

#### The Chartered Banks.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 7.000.000.00 Undivided Profits, - 510,084.04 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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

BRANCHES IN CANADA: BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch. "Beigneurs St. Branch. "Doint St. Charles Branch. Almonte, Ont. Perth, Ont. 'La e Bay, N.S. Belleville, "Peterboro, "Halfax, N.S. Brantford, "Picton, "Sydney, N.S. Brockville, "Sarnia, "Calgary, Alta. Chatham, "Stratford, "Lethbridge, Alta. Conwall, "St. Mary's, "Regina, Ass'a. Deseronto, "Toronto, "Winnipeg, Man. Ft. William, "Yonge st. br. Greenwood, B.C. Goderich, "Wallaceburg, "Nelson, B. C. Goderich, "Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C. Lindsay, "Fredericton, N.B.Rossland, B.C. London, "Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B. C. Ottawa. "St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B. C. Inday, "Fredericton, N.B. Rossland, B.C. Undon, "Moncton, N.B. Vancouver, B. C. Ottawa. "St. John, N.B. Vernon, " Amherst, N.S. Victoria, "

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

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

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

Montreal, 17th November, 1900.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO.

#### INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

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

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

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

#### BRANCHES:

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

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 Ch	artered	Banks
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# THE BANK OF BRITISH <section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> NORTH AMERICA.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and a Bonus of ONE PER CENT. upon

the capital stock has been declared for the current

half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at its

banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the

JAMES ELLIOT,

General Manager.

OCTOBER NEXT.

By order of the Board,

Montreal, 20th August, 1901.

afternoon.

	OF CANADA.	
	Capital Paid-up,	
stg.	Reserve Fund,	
stg.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
	Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., P.	
	Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-P	
	Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld,	
1,	Hon. David MacKeen.	
	HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.	3
et,	E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of eral Manager, Montreal); W. B. Torrance Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, Inspec	
	Antigonish, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Ottawa, Ont.	
	Bridgewater, N.S. Picton, N.S.	
C.	Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N.B. Rossland, B.C.	
0.	Dorchester, N.B. Rossland, B.C. Fredericton, N.B. Sackville, N.B.	
and the	Grand Forks, B.C. St. John, N.B.	

THE ROYAL BANK

\$2,000,000

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esident.

Esq.,

the Gen-Sec. and

N.S.

Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Lunenburg, C.B. Loufsburg, C.B. Loufsburg, C.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Moncton, N.B. Moncton, N.B. Montreal, Que. Montreal, Que. Montreal, Que. Montreal, Que. Montreal, Que. Montreal, C.C. Maitland, N.S. CORRESPONDENTS: CORRESPONDENTS: St. John, N.B. St. John's, N.B. St. Joh

#### CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

St. Stephen, N.B. -Capital. \$200,000 45,000

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

#### WESTERN BANK OF CANADA. THE MOLSONS BANK. 92nd DIVIDEND.

#### DIVIDEND No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per anound, and that the same will be due and payable on and after TUESDAY, 1st day of OCTOBER, 1901, at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September proxo.

By order of the Board,

T. H. MCMILLAN,

Cashier.

#### Oshawa, August 24th, 1901.

THE ONTARIO BANK.
Capital subscribed         \$1,500.000.00           Capital Paid-up         1,890,030.00           Rest         \$50,009.00           Profit and Loss Account         \$50,009.00
Rest
Profit and Loss Account 16,996.04
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
DIDECEORG
G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., President. Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. J. C. Alkuns, R. D. Perry, Esq., A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon R. Harcourt, R. Grass. CHAPLES MCUTT
Donald Mackay, Esq., - Vice-President
Hon. J. C. Aikins, R. D. Perry, Eag.
A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon R. Harcourt, R Grage
General Manager
KRANCHES.
Alliston, Fort William, Ottawa,
Autora, Ringeron Dotoshasa
Mount Forest, Tweed.
Newmarket,
Scott and Wellington Streets.
Toronto: Queen and Portland "
Yonge and Richmond "
AGENTS:
London, EngParr's Bank, Limited.
France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais.
New York-Fourth National Bank and The
Agents Bank of Montreal.
Boston-Ellot National Bank.

#### The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks

THE CANADIAN	
DANK OF COMMERCH	l
BAINK OF COMMENTING HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Paid-up Capital, \$8,000,000 Rest. DIRECTORS: HON. GEO. A. COX President. ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President. Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., W. E. H. Massey, Esq., A. Kingman, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.	I
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Best. 2,000,000	۱
DIRECTORS: President.	I
ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., · Vice-President.	1
Jas. Crathern, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.,	
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Mattnew	
Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavelle, Esq., W. L.	
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.	
TT DT TIMMUTD A aa't (Lonorel MERISUSI.	
A. H. Ireland, Chief Insp'r and Supt. of Branches.	
BRANCHES         OF         THE BANK         IN CANADA.           Ayr         ONTARIO:         Simcoe           Barrie         Dundas         Ottawa         Stratford           Belleville         Dunnville         Paris         Stratford           Berlin         Fort FrancesParkhill         Toronto         Toronto           Brantford         Goderich         Port Perry         Walkerton           Caynga         Guelph         St. Cath'in's Walkerton         Waterloo           CollingwoodLondon         Sit Ste. M'rie Windsor         Dorodstock	
Ayr Dundas Ottawa Stratford	
Belleville Dunnville Paris Strathroy	
Berlin Fort FrancesParkhill Toronto JC.	
Bienneim Galt Port Perry Walkerton	
Cayuga Guelph St.Cath'rin's Walkerville	
Chatham Hamilton Sarnia Water100	
Dresden Orangeville Seaforth Woodstock	
THEON DISTRICT	
Montreal, Winnibeg Dawson, White Louis	э.
BRITISH COLUMBIA. Sandon.	
Atlin Greenwood, Nelson, Sandon, Cranbrook, Kamloops, NewWestminster, Vancouve Fernie, Nanalmo, Rossland, Victoria, Victoria,	er
Farnie, Nanaimo, Rossland, Victoria,	
Fernie, IN GREAT BRITAIN : IN GREAT BRITAIN :	77
London, 60 Lombard St., E.C., S. C. Alexander, my	-
New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Portland, Ore	
Alasha	

IN THE UNITED STATES, New York, San Francisco. Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Skagway. Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain: The Bank of Scotland, London ; Lloyds Bank, Limited ; Messrs. Smith Payne & Smiths. London. Correspondents Abread: France-Credit Lyon-nais, Paris ; Messrs Lazard Freres & Cle., Paris. Germany — Dentsche Bank. Holland — Disconto Mastechappil, Rotterdam. Belgium-J. Matthien & Fils, Brussels. Mexico-Banco de Londres y Mexico. West Indies-Bank of Nova Scotla, King-ston, Jamaica ; Colonial Bank and Branches. Bermuda-Bank of B. muda, Hamilton. South America-Britist Bank of South America, London and Brazilian Bank. India, Ohina and Janan-Chartered Bank of India, Amstralia & China. South Africa-Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Bank of Arica, Limited, Australia, Limited; Bank of Australasia. Honolulu-First National Bank of Hawail, Bishop & Co.

Traders Bank of Canada	remit
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Capital Paid Up,	T
Board of Directors: C. D. Warren, Esq. President. John Drynan, Esq. Vice-President. HON. J. R. STRATTON, C. KLOEFFER, ESQ. M.P. TOTONTO. J. H. BEATTY, ESQ., of Thorold. W. J. SHEFFARD, Waubaushene.	E. Wm. A B
Head Office, - Toronto. H. S. STRATHY, General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector BRANCHES: Arthur, Ont., Hamilton, Sarnia. Ayimer, Ingersoll, Sarnia. Brailington, Leamington, Strathroy, Drayton, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Bimira, Orillia, Subbury, Sturgeon Falls, Giencoe. Port Hope, Tileonburg. Grand Valley, Ridgetown Windsor	Grav snee Tor cor. boun and Win Dr Brit Lo Eur
Great Britain-The National Bank of Scoundar, New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.	-

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 Capital Paid-up, 750,000 Reserve Fund, 750,000
F, X. ST. CHARLES, President. Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, Erq., and Alphonse Turcotte, Erq.,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Gen'l Manager C. A. GIROUX, Inspector
O.E. DORAIS
Head Once, Monteur Hill, Ont. BRANCHES-Quebec, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q. Three Rivers, P.Q. St. Henri, near Montreal
Joliette, P.Q. Sorel, P.Q. Valleyfield, P.Q. 2217 Notre Dame
Valleyfield. F.Q. 2217 Notre Dame " Louisville, F.Q. Hochelaga. "

Valleyfield, F. C. 2217 Notre Dame " Louisville, F. Q. Bit Notre Dame " Bherbrooke, P. Q. Hochelaga, " Sherbrooke, P. Q. Hochelaga, " CORBESPONDENTS-National Park Bank, McIt City CORBESPONDENTS & Traders' National Bank, McIt City Consespondent, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, McIt Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, McIt Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, McIt Bank, Inter-national Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston. National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston. National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Sav-ings Bank, Chicago. The Clydeedale Bank (Lim ited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France. Crédit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium. Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp. Noyale & Priv. des Pays Autrichens Vienna, Anstria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Holland. Banque de Rotterdam Rotterdam, Holland. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the World. Interest on depesits allowed in Savings Department.

The	Chartered Ba	nks.
BANK	OF HAM	ILTON.
RESERVE FUND HEAD OFF	ICE - H Directors:	AMILTON,
JOHN STUART.		- President
A CI DAMEAN		Vice-President
Tohn Droctor	Geo Roach.	Wm. Gibson,
Hon A. T. M	000. A. D. L	ee, (Toronto.)
0.101112011	H. S. STEVEN,	Assistant Cashier.
Mar Martin	AGENCIES:	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE
Beamsville,	Hamilton,	Palmerston,
Berlin.	Barton St.,	Plum Coulee, M.
Blyth,	Hamiota, Man.	Port Eigin,
Brandon, Man.	Jarvis,	Port Rowan,
Carman, Man.	Listowel, Lucknow	Simcoe,
Chesley,	Lucknow	Southampton,
Delhi,	Manitou, Man	Stonewall, M.,
Dundalk,	Milton	Toronto,
Dundas,	Mitchell,	Vancouver, B.C.
Georgetown,	Morden, Man.	Wingham.
Gorrie,	Niagara Falls,	Winkler, Man.
Grimshy.	Orangeville,	Winnipeg, Man.

