00	4 78
Sheet, Zi	nc "	0 00	4 75
N1000, 21		10.10	
Black Shee		A CONTRACT	
Q 4+ 10	Per 100 lbs.	0.1-	
	lage	. 2 45	0 00
	lo	2 40	0 00
	lo	2 50	0 00
28	lo	. 2 55	0 00
WIRE:		1000	
Plain galv		. 3 95	0 00
do do		8 45 2 80	0 00 0 00
do do		3 55	0 00
do do	No. 11		0 00
do do		2 95	0 00
do do		8 05	0 00
do da		4 05	0 00
do do		4 80	0 00
Barbed Wi		8 00	f.o.1
pring Win	e per 100, 1.25	Mon	treal,
net extra. Iron an	d Steel Wire pl'r	-0.25	
6 to 9		2 80	base
M. P. S. M.	and the second		
	Rope.		
lical, base.		0 00	
" 7-16	and up	0 18	
" 5-16		0 18	- ARE IN
P7 14	57		
" 8-18	77		1
Lanilla, 7-1	6 & lgr	0 15	
77 8	17	0 16	bortes
··· 5-1		0 16	
··· 8-1	8 17		a the set
ath yarn.,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 10	



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

THURSDAY, COLL MIT	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Wire Nails.	\$ c. \$ c.
Base Price carload Less than " 2d extra	2 50 2 55 1 00 1 00
ad 4d and 5d 6d and 7d 8d and 9d	0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10
16d and 20d **	0 05 Base
Building Paper. Dry Sheeting (roll)	0 35 0 00
Tarred "	0 45 0 00
Wantreal Groon Hides	0 09 0 00
Montreas Green Indes "No.1" "No.2	0 08 0 00 0 07 0 00
Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured & inspect'd Sheepskins Clips	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 12
Clips Lambakins each Calfakins, No. 1 ⁴⁴ No. 2 Horse hides	0 00 0 12 0 00 0 10 1 50 2 00
Horse hides	
No. 1 B. A. Sols No. 2 B. A. Sols No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy No. 2	
light medium & heavy. ""No. 2	0 26 0 82 0 84 0 86 0 85 0 87 0 84 0 88
Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip	0 35 0 8 0 69 0 66 0 45 0 55 0 50 0 66
Hemlock Calf ii Light French Calf.	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 60 0 85 1 1 9 22 0 2
ti heavy	0 17 0 2 0 18 0 2 0 06 0 1 0 16 0 1
Baameled Cov, per ft Pebble Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff ** No.2. ** No.2. ** Saddlers' doz Imt. French Calf Bunglish Oak 1b Dongola, extra	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 50 & 9 & 0 \end{array}$
Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, light	0 11 0 1 0 13 0 1 0 35 0 4 0 25 0 3
 heavy	0 25 0 4 0 35 0 4 7 50 9 0 0 65 0 7
Imt. French Calf English Oak lb Dongola, extra	0 85 0 7 0 80 J 8 0 38 0 4 0 20 0 2
English Oak Ib Dongola, extra "No. I "ordinary Colored Pebbles "Calf	0 14 0 1 0 13 0 1 0 16 0 5

filter being suitable only for mechanical purposes. It is difficult to state the rate of filtration with a given machine, because this rate varies according to the nature of the oil, the amount of impurity in suspension and its temperature.

TAXES UNDER OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

The U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the following information and instruction in answer to a letter submitting a number of questons relative to renovated and adulterated butter and oleomargarine, as affected by the Act of May 9, 1902, which was "answered in a general way" as follows:

Manufactures of renovated butter 50 Wholesale dealers, oleomargarine

colored any shade of yellow).. 480 Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter 480

Wholesale dealers, oleomargarine (uncolored product exclusively) 200

Retail dealers, oleomargarine (colored any shade of yellow) .. 48

colored product exclusively).

6

Wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine paying the higher rates of special tax may sell either colored or uncolored oleomargarine, or both.

Those paying \$200 as wholesale dealers and \$6 as retail dealers in oleomargarine can sell under such specialtax stamps the uncolored oleomargarine only. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

and on the	THURSDAY, JUNE 20,	
N	ame of Article.	Wholesale.
Castor Oil b Lard Oil, B " Linseed, ra " Olive, purt Exts Turpentine	Olis Seal. Oli, Nid, Norw Process. Norwegian ris. ixtra. w, net. olied, net. a, qt., per case. , net.	0 00 0 09 0 75 05 0 65 0 75 0 83 0 64 0 86 0 87 0 96 8 70 0 71 0 72
Benzine		0 20 0 80
United inci do de do	Glass. 105, 00 to 35 26 to 40 41 to 50 51 to 60	0.00 2 20
Land Dure	Paints, &C. 50 to 100 lb. kgs	0 00 5 874
do No. 1 do No. 3 do No. 4 white Lee Red Leed. Venetian Yel. Ochz Whiting. do Beligian German American Fire Bricl Fire Clay Bosin	d dry Red Eing'h	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Domestic French Ci do Amsricar Brunswie French II No.1 Fur Black Ja Orenge S do White Parkagne	Broken Sheet bris bris ork Green mberial Green do do span bellac, No. 1 do Pure do b. bri the Varn'h, pr.gl do do span bellac, No. 1 do Pure do for b. bri n in drum 1 lb pk te, 5 lb pkgs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
North W Unwashe B. A. Sco Natal	woor. 1 Washed d. mred oasy. an greaky	U LO U III
- saular	in her of the month of the	



The payment of special tax as wholesale of retail dealer in oleomargarine covers sales of oleomargarine only. If adulterated butter is sold, payment of special tax as wholesale or retail dealer in adulterated butter is required, as the two businesses are separate and distinct.

When olomargarine containing no artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow is removed from the manufactory, the tax to be paid thereon is one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

When such oleomargarine contains artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yeklow, a tax of 10 cents per pound is imposed when the same is manufactured and sold or removed from the factory for consumption or use.