Grimsby, Orangeville, Winnipeg, M Hamilton, E. End Owen Sound, British Correspondents: - National Provin Bank of England [Ltd. ] London. American Correspondents -- New York-Fo National Bk. and Hanover National Bk. ton-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Mit Bank. Chicago- Union National Bank, Detr Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-Nati Bank of Commerce. St. Louis-National Bar Commerce.

itted. THE DOMINION BAN bital, \$2,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2, DIRECTORS: Pres WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-Preside n. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M I HELAD OFFICE, TORONTO. 3ranches. Brampton, Belleville, C. avenhurst, Guelph, Buntsville, Lindesy se, Oshawa, Orillia, Seaforth. Uxbridge, W ronto, Queen St. W. cor. Esther: Dand C. Queen; Spadina Ave. cor, College St. irne St., cor. Queen; Market Branch, cor i Jarvis Sts; Montreal, Que.; Stanstead, nnipeg, Man. Drafts on all parts of the United States ietters of Credit issued available in all prone. China. Japan and the West Indies. he Standard Bank of Can

he Standard Bank of Ca IIIC SUMULATU DAILA OF OM Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,C Reserve Fund - 750,C *HEAD OFFICE, TORDNTO. DIESCTORS.* W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-P. W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld.
 T. B. Wood, Jas. Scott. A. J. Son

I.	T. R. Wood,	Jas. Scott.	A. U. DOMOLITIC
ł		AGENCIES.	
ł	Ailsa Craig,	Cannington,	Kingston,
ı		Chatham,	Markham,
I	Bowmanville,		Parkdale, Toronto
1	Brantford,	Colborre,	Parkualo, 1010100
ł	Bradford,	Durham,	Picton,
1	Brighton.	Forest,	Richmond Hill,
I		Harriston,	Stouffville.
ł	Brussels,		
1	Campbellford,	BANKERS	Anna Matternal Damb
1	STam Voult Im	norters and 117	aders National Bank
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1	Montreal-Can	a Mational B	ank of Scotland.
1	London, Engla	ng-Hacionar D	the ottondod to Con
1	All banking	onsiness promp	tly attended to. Cor-
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	respondence so	TRO P. REID.	General Manager.
	the second s	TINTY. I CLEAR	

#### The BANK OF OTTA bliched 187

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa, Can Capital (authorized) Rest,

#### DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE - President, GEORGE HAY, Vice-President Hon. Geo. Brycon, Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Murphy. GRO. BURN, Gen. Mgr. – D. M. FINNIE, Ottawa Mgr., Branches: Ontario – Alexandria, Arnprior, Av-onmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mat-Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kenptville, Lanark, Mat-Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Ke

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~	UN	NION BANK OF CANADA
.750 000	Ca	pital Paid-up, - \$2,000,000
lent		D OFFICE, QUEBEC
lent	AN	Board of Directors. DEEW THOMSON, Esq. President. Vice-President.
) ier.	Ho D.C.	F I Hele Eso.
	Ea.	Wm. Price, Esq.
, M.	J.G F.V	. Webb, Gen. Manager Billett. Inspector V. S. Crispo, Asst. Inspector
a,	Alez	Branches: mandria, Ont. Indian Hd.N.W.T. Pincher Creek, manuel Man. N.W.T.
L.,	Calg	ary, N.W.T. Lethbridge, N.W.T Quebec, Que.
B.C.	Car	letonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Man. Merrickville, Ont Shelburne, Ont.
an. Man.	Cry	stal City, M. Melita, Man. Smith's Falls, O. oraine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man.
ncial	Edr Gle	berry, Man. Macheou, A.M.L. Regina, N.W.T. letonPlace, O.Manitou, Man. Regina, N.W.T. stal City, M. Melita, Man. Smith's Falls, O. oraine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man. nonton. N.W.T. Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. nboro, Man. Mooseomin, N.W.T. Virden, Man. tras, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Wawanesa, Man. miota, Man. Morden, Man. Wiarton, Ont.
ourth Bos-	Gre Hai	nboro, Man. Moosomin, N.W.Y. Vinden, Man. than, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Wawanesa, Man. miota, Man. Morden, Man. Winchester, Ont. rtney, Man. Neepawa, Man. Winchester, Ont. stings, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton N.W.T.
arine roit—	Ha	liand, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton, N W.T.
nk of	1.2.2	Foreign Agents: ndon, Parr's Bank, Limited
k.		
<b>D</b> 10,000	Mi	nneapolis, St. Paul National Bank.
742,535	Gr	Fails, Mont. eat Fails, Mont. icago, Ill. ffaio, N.Y. troit, Mich., First National Bank. Commercial National Bank. The City National Bank. First National Bank.
and!	De	histoit, Mich., First National Bank.
K.C.,		THE QUEBEC BANK.
Que.	H	EAD OFFICE, QUEBEC
1, Wa	. C.	APITAL AUTHORISED - \$3,000,000 "PAID-UP - 2,500,000
ticook Magog -Gran	, R	EST DIRECTORS : 700,000
Bran	J	OHN BREAKEY, President. Vice President
ank o	1	F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch.
k.		
nts an	d Q	Toronto, Ont.
IK	N	do St. Roch. Shawenegan Falls, Q. do St.Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q.
2,500,00		Iontreal, St. James St do St. Catherine St. E. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Henry, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Victoriaville, Que.
esident.	11	embroke Ont. Jondon, Eng., Soston, Say York, U.S.A. Agte. Bk, of Brit. North Amer.
P.P.	r. 1	New York, U.S.A. Agts. Bk, of Brit. North Amer. do Hanover National Bank.
bobour	g, .	TATTLAY DANKING CO
y, Na Whitb das St		HALIFAX BANKING CO
.; She	ng I	Capital Faid-Up,
d, Que	•	HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
and so. parts	ld. of	Rebit UNIACES, President. C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. JOHN MACNAB, W. J. G. THOMSON. W. N. WICKWIBB Cashier.
		H. N. WALLACE, Inspector.
inac	18	A. ALLAN, Inspector. BRANGHES-Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, An- tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke- port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrs- boro, Shelburne, Springhil, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.
800	r	port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrs- boro. Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor.
	and the second sec	New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of CanMolsons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National New York-Fourth National Bank London.
mervi	and the	Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National, Bank. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London, England-Parr's Bank, Limited.
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Toror	nto	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
d Hill, e.	2	INCORFORATED 1832. Capital Paid-up
nal Bar	nk	Reserve Fund
land.		DIRECTORS
l to. (	Stell's	JOHN Y. PAYZART, - President CHARLES ARCHIBALD, - Vice-President R. L. BORDEN, J. WAITER ALLEON HERTOR MCINNES.
		GEO. S. CAMPBELL, General Office, - TORONTO, Ont.
WA	;=	H. C. MCLEOD, Gen. Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r.
nada \$2,00		BRANCHES.
	5,000	In Nova Scotia-Amheret, Annapolis, Bridgetown Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford
sident	7	Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Synley, Oktober Picton, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Tarmouth

town ville, ford outh. Picton, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmonth. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock. In P.E. Island-Oharlottetown and Summerside In Quebec-Montreal and Paspebiac. In Ontario-Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Menitoba-Winnipeg. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamsica. In United States.-Boston, Mass.: Calair, Maine. Chicago, Ill.

sp'r.



Essex, Fergus, Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll,

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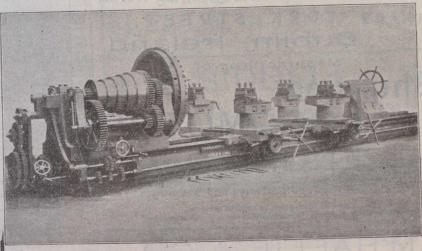
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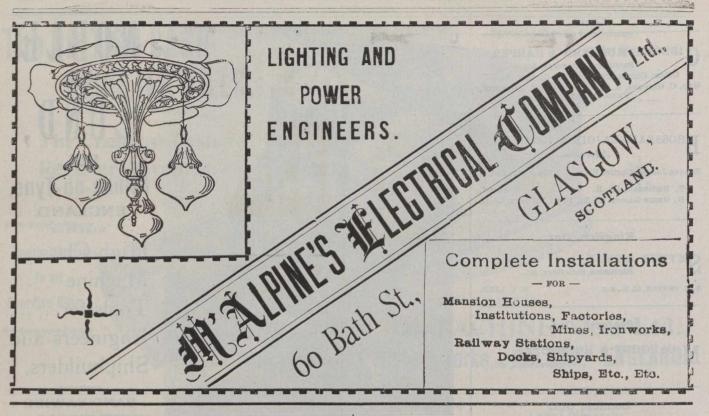
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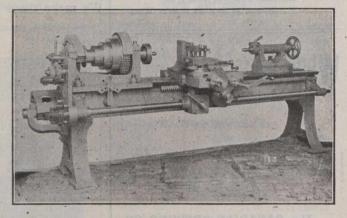
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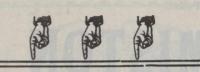
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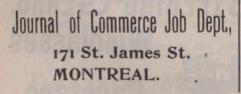
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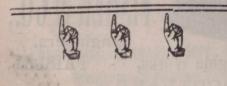
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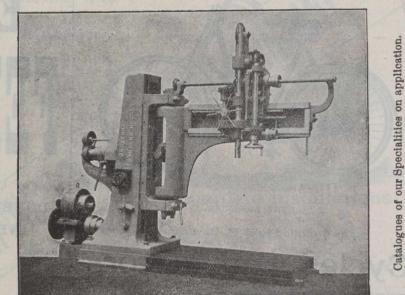


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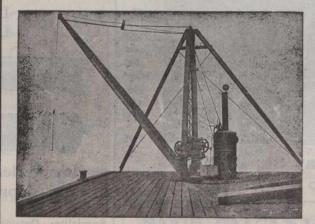
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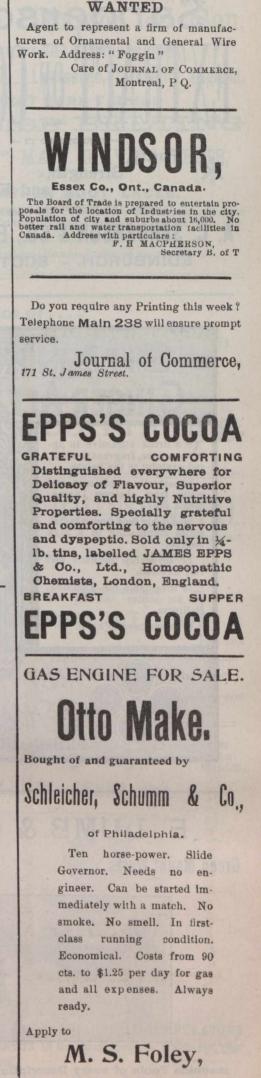




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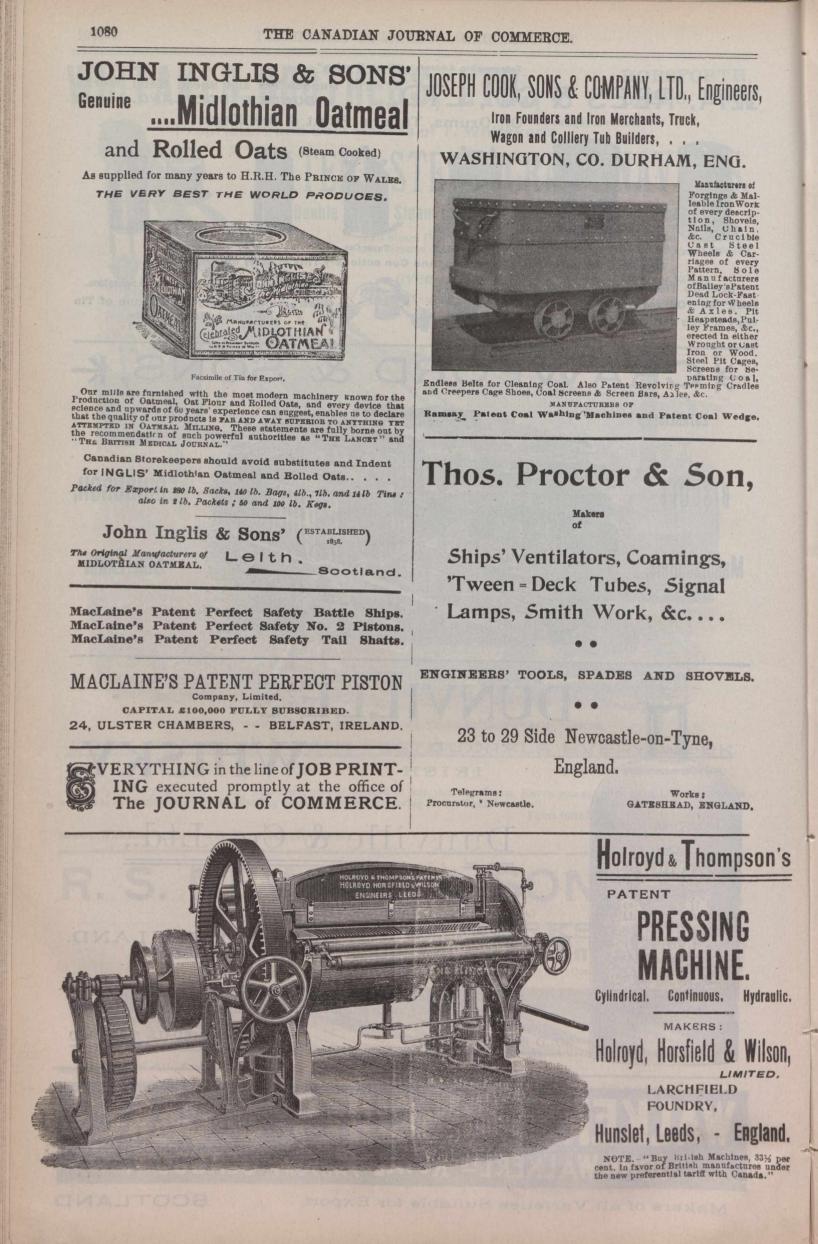
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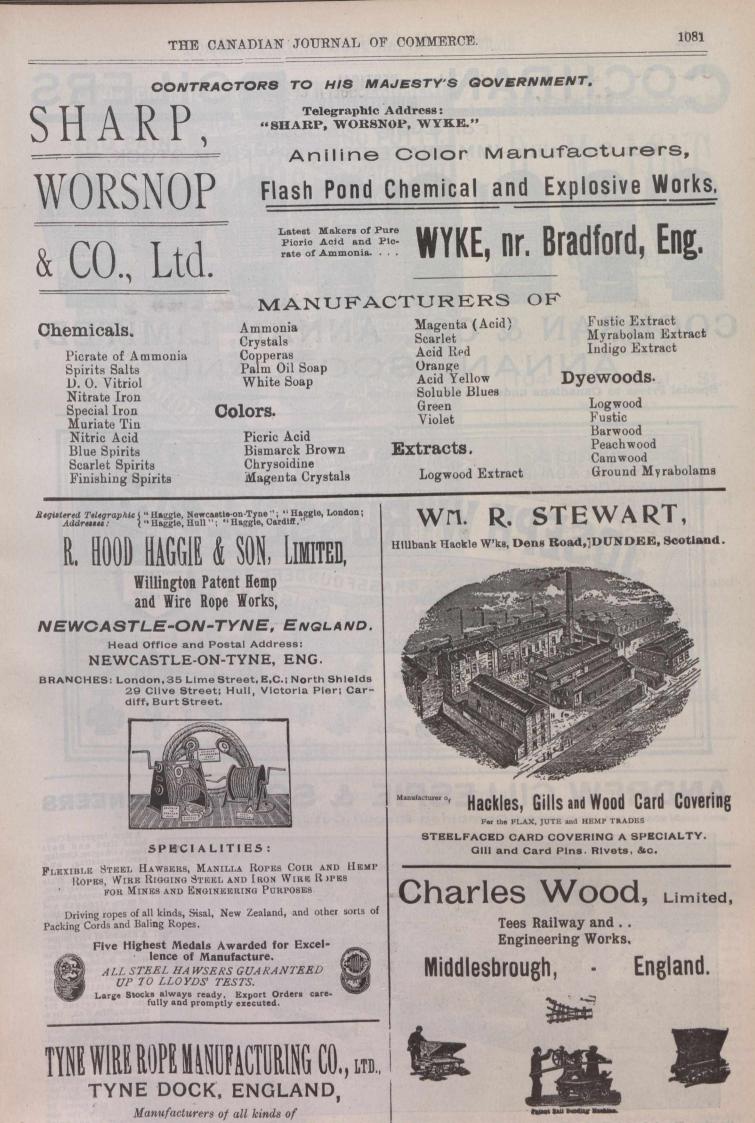


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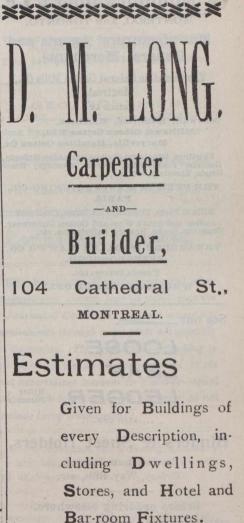
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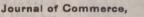




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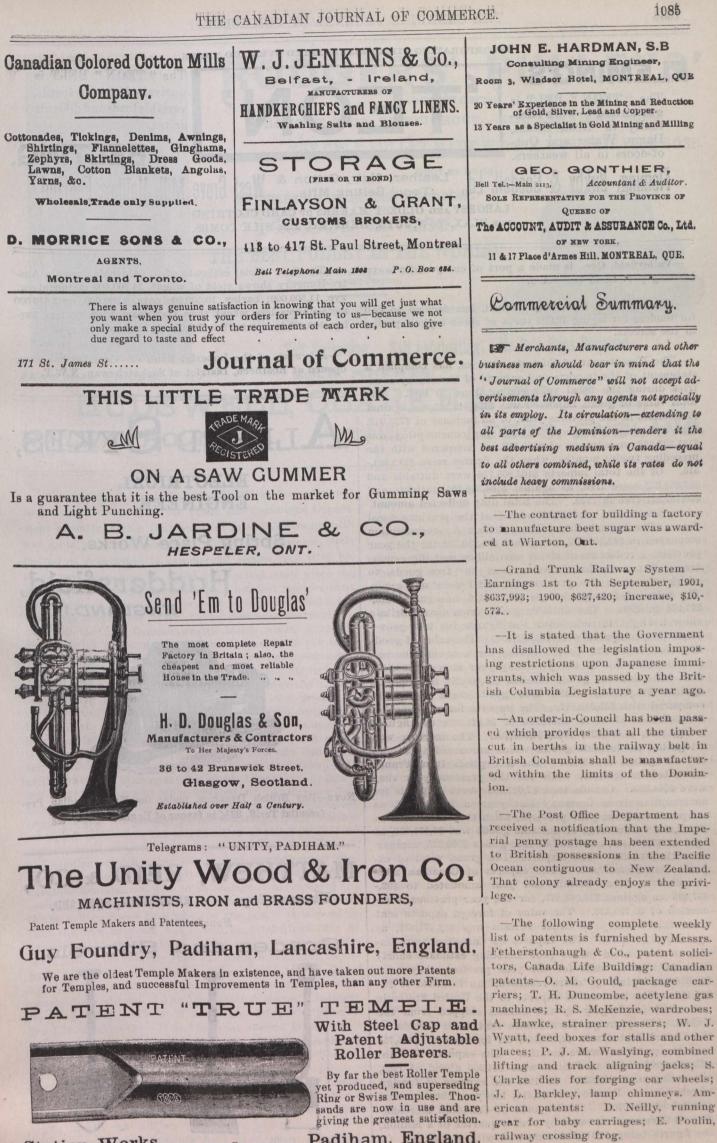
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-Valleyfield, Que., is made a port of entry and a warehousing port from October 1.

1088

-The St. John, N.B., City Council, has decided to call for tenders for laying 12,000 yards of sheet asphalt paving in the streets.

-The Department of Customs, Ottawa, has compiled a statement of the imports and exports of Canada by countries during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The total value of goods imported was \$190,415,525, as against \$189,622,513 in the previous year, or an increase of \$793,012. The total value of goods entered for consumption was \$181,237,988, an advance of \$433,672, as compared with the preceding twelve months, when the figures were \$18).804,-316. Of the total imports \$105,969,756 were dutiable and \$75,268,232 were free, as against \$104,346,795 dutiable and \$76,457,521 free in 1900. The total duty collected amount ed to \$29,106,979, or \$217,869 ahead of the previous fiscal year. The imports from Great Britain for consumption amounted to \$43,164,297, as against \$44,789,730 for the year previous, a reduction of about one million and three-quarters. The reduction, however, was in free goods, to which of course the preferential tariff does not apply. The value of free goods was \$11,316,510, as against \$13,-227,974 in 1900. The dutiable goods from Great Britain show a slight increase over the figures for last year-\$31,701,654, compared with \$31,561,756. The value of goods imported from the United States for consumption was \$110,435,008, while in the preceding year it was \$109,844,-578. The dutiable goods totalled \$53,600,278 in value, as against \$53,897,561, whilst free goods were \$56,884,000, compared with \$55,946,817. The imports for consumption from France show an increase of \$1,029,519, the figures being, 1901, \$5,398,021; 1900, \$4,368,502. The increase was altogether in dutiable goods, which amounted to \$4,569.-060, as against \$3,503,609. The free goods from France amounted to \$828,961, while for the previous year they were \$864,893. Canada took \$7,021,405 worth of goods for consumption from Germany last year, a falling off, as compared with the year previous, when they amounted to \$8,383,498. The value of dutiable goods was \$6,121,190, as against \$7,465,447, and that of free goods \$900,215, compar ed with \$918,051. The Exports-The grand total of exports was \$196,487,632. The exports of Canadian merchandise to Great Britain last year amounted to \$92,-857,525 ,as against \$96,562,875, for the year previous, a reduction of \$3,705,350. The value of foreign exports sent from this country to Great Britain was \$12,471,431, as against \$11,173,093. The exports of Canadian merchandise to the United States (not including estimate short) were \$67,983,673, while for the year previous they were \$59,666,556, including "short returned," an increase of \$8,-317,117. The increase of exports to the United States is accounted for largely by the bullion shipped from the Yukon. The foreign merchandise sent from Canada to the United States was \$2,423,168, an increase of \$456,751 over the previous twelve months. The exports of Canadian merchandise to France were \$64,369 ahead of 1900, amounting to \$1,436,628, In 1900 the exports of foreign merchandise to France were \$2,411; last year they reached a total of \$144,703. The exports of Canadian merchandise to Germany increased by over a quarter of a million, the figures being \$1,374,716 compared with \$1,108,163. Of foreign merchandise Canada sent \$766,836, or \$159,096 more than in 1900.

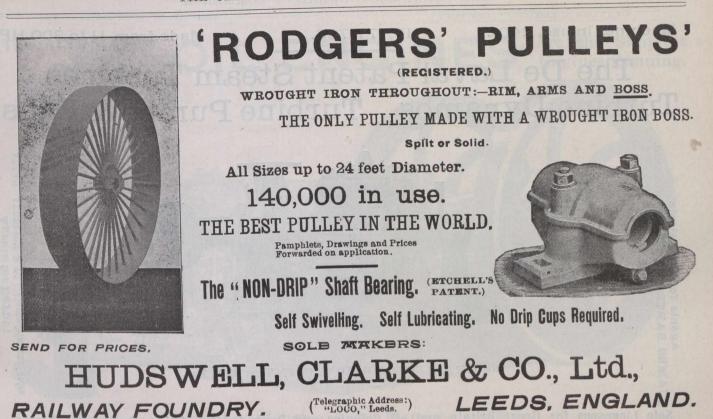
-The final official estimate of the season's crops in Austro-Hungary shows yield of wheat, 34,800,000 metacentres; rye, 11,500,000; barley, 10,500,00; oats, 9,800,000, or 3,640,000 metacentres less wheat than last year; 1,500,000 less barley, 500,000 less oats, but 700,000 do. increase in rye.

-A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada has been opened at Rosthern, District of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.