The law does not define or place special taxes on wholesale or retail dealers in renovated butter, the only special tax in connection with renovated butter being that of manufacturer, but a tax of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound is imposed on such renovated butter when manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or use.

Manufacturers of renovated butter will be required to pack their product in firkins, tubs, or other suitable packages not before used for that purpose in quantities of not less than ten pounds, to which must be affixed the tax-paid stamp and the usual caution notice.

Under their special-tax stamp as manufacturers of renovated butter, STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CAMADIAN.-Mantreal Quotations June28 , 1900.

. Нани ор Сонрану.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	quota per	tions
ritish American Fire and Marine anada Life onfederation Life Vestern Assurance marantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13,\$72	834-6mos. 4-6mos. 736 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	850 400 100 40 50	\$50 400 10 20 50	100 160 100 	
BRITISH AND FOREIGHQuotations of	250.000	Ss. D.S.	20	1902, Marke	91%	93
tins	24,000	24 p.8.	50 20	5	25½ 18	£261
aledonian	21.500	128. p.s.	25	5	10	281
commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.	50,000	271	50	5	441/2	45
uardian Fire and Life	200,000	9	10	D	91/4	93
	1 80 000	OK	00	E	8014	
mperial Fire	60,000	25	20 20	5	801/2	31
mperial Fire ancashire Fire don Fire.	136,498	5 3	20	114		
mperial Fire ancashire Fire don Fire	136,498 100,000 85,100	5 3 22	20 814 25	114	18	19
mperial Fire	136,498 100,000 \$5,100 35,862	5 3 22 20	20 814 25 25	114	18 52	19 58
mperial Fire. ancashire Fire. ondon and Lancashire Fire ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life	136,493 100,000 85,100 35,862 10,000	5 3 22	20 814 25	114	18 52 8 28	19 53 87 29
mperial Fire ancashire Fire ondon and Lancashire Fire ondon a seurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life av. & Lon. & Giobe Fire and Life forthern Fire and Life	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000	5 3 22 20 10 90 *221	20 814 25 25 10 81. 100	11/4 21/2 12/5 2 2 10	18 52 8 28 72	19 53 83 29 77
mperial Fire ancashire Fire ondon and Lancashire Fire ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life dv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life forthern Fire and Life orth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	136,493 100,000 85,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000	5 3 20 10 90 *22 <u>1</u> 30s.p.s.	20 \$14 25 25 10 5t. 100 25	114 2% 12% 2 2 2 10 6%	18 52 8 28 72 361/2	19 53 83 29 77 87
mperial Fire ancashire Fire ondon and Lancashire Fire ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life av. & Lon. & Ghobe Fire and Life forthern Fire and Life orth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life forwich Union Fire	136,493 100,000 85,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000 11,000	5 3 22 20 10 90 *22 <u>1</u> 805.p.s. *3336	20 814 25 25 10 81. 100	11/4 21/2 12/5 2 2 10	18 52 8 28 72 36½ 103	19 53 83 29 77 371 106
mperial Fire ancashire Fire ondon and Lancashire Fire ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life av. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life orthern Fire and Life torth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life torth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life torth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 30,000 110,000 110,000 53,776	5 322 20 10 90 *221 80s.p.s. *3336 5836	20 31 25 25 10 8t. 100 25 100 50 20	114 244 1256 2 2 10 614 12 5	18 52 8 28 72 36½ 103 \$\$1½ 50	83 29 77 373 106 323 51
mperial Fire ancashire Fire ondon and Lancashire Fire ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life av. & Lon. & Ghobe Fire and Life forthern Fire and Life orth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life forwich Union Fire	136,493 100,000 \$5,100 35,862 10,000 391,752 \$0,000 110,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,25,234 240,000	5 322 20 10 90 *22 <u>1</u> 305.p.s. *33 <u>4</u> 35	20 31 25 25 10 8t. 100 25 100 50 20	116 216 1256 2 2 10 656 12	18 52 8 28 72 36½ 103 \$81½	19 53 81 29 77 871 106 82

manufacturers are permitted to sell the renvoated butter made by them at the place of manufacture, or elsewhere, without the payment of any additional special tax for such sales.

The purchaser of renovated butter may sell the same without restriction as to quantity, or manner of packing or sale. When a manufacturer's package of renovated butter is empty it will be the duty of the person in whose hands the same was emptied to destroy the stamp on such empty package.

The absence of tax-paid stamps on packages of renovated butter that have been removed from the factory would be prima facie evidence of the nonpayment of the tax. Hence renovated butter should not be removed from the stamped packages in advance of sales, as the presence of the stamp is necessary as an evidence of the payment of the tax.

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Special Miners Drill Steel Ground and Polished Steel for Shafting. SPECIAL NOTE.—This Special Steel is manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new preferential tariff, 33½ per cent. in favour of the English makers.



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 Boilers superior to Felt and Compositions for preventing the radiation of Heat, Saving Fuel, etc. Special Terms to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff,

While section 6 of the act of May 9, 1902, requires the keeping of books and making of returns by wholesale dealers in renovated butter, it is true that the act fails to define such a wholesale dealer, and, as at present advised, this office will not require books to be kept nor returns to be made by the persons engaged in the sale of renovated butter.

The act of May 9, 1902, places the manufacture, sale, and handling of adulterated butter on the same plane with manufacture of colored oleomargarine as to special taxes, size of packages, and material of which the same are to be constructed, the marking, stamping and branding of such packages, and a tax of 10 cents per pound on the product.

All regulations pertaining to the manufacture, sale, stamp, packing, marking, and branding of oleomargarine as at present in force will be made to apply to adulterated butter, substituting the words "adulterated butter" for "oleomargarine."

Manufacturers must pay special tax, keep books, file returns, give bonds, render reports and returns, and place a sign on their factories.

Manufacturers can sell the product at the place of manufacture without liability to special tax as wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.