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



-A report from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner to Australia, received at the Trade and Commerce Department recently, states that business in the Commonwealth was quiet at time of writing. There was, however, little feeling of depression in commercial circles, and it is be lieved that immediately trade has settled itself after the passage of the tariff there will be a marked improvement. The volume of exports is at present satisfactory, and a fair season is looked for. Mr. Larke discusses the probable effect of the new Commonwealth tariff. which would be protective in its incidence, and may equal a 25 per cent. rate in Canada, and reaches the following conclusions: "That the tariff, unless it should be much higher than anyone now believes it can be, will not materially change the existing conditions of trade. That the growth of manufactures will not in the future differ from the growth in the past. That Canadians should be very cautious in investing in manufacturing enterprises here until conditions are more settled." Mr. Larke points out that other important matters beside the tariff must be taken into consideration. Amongst the most important of these are labor troubles and labor legislation. Australian Parliaments are following in the footsteps of the New Zealand Legislature in the passage of laws bearing on the relation of capital to labor. The introduction of the New Zealand legislation as respects arbitration into New South Wales, and similar acts in other States, has created some concern amongst capitalists. It is not intended to reproduce the New Zealand act, but to so change it as to avoid the errors which have created some objectionable consequences in the colony which first adopted the law. It is possible that this can be done, but it will be determined only by experience of the working of the act. For some time there will be uncertainty that will cause a hesitancy to embark upon new enterprises. The census has disclosed the fact that Australia is gaining little increase of white people from abroad. The immigration soarcely balances the emigration. There is no surplus of useful labor in the Commonwealth. It is true that several governments are much troubled by the demands of the unemployed, the great majority of these men are either disinclined to steady work or unfit for it. The opening of new industries would seriously disturb the labor market and render it difficult to man the factories. Mr. Larke hears that it is proposed to ship large quantities of frozen fish to Australia shortly, but advises that it will be unwise to do so unless proper arrangements have been made for distribution.

-The following statement by Mr. Thompson, of Winnipeg, manager at that centre for the Ogilvie Milling Company, is not only clear as regards the prosperous present of Manitoba, but equally clear as to the enormous possibilities of the near future for that favoured province. Mr. Thompson estimates that the farmers this year will realize a total of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 cash as a result of their labors this season. Manitoba, he added, undoubtedly promises to be the brightest and richest jewel in the magnificent group of provinces composing the Dominion of Canada. They looked, he said, for a large increase in population within the next two years, and in greater proportions than has occurred in the past. Winnipeg, he went on to say, is bound to progress, and will become in the near future one of the most important cities of Canada. Speaking of the yield he said that the total wheat crop would probably reach the neighborhood of 50,000,000 bushels, while all the other grain crops were most satisfactory. There will be likewise a steady increase in the business of cattle raising, and the shipments promise this fall to be a large increase on those of last year. "I think," he added, "that we can describe the Canadian Northwest as likely to become in a very short time one of the richest and most prosperous agricultural districts in the world. When we realize that only 10 per cent. of the fertile land in the small province of Manitoba is under cultivation, it is, I think. quite reasonable to reach the conclusion I have just indicated. The total area of land in the province of Manitoba is over 40,000,000 acres, so if we deduct one-half there are 20,000,000 acres left, and this is the finest land in existence on the globe to-day and capable of producing as much wheat, or, in fact, more than the entire spring wheat crop of the United States. To-day in Manitoba there are 3,500,000 acres under cultivation in all grains, so you will easily see that we are still in need of farmers in the West. There are to-day 35,000 farmers in the province of Manitoba, and there is plenty of room for 100,000 more. I should add, however, that we should have good and experienced farmers, for they alone are successful, and they are the kind who, by their industry, have made Manitoba and the Northwest comparatively wealthy and prosperous. After saying that mixed farming had been almost universally adopted by the farmers of Manitoba, Mr. Thompson proceeded to show that with the additional 100,000 successful farmers in Manitoba that province alone could raise sufficient to supply the United Kingdom, making Great Britain completely independent of the foreign powers, as regards her consumption of breadstuffs.

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Machines in use, 2402

HP. 71,786.

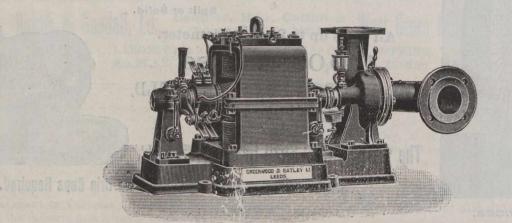
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No. 6771. ELECTRIC MOTOR PUMP; TYPE A. M. P. 2.

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SOLE SELLING AGENTS :

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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

-Recent advices from Vancouver, state that Mr. Homer Payne, chairman of the Board of Trade British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has announced that the company is about to expend \$600,000 in installing an electric plant capable of generating 5,000 horsepower at Coquitan Lake, fifteen miles distant, for the purpose of supplying additional electric light and power to Vancouver and New Westminster. The work will be commenced at once and the plant will be capable of being increased to 15,000 horsepower with a little additional expenditure as necessity requires.

-Further progress in Ontario beet sugar factories in reported. A Wiarton dispatch of recent date states that the Board of Directors of the Warton Beet-sugar Manufacturing Company have awarded the contract for the erection of buildings and plant for next fall. The buildings and part of the plant are to be of seven hundred tons of beets capacity per day, the mean capacity being 350 tons. It is understood the contract price is about \$350,-000. The contractors are the Colonial Construction Company of Montreal. This successful culmination comes after five years of effort and agitation in educating the farmers of the vicinity in beet culture. Almost a month ago the board engaged Mr. J. P. McConnell to promote the balance of the stock, and he has been successful in interesting eastern capitalists to the extent of \$150,000 thus placing the company in shape to make a contract for its buildings and plant. A comparatively small balance of the four hundred thousand dollars to be issued now remains to be sold, and a large part of this is being placed with the farmers, and large blocks are being taken up by capitalists, so that the entire amount is assured. Wiarton will no doubt have the first factory in operation in Ontario. The annual meeting was held and the old board re-elected. The following are the officers and directors: B. B. Freeman, president; J. Flett, vice-president; J. C. Siemon, J. Young and J. A. Simmers.

-The market for Montreal city real estate has been under the spell of the summer influence, says the Real Estate Record and while there is but little of interest to note in the entire list of the recorded transactions during the month of August, and the volume of business is at its lowest, the improved enquiry makes the outlook for the fall business encouraging. The sales recorded during the month of August in the suburban municipalities amounted to \$132,216, and are as follows: Maisonneuve, \$11,567; DeLorimier, \$5,775; Mile End, \$53,110; Outremont, \$15,225; Cote des Neiges, \$4.913; Notre Dame de Grace, \$6.815; Montreal West, \$3,000; Cote St. Paul, \$206; Verdun, \$1,520; Village Turcot, \$905; St. Henry, \$16,230; and Ste. Cunegonde, \$3,450. There were 82 real estate transfers in the city wards and town of Westmount recorded at the registry offices during the month of August, amounting to \$357 .-677, against 146 transfers at \$835,000 for the same month a year ago:

St. Antoine Ward	13	\$130,038
St. Ann's Ward	3	12,200
Centre Ward	1	1.000
St. James Ward	9	11,378
St. Louis Ward	~	44,362
St. Lawrence Ward	2	7,050
St. Mary's Ward	0	
St. Jean Baptiste Ward	10	45,919
St. Gabriel Ward	16	50,235
St. Gabriel Ward	1	4,700
St. Denis Ward	15.	8,499
Hochelaga Ward	3	1,242
Westmount	8	41,063

-A meeting of ratepayers was held at Woodville. Ont., recently to consider the granting of a bonus and free site to the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company. The meeting was largely attended, and unanimous in its expression in favor of granting the assistance asked. The municipality of Woodville will, with stock subscriptions, grant the company about \$15,000,

BARTRAM & SON, Melbourne

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5



# R. CUNDALL & SONS, Limited

Best Power for FARM, DAIRY, WOOD CUTTING,

-A Sydney, New South Wales, dispatch, via London, states that Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defence of the Commonwealth of Australia, is drafting a Federal naval policy, aiming at the eventual formation of a purely Australian navy, which he regards as speedily necessary. He thinks that the existing system of paying Great Britain for naval defence is unsatisfactory.

-The engineering and construction department of the New York Central Railway is building long sidings located at intervals of twenty miles and of sufficient length to accommodate trains of from 75 to 100 cars. This work is to cover the entire line between New York and Buffalo and will be completed by the advent of winter. The object is to provide means of keeping slow freight trains out of the way of the faster, and to keep the latter entirely off the passenger tracks. The growth of the freight business has been so great that it has been necessary to run fast freight trains on the passenger tracks, to such an extent as to occasion many delays to passenger trains. The new and longer sidings will largely increase the capacity of the road.



-Galt, Ont., is interested in the proposed establishment of a large beet sugar manufactory there, one that will cost between five and eight hundred thousand dollars. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade which was attended also by many farmers of North Dumfries, the scheme was endorsed, and a number of prominent farmers were appointed a deputation to go to Michigan immediately to enquire into all particulars regarding the operation of such plants in that State. American capitalists, it is stated, have offered to furnish \$400,000 capital toward the enterprise, and more if an \$800,000 factory is erected.

providing \$100,000 is subscribed by local men.

SHIPLEY.

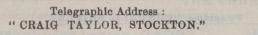
ENGLAND.



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Shipbuilders, Engineers and Repairers,

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## Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Be Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

-Liabilities of commercial failures for the first ten days of September were very light, amounting to only \$1,-767,975, of which \$765,351 were in manufacturing lines, and \$891,969 in trading. Failures for the week numbered 175 in the United States against 195 last year, and 18 in Canada against 30 last year.

-The assets of the insolvent estate of E. A. Ransom, Montreal, including the real estate situated in Lachine, and the stock of drugs and supplies, and fixtures, were sold by public auction on the 13th instant, by order of Messrs. Wilks and Michaud, curators. The real estate was adjudged to Mr. Hugh Mackay, for \$2,400, with expenses, about \$250. The stock was sold at 52c in the dollar to Mr. Timmis, who also purchased the fixtures at 36 cents in the dollar.

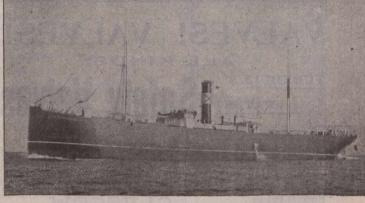
-The trade figures for the two months of the fiscal year ending August 31st last, have been prepared by the Customs' Department, Ottawa. The imports for the two months including coin and bullion, were \$33,106,001, compared with \$31,016,471, for the same time in 1900, an increase of over two millions. This, however, includes about one million of an increase in coin and bullion. The duty increased by about \$100,000. The domestic exports were \$32,834,273, a slight decrease over the same two months last year. The total exports were \$36,787,002, as against \$35,571,490 last year, an increase of over one million dollars.

-The Department of Marine and Fisheries having decided to introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament in order to try and put a stop to the dynamiting of fish in Canadian waters, Senator Hale was communicated with in order to learn whether the United States Congress would co-operate and adopt a similar law applicable to United States waters. The Canadian proposition, says an Ottawa dispatch, is to make it a criminal offence either to land at a Canadian port fish killed by dynamite or for Canadian fishing vessels to carry dynamite or other explosives. Senator Hale writes to the Department from Ellsworth, Maine, as follows: "I cannot tell you just what will be included in the proposed legislation to prevent the killing of fish in Atlantic waters bordering on Canada until I learn the feeling of the Committee of the Senate having the matter in charge, It will cover, of course, the two points which you name, and I shall be glad to co-operate as to the form and extent of legislation with anything which shall be done by your Parliament." The destruction of fish in Canadian waters is carried on in Bay of Fundy.

-A settlement has been effected in the arbitration matter between the Edward Lloyd Company and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co., says a Toronto dispatch, in which the adjustment of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars was involved. Details of the settlement have not been given out, but it is understood that concessions were made on both sides. It is expected that the Lloyd Co., which had been awaiting adjustment of the matter before commencing operations at Sturgeon Falls, will begin immediately.



TYNE IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, Steel and Iron Shipbuilders and Repairers.



Willington-Quay-on-Tyne,

ENGLAND



-Fifteen new post offices were opened throughout the Dominion on September 1st, seven of which were in Quebec. Seven were closed, one of which is in Quebec, five in Nova Scotia, and one in Ontario.

-The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of August, shows a total of \$8,334,000. The following table will give comparisons:

January \$10,718,000	\$11,755,300	\$16,574,950
February 18,469,000	15,427,000	13,992,000
March	13,349,200	15,036,250
April 9,213,000	25,727,000	11,352,800
May 9,091,900	15,759,400	22,380,150
June 6,714,850	21,281,000	9,500,000
July 11,426,400	13,609,100	15,740,000
August 9,703,700	10,298,250	8,334,000

Totals .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$86,829,850 \$127,206,250 \$113,009,150

-The River Hebert, N.S., coal mine, which has been operated successfully for the past two years by Max M. Sterne, of Amherst, is stated to have passed into the hands of the Minudie Coal Company, with a capital of \$150,000, and the following officers: Mayor J. A. Diekey, Amherst, president; J. D. McGregor, M.L.A., and J. H. Sinclair, M.L.A., New Glasgow; M. D. Pride, president Amherst Boot and Shoe Company; Job H. Seamon, Barronsfield; John Harrison, Maccan, and Max M. Sterne, Amherst. The new company intend putting in a 200-ton per day plant which they expect to have in operation within two months. The present capacity of the one slope being worked is about 40 tons per day.

-The fear that a number of salmon trout along the north shore of Lake Superior may be seriously diminished by the exportation of spawn, according to a Toronto letter, caused the residents of that district to represent to the Ontario Department of Fisheries that the close season should begin a fortnight or a month earlier. At present the agents of the Duluth fish hatchery are at Rossport purchasing salmon trout spawn. The business is profitable enough for the fishermen but it is feared this wholesale selling of spawn may eventually affect the numbers of fish in that part of the lake. The close season now begins on Nov. 1, and the complainants think that it should begin earlier in order that the fish might be protected during a part of the spawning season. Mr. Bastedo, the deputy commissioner, has referred his correspondents to Ottawa, as this matter is under the control of the Dominion authorities.

-Statistics of the German grain trade show that in the first half of 1901 the net imports of wheat, the imports less the exports, amounted to 664,906 tons, or at the rate of 1,330,000 tons a year. In the whole of 1900 the net imports of wheat were only 978,874 tons, and the deficiency in this year's crop would of course have only a slight and indirect influence upon the importations during the early part of the year. The net importation of rye in the first half of 1901 was 316,472, or at the rate of 633,000 tons a year. The importation of rye in 1900 was 817,242 tons, and the crop this year is very short, Basides these imports Germany imported in the first half of this year a very large quantity of barley, which does not greatly concern us, and the net importations of oats and corn were 158,046 and 694,369 tons, respectively.





-The Western Mail, of Cardiff, announces that a syndicate is being formed by the foremost business men of South Wales to control a majority of the South Wales collieries. The project aims to centralize the management, control the market and prevent underselling abroad by middlemen. If the project is carried out the combination will immediately control an annual output equivalent to 60 per cent. of the total output. Some of the companies concerned are also iron companies, and the combination will embrace them.

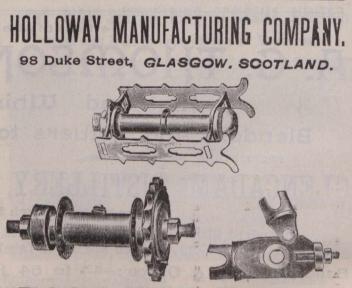
1092

St. John, N.B., advices state that a large number of men have already left for the woods on the Miramichi, and Upper St. John waters. Wages average \$20 per month. The present calculations are that the coming season's cut will be about the same on the St. John and Nashwoak as last winter. On the southwest Miramichi operators will get out about forty million, and on the northwest at least twenty million. There is now about thirty-eight million feet of logs hung up on the St. John and its tributaries above the Fredericton booms. Fifteen millions of this is between Springhill and Andover, and the balance above Grand Falls. The continued drought has made it doubtful if any material portion of it will be available for the mills before the close of navigation. Arrangements are being made to winter all the stranded lumber at Douglass booms, in case it does not get down in sufficient time to permit of its being rafted before the river closes.

-An announcement was made at Ottawa recently, that the Hull and Aylmer Electric Railway had been sold to Mr. Beemer, or interests represented by him. The consideration named was about a million dollars, or the equivalent. The sale is now reported a fact. The price, however, is practically much less. Briefly put, the chief conditions of the deal are as follows: 1. The Hull and Aylmer Company has sold out to the Ottawa, Northern & Western Railway (alias the Gatineau Valley Railway). 2. The Montreal syndicate which is behind Mr. Beemer, and is understood to own the Interprovincial Bridge, is a party to the purchase, in so far that the Interprovincial Bridge is made a part of the security of the payment of the price. This necessitates the formation of a single company to own the whole interest in the case-namely, the Gatineau road, the Pontiac Pacific Junction road, the Interprovincial Bridge, and the Hull & Aylmer Electric Railway. 3. The price agreed upon for the Hull & Aylmer Electric Company's line and entire property and asssets is nominally \$1,200,000. But nothing is at present paid in cash. The price is \$650,000 in first mortgage bonds to bear 41% per cent. interest, secured by the whole interest and properties of Mr. Beemer and the Montreal syndicate: and \$550,000 of common stock of the Ottawa. Northern and Western Railway, which stock is not probably worth anything at present, nor likely to be worth much for a good many years.

-An American paper says the quality of the new wheat is one of the most important items to take into account in surveying the milling possibilities of the crop year. More flour will be consumed "per capita" in the United States this year than for many years, because flour will be relatively cheaper as food than it has been for a long time. There will be an immense shortage of corn, and potatoes have already reached a prohibitory price. Millfeed will bring a good price. The foreign demand for flour will be good. All these things pointing to good times for the miller are practically assured. Regarding its milling quality the Miller says: "For the first time in our recollection all the wheat, both spring and winter, is dry and hard. The winter wheat was never all saved under such exceptional conditions. Its milling quality is excellent. Spring wheat suffered somewhat from the intense heat and drouth of July, hence the berry is not so plump, but it is hard and stronger for the shrinkage, and while not up to the standard weight, is of good milling quality-the best, it is believed, in recent years. There have been few years when the mills of the country at large have been so well situated for good milling wheat as they are this year."

-Mr. Arthur E. Williams, formerly manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia agency, at Summerside, is, it is announced, about to accept an important position in the Bank of New Brunswick, at St. John. The position Mr. Williams is to fill is a new one, and will place him practically head of the staff and second only to Manager Stavert.



High Grade Cycle Fittings, Motors and General Engineering.



-A charter has been granted the Gordon, Ironside & Fares Company of Winnipeg, with a capital of one million dollars, for carrying on the business of live stock merchants.—Also to the Dominion Hay Company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars.

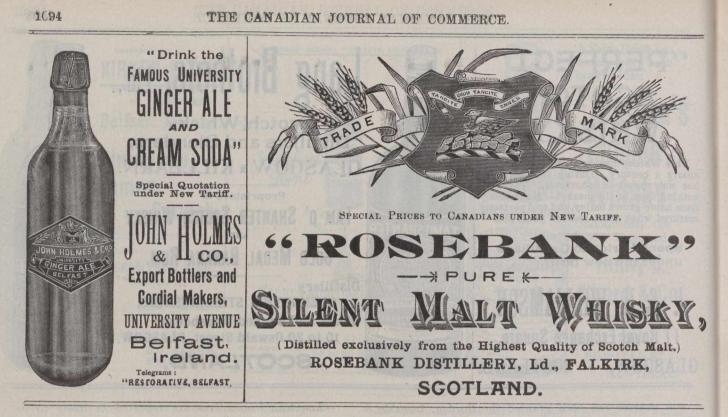
Messrs. Sir G. W. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., (Limited), of Newcastle, have completed the building of a vessel to the order of the Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals. The Scotia is constructed for the carriage of railway trains across the Straits of Canso to and from Port Mulgrave, N.S. The vessel is constructed as an icebreaker, as during a considerable portion of the winter months the straits become congested with large masses of ice that drift in with tides and winds. The steamer is capable of taking over nine Pullman cars, 84 feet 6 in. long each, or a corresponding number of box cars. She is also specially strengthened to take over an express locomotive and tender, weighing not less than 118 tons. The vessel has been tried on a measured mile at the mouth of the Tyne with equivalent weights to her working load on board, when she proved able to carry her contract speed, and developed the power necessary for ice-breaking. The vessel is built with two sets of triple expansion engines of 1,200 h.p. each, with four large cylindrical boilers, all working at a pressure of 160 lbs., and the shafting is continuous from end to end of the vessel. There is an icebreaking propeller at each end and also rudders at each end, which admit of the ship being handled in either direction.

-American locomotives are reported as likely to receive the approval of the leading German authorities. The forthcoming report of the trials of American engines on Bavarian State railways, says a Berlin dispatch, pronounces them highly satisfactory. While the national ownership of the railways prohibits the purchase of equipment in the United States, the experiments have demonstrated that American locomotives are adapted to German Domestic manufacturers will speedily instal faroads. cilities for furnishing the American type of engine wherever demanded. The Borsig works, the biggest locomotive manufactory in Germany, has already made an extensive beginning in this direction and has engaged an American master mechanic to take charge of its construction department with the especial view of securing Russian orders. Vice-Consul-General Dean Mason has completed an exhaustive enquiry as to the possibilities for the employment of American locomotives in Europe. He asserts that excellent possibilities exist in Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States.

1093

-The Publishers' Syndicate, Toronto, established on a novel basis several years ago, is to be wound up. The theory of its origin was that there should be co-operation and joint financial interest between publisher and reader, and stock was taken by book lovers all over Ontario. The concern was not a success, and we are informed Mr. Justice Ferguson has appointed a liquidator, the company consenting. The liabilities will be in the neighborhood of \$80,000.

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

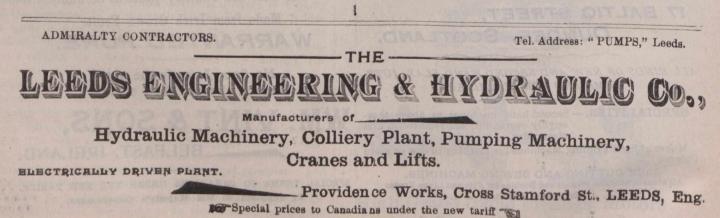


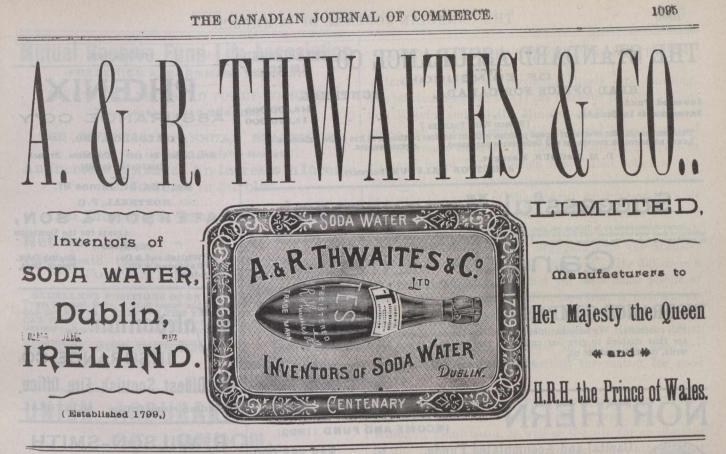
-The new Allan line steamship Ionian has been successfully launched at the ship yards of Workman and Clarke, Belfast. The new steamship, which was built for the Montreal-Liverpool passenger and freight service, is of 8,070 tons, and is much like the Tunisian and Bavarian in build, only of a smaller model. She is scheduled to sail on her first trip from Liverpool, November 21, and from St. John, December 7, Halifax, December 8, with mails and passengers. The Ionian's addition to the Liverpool service makes a strong fleet of new steamers, comprising the Tunisian, Bavarian, Australasian, Pretorian, Corinthian, and the Ionian.