Wholesale dealers can sell only original stamped manufacturer's packages, and cannot break such original packages and sell therefrom.

While the act of May 9, 1902, does not specifically define a wholesale dealer in adulterated butter, it is assumed that under the authority conferred section 20, act of August 2, 1886, such regulations may be made as to protect the interests of the government, even to the extent of prescribing the manner of sales by wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.

A retail dealer in adulterated butter is defined as a person who sells adulterated butter in less quantities than 10 pounds at one time and shall be regarded as a retail dealer in adul-

terated butter. As the retail dealer can sell only in quantities less than 10 pounds, and cannot sell 10 pounds at one time, it follows that he cannot sell the original manufacturer's original packages, the least of which must contain 10 pounds. He must, therefore, sell from manufacturers' stamped packages and prepare and mark his retail packages in a similar manner as is now required of retail dealers in oleomargarine.

Retail dealers in oleomargarine may sell as much as 10 pounds at one time (sec. 6, act August 2, 1886), but as they are prohibited from selling the manufacturer's original package without becoming liable as wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, they must remove the oleo from the manufactuer's package and prepare a package of their own, even if the original package contained but 10 pounds.

The sale by a retail dealer in adulterated butter of a quantity of adulterated butter at one time equaling or exceeding 10 pounds would create liability to special tax as a wholesale dealer in adulterated butter, whether delivery was made in the original stamped package or otherwise.

PROBLEM OF THE WEST.

One of the greatest factors that enter into the future development of the Canadian northwest, says a Winnipeg letter, is that of transportation. The fertility of the soil is now conceded beyond question. That vast territory, capable of cultivation, is now for the first time being understood. The great area in eastern Assiniboia partially tributary to the "Soo" branch of the Canadian Pacific(at one time regarded as valueless, has suddenly become desirable in the eyes of settlers of a class that know exactly what they want, and settlement has accordingly rushed in in a manner surprising to those who have been familiar with the country for years. With the new settlement, consequent increase of area

"PIONEER" GOLDEN FLAKE CAVENDISH TOBACCO. MADE IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

TRADE PRICE :
1/2 lb. tins\$1.20
½ 1b. tins \$1.20 ¼ 1b. tins \$1.21
1/2 lb. package
1-16 ID, package\$1.30

"Order direct or through your jobber."

Manufactured by The Richmond Cavendish Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England. Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.



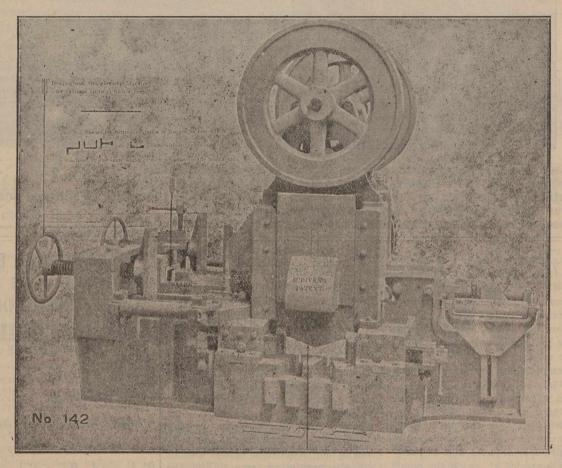
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Active Agents wanted in every town and village in Canada, apply "Agent," JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1851.

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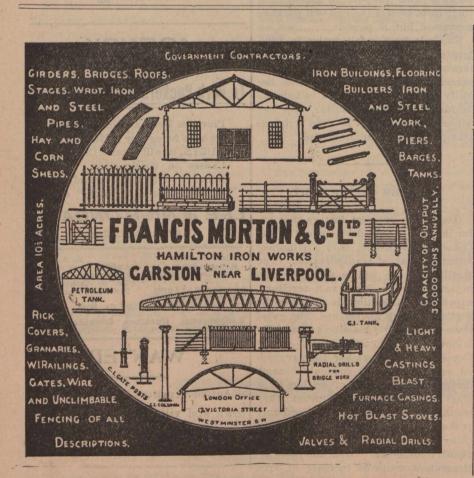
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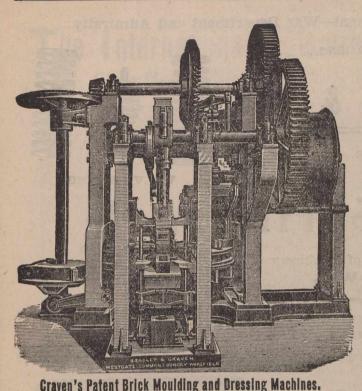
PATENT COMBINED MACHINE for Shearing either Right or Left Hand without changing a knife Also for Bending Beams and Shearing one side off the Bulb for riveting knees to, and Horizontal Punch.

> Patent Angle-Bar Planing Machine. Patent Edge and Butt-Plate Edge Planing Machine. Scriven's Vertical Flate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to end without flat.



under cultivation, and the constant improvement of agricultural methods, the estimate is made that next year Manitoba and the Northwest will raise a crop of 100,000,000 of bushels, nearly all of which will be available for export.

The lack of adequate facilities for the transportation of last year's crop occasioned much comment. The character of the weather, which delayed threshing and shipment, no doubt had a great deal to do with this. The Canadian Pacific is now providing for a large additional equipment and terminal facilities. The Canadian Northern has now an outlet at Port Arthur, but it must be remembered that last season it shipped freely by way of Duluth, a course it will hardly new adopt, to the disadvantage of its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. The conclusion of those qualified to judge appears to be that the present facilities for the transportation of the crop of the Canadian northwest will not be adequate, either during this present season or the next, and much less thereafter. It will simply be a physical impossibility for the two present railroads to cope with the situation, and it is held that not only one additional railway system, but two of



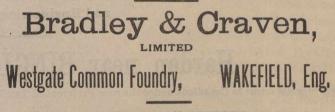
BRICK MACHINERY For Working all kinds of Clay.