-Our Barrie, Ont., correspondent writes: Mr. M. Atkinson, for the last six years manager of the Bank of Toronto here, and who is about to leave for Sarnia to open in that town a new branch, was the recipient of a banquet given in his honor by the leading citizens of Barrie. On that occasion he was presented with a complimentary address and a diamond ring and was also presented with a case of sterling silver cutlery subscribed for by the citizens in general as a mark of their esteem and respect for him .- The harvest is now all in. From some townships there are complaints of the rain having caused the wheat to sprout. The oats and pea crop are short. The root crop and pastures are, on account of the recent rains, luxuriant. The farmers on the whole are disposed to be contented. Prices rule high. - The partnership of Ford & Palk carrying on a large furniture business in Barrie has been dissolved ,Ford retiring and his place being taken by J. Harkness.-The drug business carried on by W. E. Wismer has been sold by him to J. Robertson.-The Agricultural Society has large gangs of men busy extending the race track on their grounds to the full size and have remodelled and changed the position of all their cattle sheds, stables, and sheep pens. They hope to be in time for the annual exhibition which will take place towards the end of the month.

-A Wiarton, Ont., dispatch states that a deputation of 200 citizens visited the Hepworth gas well a few nights ago to see an illumination of number two well. The spectacle was a magnificent one and demonstrated the tremendous store of gas this well has tapped. A two-inch pipe was attached to the well and carried out a dozen feet. About fifteen feet from the end of the pipe a stout post was set up with a circular saw for a target. The flow was then fired and turned on full. The heat was terrific and the saw became red hot in a few seconds. This, as No. 1 well, has a pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch, and the estimated combined output for 24 hours is about 800,000 cubic feet. Wiarton citizens are contemplating piping the gas to the town, where several large industries would become considerable users. It would also furnish fuel for the beet sugar factory to be erected in the spring and which otherwise will consume 35 tons of coal per day when in operation. The events of the last few days have precipitated an incipient boom, several parcels of real estate having advanced from 20 to 35 per cent. since the announcement of the closing of the contract for the plant and buildings of the sugar company a few days ago.

-Final papers, we are told, have been signed in Pittsburg, U.S., whereby forty acres of land northwest of the city, become the property of the Jessop Steel Company, of England, and this will be the site of their big steel plant. Ground will be broken immediately for the erection of the plant. The steel company expects to erect buildings which will cover from ten to twelve acres. They state that they intend to increase their operations later, and it was for this reason that they asked for forty acres instead of thirty, which was their original offer. A location to the north of Jessop's will be taken by W. H. Griffiths on which he will erect a big tin mill for the manufacture of charcoal iron tin. Another large plant will be erected there within the next thirty days on the property lying between the Jessops' and Griffith's locations.





-It is evident the "trading stamp" scheme must go. A Peterboro, Ont., dispatch states that a large deputation of the retail merchants waiting upon the Council recently favoring the passage of the by-law to prohibit trading stamps. R. M. Dennison, solicitor for the Trading Stamp Co., addressed the Council in opposition to the bylaw. President Robert Fair, of the Retail Merchants' Association, Peterborough branch, Solicitor D. M. Dumbie, P.M., and E. M. Trowern, general secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, addressed the Council in favor of the by-law. The by-law was carried with only one member opposing.

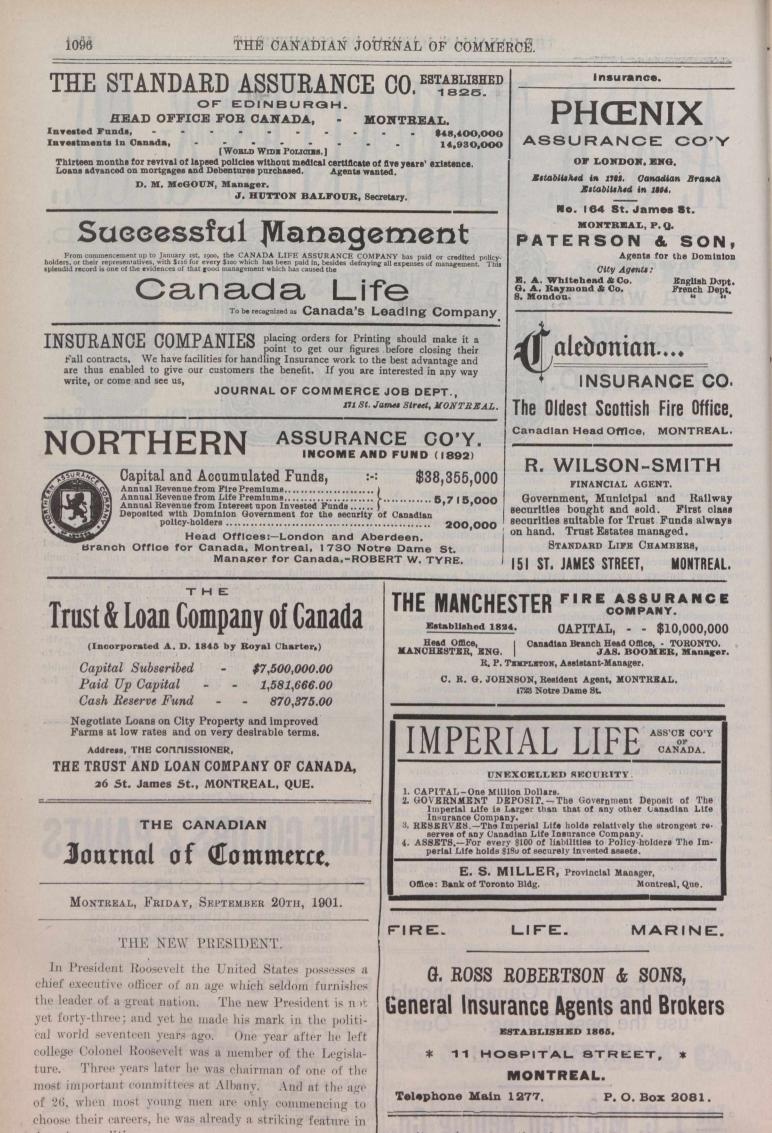
-The prolonged trouble in steel circles in the U.S. has not prevented the formation of other large concerns. A dispatch from Roanoke, Va., states that West Virginia is on the eve of a big coal deal, Some time ago the initial move was made by the purchase of all the coal operations on Kanawha River. It is said J. P. Morgan was behind it, and that the drafts for the purchase money bore his signature. Hardly had the deal been closed before it was announced that the Flat Top field had been purchased by the same or allied interests for \$13,000,000. To-day all the New River territory is agog. Messrs. Chilton, Mc-Corkle & Chilton, representing New York capital, for the past week have beeen quietly at work, and it is now stated that there is not a coal operation on New River on which there is not a twenty-day option of purchase. Whether or not the purchase will be made probably will be definitely settled in a few days as present options will soon expire and it will require a deposit of twenty thousand dollars to renew.

"Every Factory in Canada should "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand.



-A Collingwood, Ont., letter says: There was launched here last week the steamer Huronic, the largest fresh water vessel ever built in Canada. She was constructed by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company for the Northwest Transportation Company of Sarnia. The ship touched the water under the gaze of a large throng, and the launch was a splendid success in every detail. A special G.T.R. train, from Toronto, bearing Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. E. J. Davis, Mr. G. B. Reeve, general manager of the G.T.R., and many prominent business men of that eity and district, about 200 in all, arrived and proceeded to the shipyard, where most of the people of Collingwood had already gathered. Following the launch, the company was invited to witness the laying of the keel of another boat of double the capacity of that just put into the water. It is for Sault Ste. Marie.





American politics. In 1889 Colonel Roosevelt was appointed Civil Service Commissioner. And he worked in this laborious and uninteresting office for six years with an industry, tenacity and courage that frequently brought him into sharp conflict with the most influential men in his party. He retained this office until the success of the municipal reform movement in New York enabled the citizens to

## Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

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-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

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

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, - - NEW YORK CIT Montreal Office, - - La Presse Building. T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Man.

### UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

(Instituted in the BEIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A. D. 1714.) Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - \$16,000,004 ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES. CANADA BRANCH : Cor. St. James and McGill Streets, - MONTREAL. T. L. MORRISEY, Manager

confer on him the position of Police Commissioner. The influence of a fearless and incorruptible man was felt even in the Tammany-ridden police circles of New York. Under his administration the police were employed for the protection of the public, and not of evildoers. And merit only secured advancement. He left this commissionership to become Secretary of the Navy, and on the breaking out of the Cuban war he raised a regiment of rough riders which he commanded with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of San Juan Hill. On his return the voice of the people-breaking away from the "bosses"-made him, first, Governor of New York State, and then Vice-President. Colonel Roosevelt was reluctant to accept this honor at the time, fearing to sacrifice his hopes of the Presidential nomination in 1904. But the cowardly murder of President McKinley has placed him in the Presidential chair three years before even his brightest anticipations could be realized.

President Roosevelt is what few American public men are—a man of marked literary ability. He is the biographer of Oliver Cromwell, Gouverneur Morris, and Thos. H. Benton, an essayist on frontier life, a historian of the naval operations in the war of 1812, and a staunch defender in literature of the policy of expansion. Descended from an old Dutch family, reared in New York, and educated at Harvard, he represents the traditions and culture of the older States. His life on Dakota ranches, his cow-boy regiment, his fondness for hunting and all manly out-door sports, have made him the idol of the West. Thus few men ascend the Presidential chair so firmly rooted in the affection of the whole vast Union as does President Roosevelt,

### HARBOUR AND TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

Harbour matters are becoming lively and amusing. The position assumed by (1) the Harbour Board; (2) Captain Wolvin, and (3) the Minister of Public Works reminds one of the scientifically arranged triangular duel so humorously depicted by the late Captain Marryat in his naval novel, "Midshipman Easy," that delighted the readers of a past generation, and which continues to charm the youth of the present day. Captain Wolvin wanted privileges in the harbour, but when asked to submit his proposition in detail to the Harbour Board, replied that he would first negotiate with the Minister He did so in a of Public Works, the Board's superior. communication which has not yet been made public at full length. The purport of it, however, is now known from the characteristic reply to it, a copy of which was sent by the Minister to the Harbour Board. That document although courteous in its terms, was very trenchant, and effectually settled the matter for good and all.

The chief points of Wolvin's proposal were that he was to be given an exclusive use of both sides of the Windmill Point basin, as well as the site for an elevator on the canal basin-the Connnors' site-all free of charge, and the Harbour Board to build the elevator for which he would pay interest on the cost at the rate of five per cent., so long, apparently, as it suited him to do so. Moreover, he wanted a free site on the new pier at Port Colborne, on which to build an elevator, the cost of which was to be re-imbursed to him at a specified time,-probably when he was tired of it-and that the vessels built to carry out his intentions should be made in the United States; and he modestly asked that they should be admitted free of duty, so that they could obtain Canadian registration and compete with Canadian built vessels for Canadian trade.