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

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

Brick plants for producing the best plastic-pressed facing bricks on the most economical system. Awarded Three Highest Medals at Adelaide Exhibition, and the ONLY Gold Medal for Brick Machinery at the Melbourne Exhibition, 1883-9.



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them, giving connection between the crop area and the great lakes, will be absolutely necessary unless the development of the country is to be artificially and arbitrarily retarded. The Great Northern Railway lines reach the the 49th parallel in at least five different places. The Northern Pacific at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature sought unsuccessfully the right to build a tributary system in that Province. Now that these American lines are merged in one, and have owners the interests of some of whom extend to the Canadian Pacific, it may be a difficult problem to bring them into active competition for Canadian trade, but the essence of the problem as it stands at present is that the settler should be able to market his crop in due time. From his point of view nothing should be left undone to induce independent railway systems to extend their lines to meet his requirements.

That the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern would be inclined to oppose any such policy cannot be doubted. First of all, let the settlers have the railroads. The action of the Manitoba Legislature in ignoring the application of the Northern Pacific was a stupid blunder, or a result of a corrupt understanding. Let every railroad in that can be persuaded to come The main thing is get the crop in. to market. The history of the railways shows that rates will in the long run seek lower levels without Governmental coercion.

It is not to be understood that western Canada and eastern Canada have interests that are diverse in this matter. The economic future of confedration is locked up in the development of the West. It would be interesting to know precisely to what extent Toronto and Montreal are dependent for their present prosperity upon the west. But it is quite clear that a large proportion of the western crop reaches the eastern centers and is distributed amongst the manufacturers, and merchants and their employees, the monetary institutions and their officers and shareholders by the tens of thousands. The importance of the transportation question is one that cannot be overestimated. And the principal element in securing the necessary action on the part of individuals, corporations and Governments is that the vital importance of the question should be appreciated. No one acquainted with the facts can doubt where the west stands on the question of the tariff. Any proposal to increase it in any important particular would be strenuouly opposed, and further reductions will certainly be attempted when the new electoral apportionment has given an increased representation. This is the inevitable result of the configuration of the country. Yet undoubtedly the question of the tariff is not nearly the

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same importance as that of seeing that the West is given sufficient transportation facilities to properly market its products.

CLIMATE OF DAWSON.

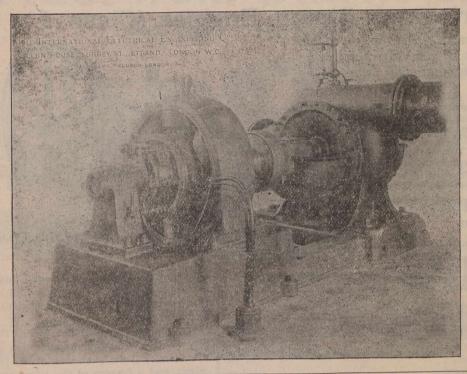
A somewhat broken series of observations at Dawson and various other places in Yukon Territory between 1895 and 1898 and a continuous series at Dawson during the past three years afford data for estimating with a fair degree of accuracy the average climatic conditions of the Klondike. According to Director R. F. Stupart of the Meteorological Service, the average annual mean temperature is about 22 degrees; the mean of the three summer months is about 57 degrees, July being 61 degrees; and of three winter months-16 degrees below, with January 23 degrees below. Spring may be said to open towards the end of April, the last zero temperature of the winter usually occurring about the 5th of this month. May, with an average temperature of 44 degrees, is by no means an unpleasant month and the 23rd is the average date of the last frost of spring. Daily observations during five summers indicate that on the average the temperature rises to 70 degrees or higher on 46 days and to 80 degrees or higher on 14 days; 90 degrees was recorded in Dawson in

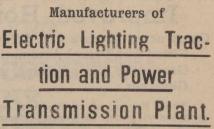
June, 1899, and 95 degrees in July of the same year. These temperatures, with much bright sunshine and an absence of frost during three months, together with the long days of a latitude within a few degrees of the Arctic Circle, amply account for the success so far achieved by market gardeners near Dawson in growing a large variety of garden produce including lettuce, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, and potatoes, and warrant the belief that the hardier cereals might possibly be a successful crop, both in parts of Yukon Territory and in the far northern districts of the Mackenzie River basin. August 23rd would appear to be the average date of the first autumnal frost, the temperature rapidly declining towards



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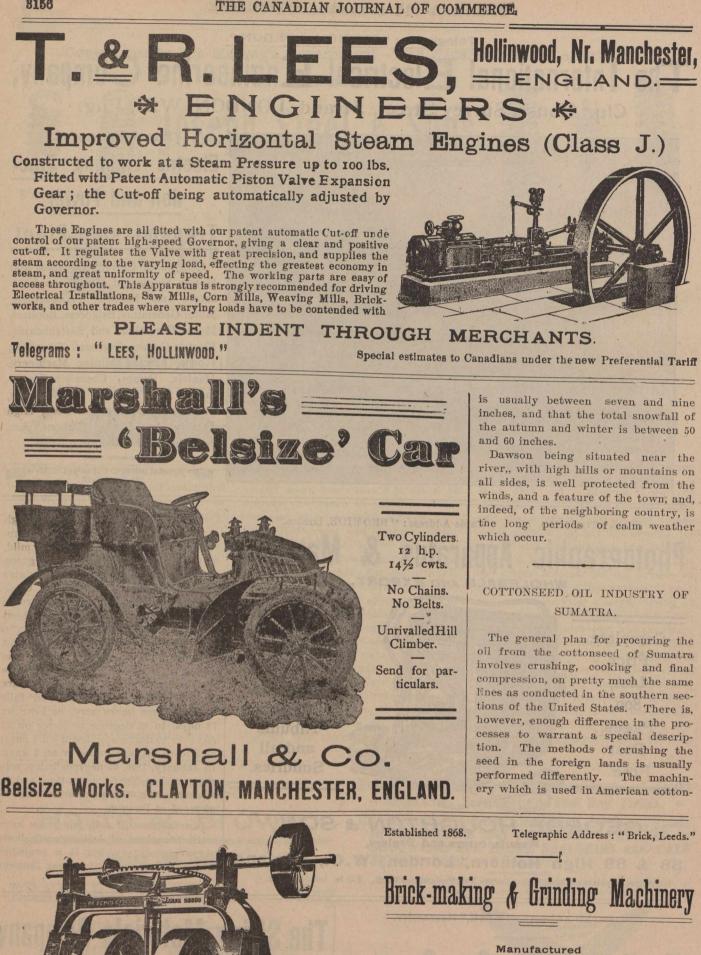
the close of this month. Although night frosts are not infrequent in September, the month as a whole is mild, with a mean temperature of 42 degrees. October may be fairly termed a winter month, the mean temperature being but 22.5 degrees, and the first zero of winter recorded on the average about the 18th. Ice usually begins to run in the Yukon about the second week, but it is not until quite the end of the month or early in November that the river is frozen fast. The temperature on the average during a winter falls to 20 degrees below zero, or lowr on 72 days, to 40 degrees or lower on 21 days, to 50 degrees or lower on 7 days, and to 60 degrees or lower on 2 days. In January, 1896, 65 degrees below was registered at Fort Constantine, and in January, 1901, 68 degrees below was registered at Dawson.

Observations of rain and snow have until the close of last summer been very fragmentary, but it is probable that the summer rainfall near Dawson

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F.O.B. MANCHESTER.





lichard Scholefield,

. ENGINEER .

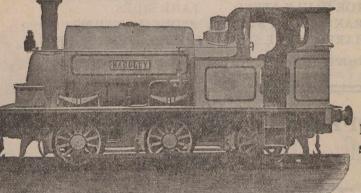
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seed oil mills is so much more perfect Telegraphic Address : " ANNE COWBURN." Established 1779. ANNE COWBURN, **Carriage Builder** AND Harness Manufacturer. vice. MOTOR CARS A SPECIALITY. Park Place, Cheetham Hill Rd., -MANCHESTER, Eng. Electric Cars pass every 3 Minutes. 5 Minutes walk from Exchange or Victoria Stations. Covered Railway Carriage Truck for use of Patrons. Pneumatic Tyres & Improved Solid Rubber Tyres Fitted to Carriages at Reasonable Prices. Canadians can buy these carriages, under the New Tariff, 331/3 p.c., in their favour by purchasing in Manchester, from this firm. Established 1838. Exchange, Tuesday and Friday, 1-30 to 3, N. Pillar. ROLLER AND & SO lees Makers of all kinds of FLUTED AND PLAIN BOTTOM AND TOP

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than that found in service in the foreign mills, except in the advanced European industrial centers, that the grades of oils vary more or less. The variety of cottonseed oil procured by the workmen in Sumatra, although the oil is obtained from using old types of devices, is of good quality and brings remunerative prices in the markets at home and abroad. A correspondent had recently the opportunity to visit some of the Sumatra mills and here refers to some of the apparatus in ser-

The first operation is that of screening, and this is done both in revolving and flat screens. A native pushes the screen forward and on its return trip it contacts with a trap, and the jar produces the necessary sifting of the rejected stuffs. The pile below soon heaps up and in this manner foreign substances are gradually worked off. At this stage the substance is necessarily full of foreign matter which cannot be removed by screens, no matter what the closeness of the meshes may be. These different modes are adopted for removing the various materials from the cottonseed. One ingenious device which I observed con-

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sisted of a magnet set into a tube of wood The seed is passed through this channel from above, and as it falls to the level below, much of the metallic particles in the seed are drawn out and attached to the magnet from whence they are easily removed with a scraping tool.

Loco SPRING STEEL.

The processes of ginning the seeds follow. The cotton gins of American pattern may be found in service, in portions of Sumatra, but, as a rule, gins of a home-made description are utilized. Some of the ginning is effected by simply drawing the seeds through the fine teeth of comb-like devices. This is built of fine steel blades set into a strong iron or bone base. The process of drawing the seeds through the teeth is tedious. In the gins, the seeds are taken through rapidly and effectually, and the hulls are generally well removed. The lint is often a source of trouble, but all this is removed thoroughly by the gin. They get about twenty pounds of seed from a ton. In America they get

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steel are set. This cylinder fits in the proper bearings for revolving and is turned at about four hundred revolutions per minute.

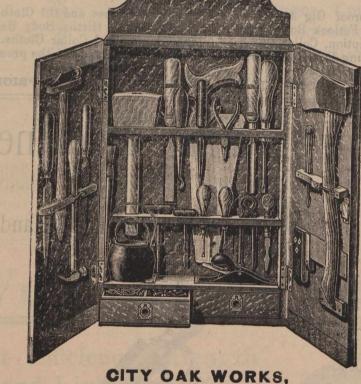
3160

The next process involves cooking, Some of the workers collect the meat of the seeds and pack it into sacks, compress it a little, and then place the sacks in the cooking apparatus. The American plan for cooking the seed is of course superior to this crude crucible-like device. But the operation can be performed. The crucible is made of native clay, hard finished and arranged upon masonry, with a fire-place below in which wood, coal, coke, or charcoal fuels are burned.

The meat-like portions are now removed from the cooking devices and dumped into the cooling vats, constructed of hard wood with a false bottom, under which drippings collect and are removed at intervals.