The answer of the Minister to these modest requests was emphatic in its refusal. From a Canadian standpoint it is most complete. We have already the best and shortest waterway from the West to the ocean, and with the improvements now on the way to an early completion, it will surely defy competition from other routes. Our neighbours will be welcome to use the route to the fullest extent, but it is going too far to ask for privileges beyond that accorded to our own forwarders in Canadian waters or what is accorded to them by the coasting laws of the United States. From a Canadian standpoint there is nothing wanting in the letter of the Minister of Public Works, which has been printed in full in the daily papers.

The amusing part of this triangular war of wordsnot pistols, as described by Capt. Marryat-is the reply to the Minister's refusal to accept his propositions, sent by Capt. Wolvin to the Harbour Board. Why that reply should have been sent to the Harbour Board is as illogical as the position of the three combatants in the humorous triangular duel. It is to be regretted that the full text of that letter has been suppressed by the Harbour Board. It must have been very racy and should have been given out as a matter of contemporaneous history in connection with the complications arising out of our harbour and river improvements. general tenors so far as is known, was very spicy, and yet full of sympathy for the loss Montreal should suffer, and it was not altogether complimentary to the Minister of of Public Works. The Harbour Board, as one of the parties to the three-cornered fight, judiciously, perhaps, suppressed it. Whether Capt. Wolvin answered the Minister directly may, perhaps, never be known. Whether he did or not, however, is of no consequence. The Minister of Public Works is accustomed to give and take hard knocks and is quite at home in such ways. He is now the doughty champion of the St. Lawrence route against all comers. If he succeed in carrying out all that he has promised and is striving to do, for the harbour of Montreal, and the St. Lawrence route generally, he will deserve well of the people of the Dominion.

There is one thing to be commended about the Minister of Public Works: he speaks out freely what is in his mind, and when he speaks he shows that he has studied and speaks with authority as if he knew what he is talking about. He certainly is industrious and painstaking in the acquisition of knowledge as to the requirements of the St. Lawrence route.

A few days ago he was present at the launching of a large steamer at Collingwood, intended for the trade on the upper lakes, which was followed by a luncheon at which many notables were present-among them Mr. Reeve, the Canadian head of the Grand Trunk Railway. In the course of a speech on that occasion, the Hon. Minister of Public Works alluded to the unpatriotic work of the Grand Trunk Company in building up Portland at the expense of the Canadian St. Lawrence route. That, according to the reports seems to have led Mr. Reeve to remark that the Grand Trunk made its terminal at Portland in order to make money, that ocean vessels of 10,000 tons and over, were the only ones to do the ocean trade in the future, and that vessels of that size could not come to Montreal. In a further speech, Mr. Tarte replied that within two years the improvement of the channel would be completed so that vessels of even a larger size than that mentioned could come up to Montreal at all stages of the water.

THE MINISTER MIGHT HAVE SAID AND PRO-BABLY DID SAY, AS WE HAVE NOT SEEN A FULL REPORT OF THE SPEECHES—THAT, AS A MATTER OF FACT, VESSELS OF 10,000 TONS MEASUREMENT ARE NOW RUNNING REGULAR-LY TO AND FROM THIS PORT, AND FURTHER THAT ALL THE VESSELS OF THE DOMINION LINE THAT RUN IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK FROM PORTLAND HAVE BEEN TRADING WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY TO MONTREAL FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE THEY WERE INDUCED TO LEAVE IT AND GO TO PORTLAND.

From what transpired at Collingwood, however, we are led to believe that when the terminal facilities are in a better shape here than they now are the fine fleet of vessels of the Dominion Line that now hie to Portland will again come to Montreal, and that all concerned will do the right thing to Canada by helping to forward the interests of the St. Lawrence route which the Dominion Government is doing so much to promote.

### A MORE LIBERAL POLICY.

The occurrence of the steel strike—like many other startling crises—has evidently not been an unmixed evil, since it has led to the inauguration of a much more liberal policy upon the part of the United States Steel Corporation towards its competitors. Previous to the strike the steel mills controlled by the Trust would not sell steel bars or tin bars to the independent sheet and tin mills except under a very rigid contract in which the buyer pledged himself to use the bars in his own mill and only for certain purposes. In fact, it is claimed that the American Tin Plate Company, when selling black plate in the open market, compelled its customers to sign an agreement not to enlarge their tin mills under a threat that, if they did so, every mill in the combine would refuse to sell them black plate.

All this has been changed since the strike. The United States Steel Corporation now sees the advantage of having competitive mills from whom they can attract labour when their own men are on strike; and independent concerns no longer have any fear as to their supply of raw material. Proof of this is seen in some contracts recently made by the American Bridge Company. This concern have just taken a contract for the erection of a number of buildings for the Pope Tin Plate Co., composed of Pittsburg capitalists, and whose plant is to be at Steubenville Ohio. The Pope Company is going to build a twelve-mill plant and will be a direct competitor of the American Tin Plate Company, but in spite of this the American Bridge Company was the lowest bidder and got the contract for their buildings. The American Bridge Company have also taken the contract for the steel buildings for the new sheet mill to be built by the Sharon Steel Company, at Sharon, Pa. This concern will be a competitor in the sheet business of the American Sheet Steel combine, and yet another member of the Trust is rushing the mills forward to completion.

The wire mills owned by the great Trust are also to have new and formidable opposition in the Pittsburg Steel Company, which has just been organized with a capital of \$2,000,000. This company was organized by W. H. Rowe, of Pittsburg, who was formerly district manager of the American Steel & Wire Company, in that The concern will make open hearth steel, rods, city. wire and wire nails and fencing. Mr. Rowe was formerly manager of the Braddock Works, of the American Steel & Wire Company, and has already taken a good many of the best men from that plant to his new works. The Braddock plant is rated as one of the best owned by the wire trust, the cost per ton of products being less than that of many other works that it controls. With this fact in view there is no doubt that the Pittsburg Steel Company will be able to place its products of rods, wire and nails on the market in competition with the Steel & Wire Trust, and perhaps at lower figures. There has been such a heavy increase in output of rods, wire and wire nails in the last six months, that it seems to be a question of only a short time until prices are bound to be lower; in fact concessions in prices are already being made, not only by the independent concerns but by the wire trust as well, on many lines of their products.

Hence the Trust has good cause to be conciliatory in its policy. The late strike has shown both its weakness and its strength. And it finds that it stands to lose less by dealing with its competitors in a spirit of friendliness, than by its old policy of endeavouring to dragoon them out of the business.

<sup>-</sup>Imperial penny postage has been extended to the Cook Islands, the Islands of Aitutaki, Nine, Mangai, and other British possessions recently brought within the boundaries of the colony of New Zealand.

### THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

The effects of the assassination of President McKinley upon trade generally were by no means confined to the United States alone. Immediately upon the news of Czolgosz's horrid crime becoming known a large number of American tourists who had contemplated remaining in Canada during the visit of their Royal Highnesses, left at once for their homes. And the result was an unexpected loss to the large section of our trade who cater in a greater or less degress to American tourist travel. The leading jewellers place the actual falling off in the sale of souvenir spoons, memorial badges, and patriotic emblems at many thousand dollars, for our American friends seldom leave this city without investing liberally in mementos of this character.

The transportation companies and the hotels did not feel the loss of the American trade so much; since the influx of out-of-town Canadians taxed their accommodation to the utmost. But our own citizens do not need souvenirs of the land of their birth. These are sought Yet even only by the stranger that is within our gates. the Canadian trade was cut into by the funeral of the murdered president. The calling off of all social festivities in consequence materially reduced the sales of of the dry goods houses, and more especially of the men's furnishing stores. It was, of course, too late to countermand ball and dinner dresses. Besides these are use-But the purchase of gloves, ties, flowers, ful later on. laces, and all those nameless chiffoneries that go to make up the toilet, and which are usually bought only at the last moment, was thus rendered unnecesssary, and firms which had made preparations for a heavy popular demand in these lines have the goods still upon their Thus the respect due to the memory of the shelves martyred President was not without its effect on trade. And many others suffered from Czolgosz's fiendish deed, besides those who were bound to his victim by the ties of blood and nationality.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The statement made by the president of one of the largest insurance companies in New York that one thousand men taken off Broadway in the order in which they came along would suit him as well for risks, all told, as one thousand applications passed by the physicians of his company has naturally again aroused the old discussion as to the real effectiveness of medical examinations for insurance in the modern company. No doubt at times the examination is too hyper-critical; and applications are rejected on grounds that are inexplicable to the layman and exasperating to the agent who has But in the large companies less imsecured the risk. portance now attaches to the testing of applicants than was the case in former days, and the laymen who are now at the head of these giant concerns are every day modifying still more the rigor of the old system.

The physicians themselves hold that the examining process is discriminative rather than selective. It is intended to keep out the really bad risks, rather than to ferret out the weak points in strong, healthy persons likely to live out more than the allotted span of man. But these healthy lives are just the very ones who constantly postpone having their lives insured. It is those who have some defect that renders them nervous who principally make application, and thus it is only by the close scrutiny of the examiners that the general average

of risks accepted is kept up to the average of the adult It is the body of rejected pedestrian on Broadway. risks that gives to the companies their favorable mortality. The influence of medical selection is too obvious to admit of doubt. And consequently no company even hints at the abolition of medical examination. But the tendency of the present age of insurance is to regard medical examination as merely a department for sifting out under-average and impaired lives; and they do not insist upon the rigid criticism of former days. The examiner cannot point out a long-liver. He can at the best only roughly exclude the lives that are likely to prematurely end. Even in this he is often at fault as every insurance company knows. There is considerable truth in the old saying that the "creaking door hangs longest on its hinges," since a man who is conscious of weakness is far more likely to watch his health, and far less likely to take any risks, than a man who has never had a day's sickness in his life. Hence there are many walking the streets to-day who have been rejected risks for a quarter of a century, while others whom the companies accepted joyfully are long since The fact is that enrolled among the death claims. medical science like most others, is still in an embry-Every day new curative agents, and new onic stage. methods of treatment are discovered. Diseases that were incurable only ten years ago are no longer in that And in the days to come symptoms which tocategory. day debar a man from the benefits of insurance will be lightly regarded. The world moves. And insurance contains too many of the greatest thinkers of the age not to move with it.

### ANOTHER LOTTERY SCHEME.

Hardly a week passes that some benefactor to the human race does not crop up who is anxious to render his fellow-men wealthy. He issues a flood of circulars through the mails indicating his desire to sell them gold bricks at less than the cost of lead pipe, to forward them bundles of bank currency at one-tenth of their face value, to indicate to them the exact position of a buried treasure in Spain of which he alone knows the particulars, or to implore them to invest in lottery tickets which are certain to win them in a moment prizes that the results of lives of toil and self-denial could not emulate.

Usually these philanthropists, whom a callous police department classes under the generic title of "confidence men," make use of the mails alone to bring their schemes before the public. But sometimes, when they can locate their headquarters at a sufficient distance to be secure from legal process, they become bold enough to endeavor to use reputable papers to forward their schemes. One of these is a Mr. Samuel Heckscher, Snr. who announces himself as being entrusted with the licensed general agency of the celebrated "Great German Money Lottery of the State of Hamburg." This gentleman has evidently so much reliance upon the Canadian lack of geographical knowledge that he gravely announces that the lottery is founded by the "Government of the State of Hamburg," a government which has no more existence than the "State" itself. It is to be feared, therefore, that the guarantee of this mythical government is not worth very much more than that of Mr. Heckscher himself, and that probably the police authorities of the city of Hamburg would speedily investigate Mr. Heckscher's lottery were they aware of his statements to the Canadian public.