The process of pressing the seed has always been a problem. In American mills the operation is simplified with the great screw, rotary, shaft, or hydraulic presses, and the contents of the seed in the line of oily matters are thoroughly squeezed out. But in Sumatra and other countries of a like nature, visited by the writer, the problem of exerting pressure on the seed to sufficient degree to force the oily substance from them, is one which bothers. In Sumatra they use leverage presses. Next comes the refining of the oil, which is accomplished on James Needham

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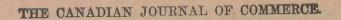
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must condemn it. Mr B. H. Thwaite, 29, Great George street, Westminster, in the course of a letter to the Morning Post, says: "If, as Lord Rosbery says, the Liberal party is bound to free trade, and 'with free trade it may sink, and with free trade it must swim,' then the sooner the Liberal party sinks the better for this country, because unless a very drastic change is made in our fiscal policy, and very soon, there will be in the near future practically no British trade to discuss. Those who have an intimate knowledge of trade, commerce, and industry, in the United States, and Germany-and men who are not merely dilettanti political economists, lawyers, or litterateurs, but real organisers of industry-say that our fiscal policy is quite unsuitable to existing conditions of desperate foreign, and increasing, competition. We know that the opinion of the Premiers of all our great Colonies is solidly in favour of a policy of fiscal defence, or the limitation, of the Free Trade, or 'open door' policy within the Empire, and the closed or partially closed door against the manufactured imports from countries outside the boundaries of the Empire of Greater Britain. Our present fiscal policy has not only destroyed two-thirds of our agricultural interests, but is se-

3162



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riously undermining and threatens to destroy our manufacturing industry, and is culminating in the way the Free Traders least expected—that is, in taking away Great Britain's greatest glory, her mercantile shipping supremacy." Mr. Thwaite has long been engaged in efforts to promote the welfare of the British industries, and any views he may express upon them are worth careful consideration.

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The discussion of the relationship of the Empire as a whole to its several parts continues to progress apace. In a reply to Sir Robert Giffen on the subject of "Preferential Tariffs within the Empire" in the Nineteenth Century, Mr. H. Birchenough repudiates the idea that moderate men desire an aggressive policy towards foreign countries. "The principle that they contend for is simply this: that in the application of the existing tariffs for the time being, of the Mother Country and the Colonies, there shall always be a reduc-





tion or differentiation of duties in cach other's favour, the amount of such reduction being, of course, fixed by agreement." This is "merely the practical admission that the members of a United Empire mutually grant each other privileges which they do not extend to foreigners." Why should there be any objection to this?

8184

In the above-named monthly, Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Denison writes on "Canada and the Imperial Conference," pointing out that, nearly threequarters of our wheat supply last year having come from foreign countries, "it can readily be understood why Canada is alarmed at the unsafe condition of the whole Empire on account of the danger from the precarious food supply of the Mother Country." Canada, he says, foresaw the danger of the commercial war, "and tried to dc the best she could to help the cause of the Empire" by giving a preference to British goods of one-third the duty.

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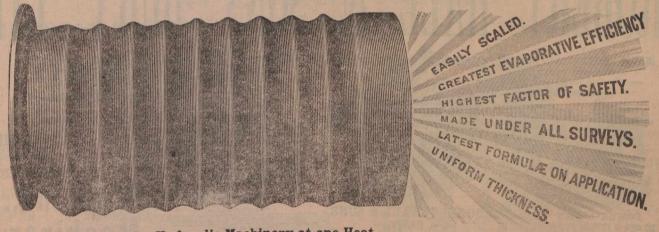
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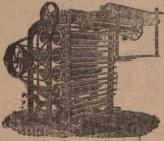
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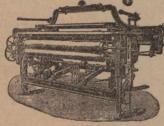
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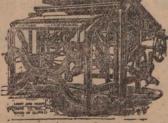
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source later on. Labor supply is ample. In northern Alabama the weather is hot and dry, and the advancement of the plant is retarded somewhat. Rains are badly needed. In Louisiana weather conditions are favorable and the crop fine. The acreage is about the same as last year. In Arkansas and Texas the crop is retarded somewhat by the not and dry weather, though damage is yet immaterial. Rain is needed, though conservative observers believe that rain will not be imperative before early in July. Lice are reported in central Texas, and as the plant is tender a continuation of the drouth for many weeks would mean failure of the crop.

Dallas .- The crop is about a week

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early, stands good, fields clean, and the crop generally in good condition. The drouth, which has materially curtailed the possible yield of corn, has not much, as yet, affected cotton, but is causing it to develop a long hardy tap-root, and conservative observers are of opinion that rain will not be imperatively needed before early July. The acreage is only two per cent, under last year.-Waco.-No rain has fallen in central Texas since last report, and cotton has suffered some; also from lice. Relief must come shortly in the way of substantial rains or the crop will be a failure, as the plant is yet too tender to stand a long drouth .- Fort Worth .- The growth of cotton is retarded to some extent by the very dry and hot weather of the past few days, though no material damage is believed to have occurred. Cultivation has steadily propressed, all farmers in this section reporting clean crops, with an absence of both weevil and cotton louse.



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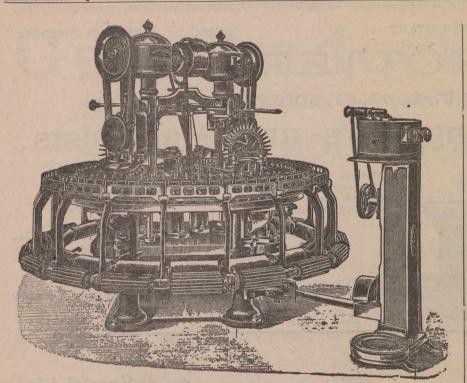
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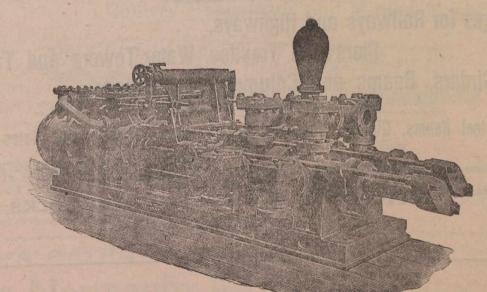
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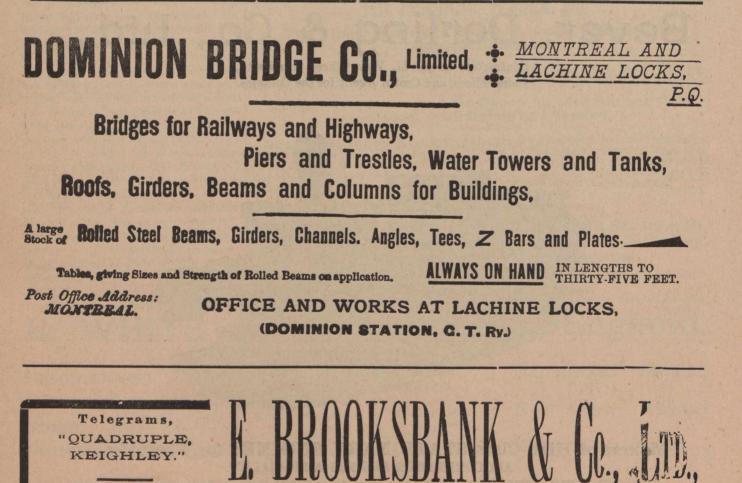
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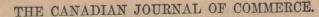
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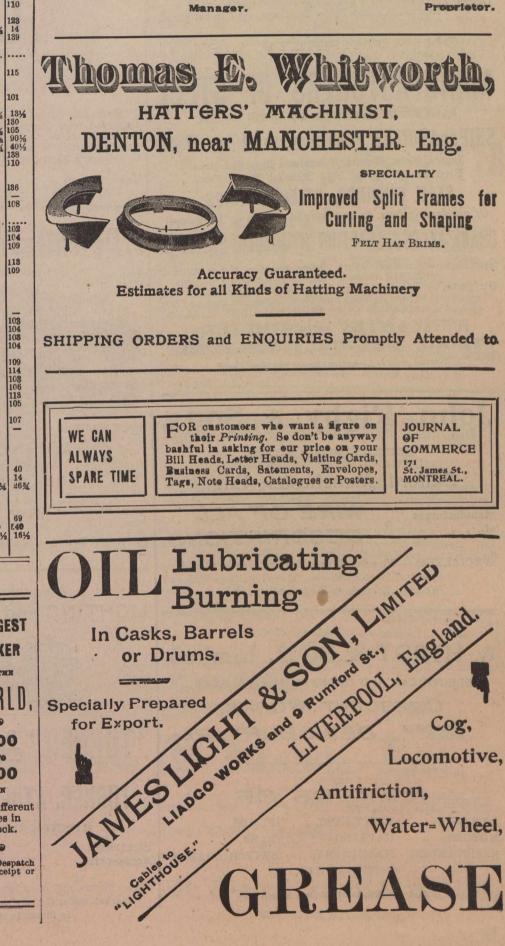
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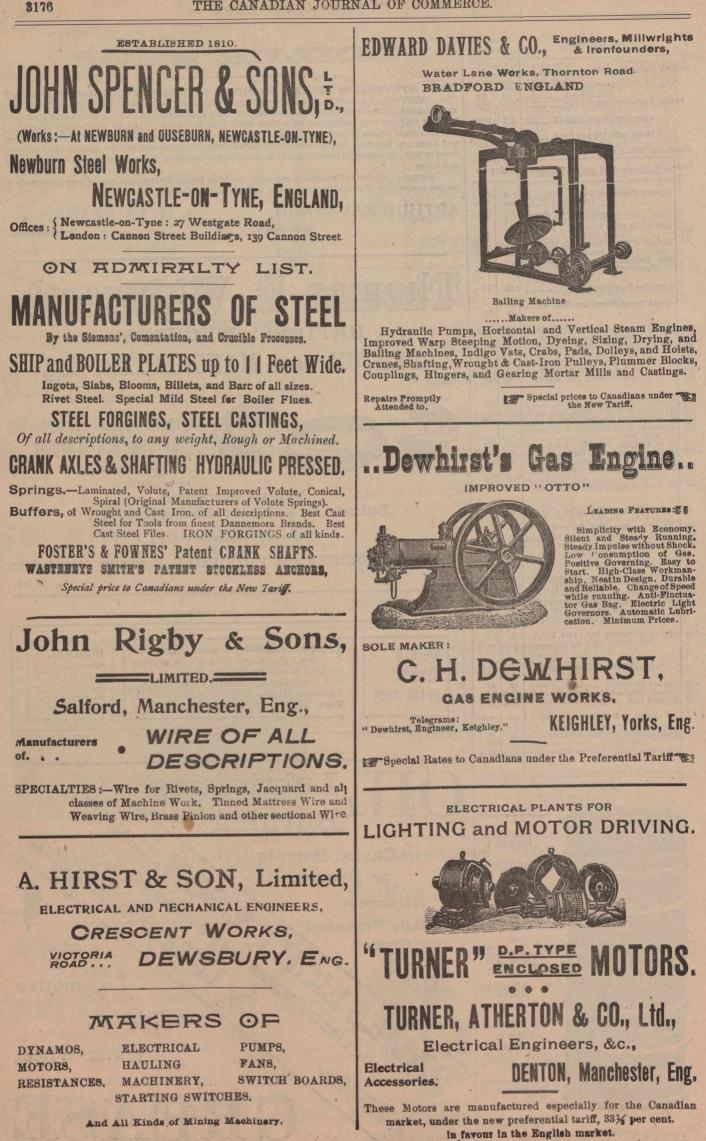


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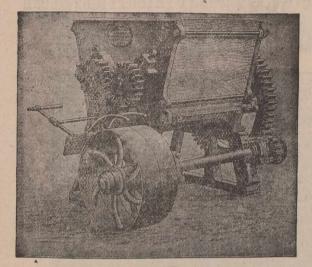
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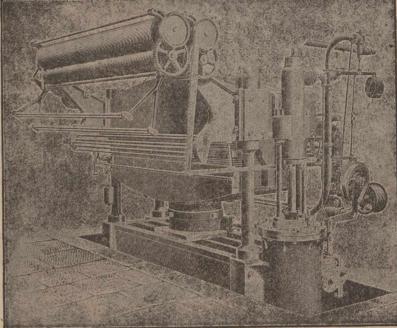


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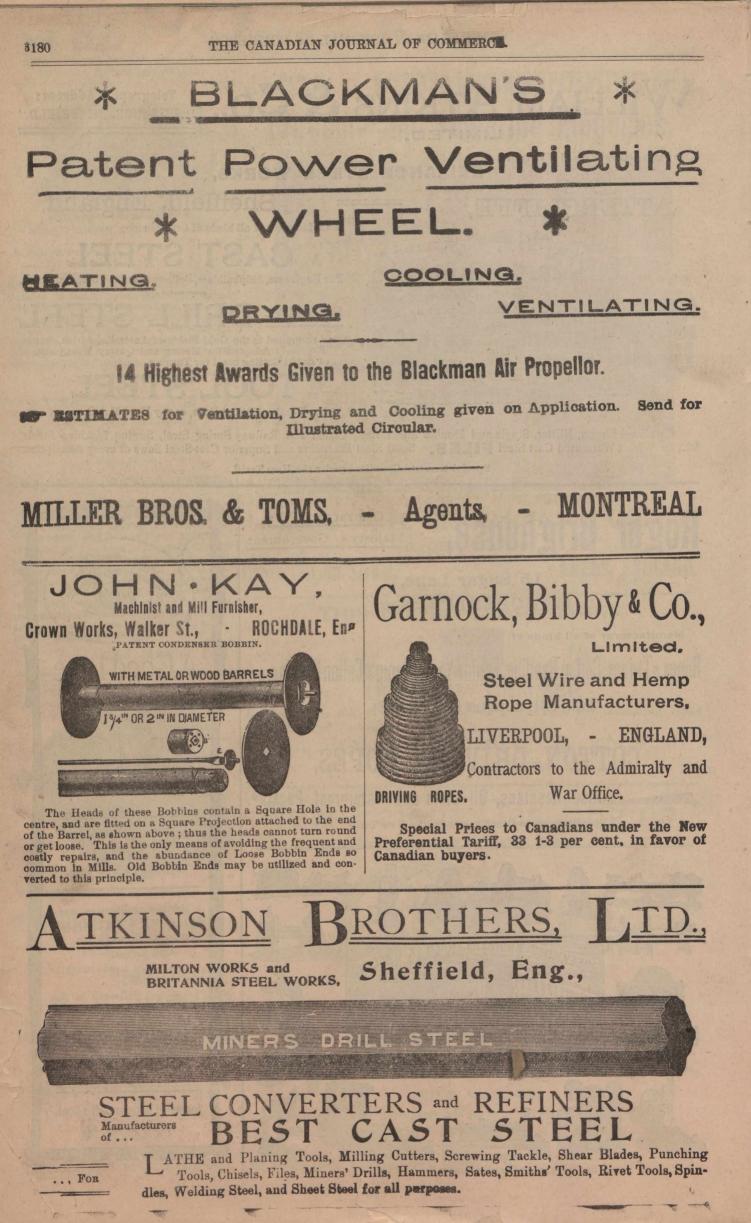
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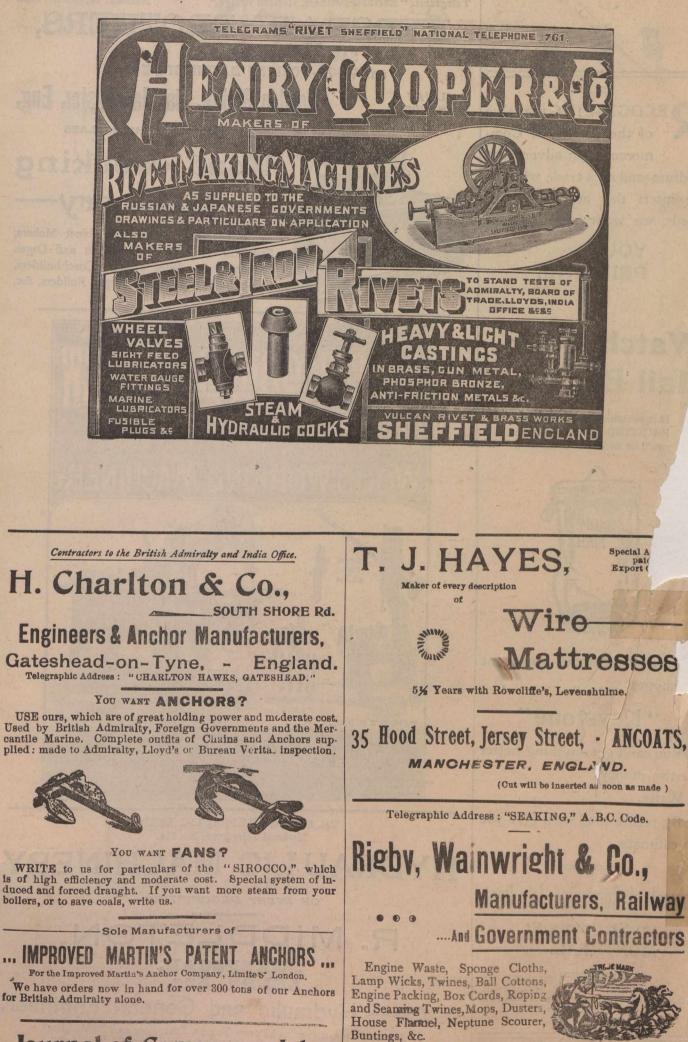






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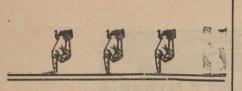




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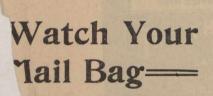
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