It is hardly necessary to warn our readers against placing any confidence in these seductive circulars issued by persons of no personal responsibility and guaranteed by "governments" who have no foundation in fact. No doubt the statement of Carlyle that mankind are mostly fools is correct to a certain extent. But the proportion is certainly less in this land of sound education and shrewd common-sense, so that the number of Canadian dollars that will be forwarded to this financier who is too cautious to give any business address and wants the applications and remittances sent to the post office, will hardly cover his expenditure for postage stamps and envelopes. There are a certain proportion of men who are willing to take a "chance" in anything from a policy game to a fake-lottery. But their proportion is less in this country than the foreign "chevaliers-d'industrie" seem to imagine.

### THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

A number of decisions have recently been given upon the scope of the liability of marine underwriters for loss under the term of "perils of the sea," which are of interest to Canadian shippers. It must be remembered that the underwriter indemnifies the assured against such losses only as are caused by the direct and violent operation of the perils insured against, and not against loss by the ordinary wear and tear of the voyage. The application, however, of this rule, apparently so plain and obvious, is often a matter of very critical determina-In fact, few things in the law of marine insurance tion. have been found more difficult in practice than the discrimination between damage caused by the ordinary service of the voyage, and damage caused by the perils of the sea. For instance, if a ship be driven ashore in consequence of the cable being chafed through on rocks, or by a fluke of the anchor being broken off, in a place of usual anchorage and under ordinary circumstances of weather, the underwriters are not liable. But if the same thing occurred in an unusual anchorage, or under a gale of extraordinary violence, then it becomes a peril of the sea, and the underwriters are liable, even if the occurrence be remotely due to the negligence or lack of skill of the captain or crew. Thus, in a case where a vessel was lost the underwriters claimed to be exempt on the ground that the loss was caused by the action of the captain and crew in throwing too much of the ballast overboard, and thus rendering the vessel unseaworthy. But their claim was over-ruled, and the underwriters had to pay.

In the case of a ship bound from Chittagong to Dundee with a cargo of jute the ship, cargo, and chartered freight were insured. When about flfty miles from Dundee she was driven ashore and abandoned by her captain and crew. The underwriters on ship and cargo paid on a total loss. Subsequently a quantity of the cargo was salved and taken to Dundee, where it was sold on behalf of whom it might concern. It was held that the jute having been carried to Dundee under the salvage contract, and not under the charter party, the chartered freight had not been earned, and the underwriters on chartered freight were liable to pay a total loss, and were not entitled to be paid a proportionate part of the progeeds of sale of the salved cargo as for freight earned. In the case of a ship chartered to take a cargo to the west coast of South America and back, insurance was effected on hull, freight, and disbursements, warranted free from all average, valued at \$15,000. On the outward voyage fire broke out in the cargo, the voyage was abandoned and the ship brought home to be repaired. The disbursements included outlay on provisions, stores, outfit and insurance, and the court held that the owner could not recover for these as the vessel was not a total loss.

In the case of a cargo of rice shipped from Liverpoool to Cuba on board a Spanish vessel, under a bill of lading which provided that if as a consequence of war the captain should deem it prudent not to enter the port of destination, he might deposit the goods at such other port as he might consider convenient, the whole of the freight being in that case considered as earned, the rice was insured against all risks excluded by the free capture and seizure clause, one of such risks being, "all consequences of hostilities." After the vessel had sailed, war broke out betweeen Spain and the United States. The captain put back to Liverpool, where freight was paid and charges incurred, in respect of which a claim was made for a loss under the policy. It was held that the loss was not a consequence of hostilities within the meaning of the policy, but was due to the exercise by the captain of the power given him by the bill of lading, and that there had, therefore, been no loss under the policy.

A still more complicated case was that of a vessel laden with green hides and tobacco which during the course of her voyage shipped large quantities of sea-water. On her arrival in port it was discovered that the water had rendered the hides putrid, and that the putrefaction of the hides had ruined the flavour of the tobacco. The underwriters held that this was the ordinary outcome of But the court held them liable for loss as the vovage. a peril of the sea. Another case of interest is that of a vessel which was badly loaded by natives on the coast of Africa and in consequence became leaky. She had to be run on shore to prevent her sinking, and although the cause of her unseaworthiness was the negligence in her loading, the underwriters were held responsible. They were also held liable in a case where a steamer was loaded down until her discharge pipe was brought under water and the water flowed down through a valve negligently left open and damaged the cargo.

Even though the loss of the ship occur through the negligence of the captain- the underwriters are still liable unless such negligence is knowing and wilful. On the other hand, the underwriter is not liable for a loss through a leak arising from the unseaworthy condition of the vessel, or for things which happen through decay, or in the ordinary service of the ship, and which are not the result of the direct operation of an extraordinary peril in the sense which these words bear in policies of marine insurance.

### HOW THEY WON SUCCESS.

There is a curious sameness about the stories of the successful careers of the great commercial magnates on this side of the Atlantic. They were all drawn from the ranks of the class which is neither very poor nor can be styled rich, the class in which the boy is brought up with a knowledge of the value of money and of the advantages of thrift, and in which he is confronted with



the certainty of a life of hard and continuous toil. In every case the potential millionaire made his first stride forward by a departure from the beaten track, by some new method of doing business founded upon his own experience and fortified by a quick appreciation of the mistakes of others. Not in every case was this immediately successful. But in all it formed the foundation stone upon which the later fabric of prosperity was built.

Take the career of the multi-millionaire, Marshall Field, the head of the long-time enormous dry goods house, and latterly departmental store, of Marshall Field & Co. In 1865 the firm was re-organized by Messrs. Field, Palmer & Leiter. Two years later Mr. Palmer withdrew, and until 1881 the firm was known as Field, Leiter & Co. In that year Mr. Leiter also retired, and since then the firm has borne its present name.

It was the lesson learned in the panic of 1857, when Mr. Field was working as a clerk in the firm of Cooley, Woodsworth & Co., the progenitors of his present colossal house, that ensured his progress up the ladder of commercial fame, just as much as his firm belief in and constant use of well constructed advertising. That panic swept away nearly every dry goods house in Chicago, except the one he worked for. They weathered the storm because they had no debts, and but little owing to them. They bought only for cash, and sold at thirty and sixty days, instead of giving their customers practically all the credit they wanted. Three years later, when Mr. Field became a partner in the firm, he made that policy the keystone of his business career. And in the fortyone years that have rolled by since then, Mr. Field has steadily worked upon those lines until to-day he is worthilv looked upon as one of the representative commercial magnates of America.

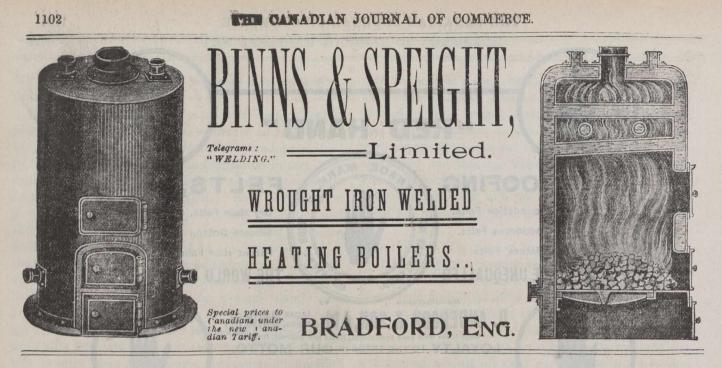
Mr. John Wanamaker owes his success to his constant belief in advertising. It is narrated of him that his first week's takings were promptly invested in making his business known to the public, and he spared no expense in making these advertisements so unique that they attracted the public irresistibly. He was the first to use balloons for advertising purposes, after the manner of a yellow journal in New York to-day. But, possibly, an equal factor in his success was the fact that he was the

first to mark his goods plainly, and to have only one price. Previous to this departure it was the custom for the salesman or "saleslady" to get as much as he or she could for the goods within certain broad limits. Mr. Wanamaker put an end to "chaffering." The public could see what they had to pay, and paid it. And they were grateful to the man who saved them the trouble of bargaining.

John D. Rockefeller, the oil magnate, owes his enormous fortune to the fact that when the oil craze started he was the first to recognize that there was far more money in refining crude oil than in producing it. In building up the refinery business Rockefeller was the head; the others were the hands. He was always the He made the plans and his asgeneral commanding. sociates carried them out. Here was the post for which he had fitted himself, and in which his genius for planning had full sway. In the conduct of the refinery affairs, as in every enterprise in which he has taken part, he exemplified another rule to which he had adhered from his boyhood days. He was the leader in whatever he undertook. In going into any undertaking, John D. Rockefeller has made it his rule to have the chief authority in his own hands or to have nothing to do with the matter.

The story of Andrew Carnegie's rise to wealth has been told too often to need repetition. But in his case as in the others, his first real rise in life was due to his seeing something that no one else saw. He foresaw that the wooden railroad bridge must be made of iron, before long. He built the first bridge of the kind across the Ohio; and when he founded the Keystone Bridge Works he laid the foundation of his own colossal fortune.

The same seizure of an opportunity which other menhad overlooked, or were afraid to grasp, is the secret of the financial success of such prominent Canadians as Lord Strathcona, Lord Mount-Stephen, R. B. Angus and others. They were the first to recognize the magnificent possibilities of our great Canadian railway enterprises; and to their energy, and enterprise their present success is largely due. In fact, in almost every case, the initial impetus which has raised our million-



aires to the crest of the wave of fortune has lain in their originality, in their having been the first to work out on new lines and tap untouched fields. The rest has been accomplished by that persistent energy, that tireless patience, and that quick and sagacious perception of the trend of events, which mark the successful man of business.

### THE PRODUCTION OF CIDER IN CANADA.

Considering how admirably Canada is adapted for the cider industry, it is remarkable that this enterprise has been so neglected. Some time ago there was an effort made in this locality to produce cider for commercial purposes which had a temporary success. Owing, however, to more attention being given to the production of a cheap beverage than to one of high quality, the industry collapsed, so that there is now no Canadian cider in the market at all comparable to the productions of France or England. To France and Germany are due the credit of having developed cider making on scientific principles, and of having made the production of the necessary fruit a subject of scientific study under the direction and encouragement of the Government. The United States Government has taken a step in the same direction by appointing Professor Alwood of the Polytechnic Institute of Virginia to make a prolonged visit to Europe for the purpose of studying systems of fruit culture and processes of cider-making in particular, "researches into the nature and operation of yeasts conducted in Continental laboratories." A writer in the Nineteenth Century anticipates as a result of these enquiries that the cider industry in the United States will become a most formidable competitor with England and France. Canada can justly boast of growing at least as fine apples as those of England, France or Germany. Indeed, the fruit grown on the island of Montreal, in the orchards along the Richelieu river, and in the Annapolis Valley would win prizes in competition with any in the world. There are tons upon tons of apples grown in Canada that are utterly wasted, or sold at prices too low to yield anything like the profits that would be made were the fruit used for making cider. Little attention has been paid in Canada to the planting and cultivation of apple trees with the object of growing table fruit and fruit adapted to cider making, the qualities attractive for a dessert apple being quite distinct from those required for a most healthful and agreeable beverage.

In France there have been experimental orchards es-

tablished in several Departments. Over 300 sorts of cider apples have been analysed and of the yeasts used for the fermentation of apple pulp. Much the same class of work has been done in regard to this fruit as we are familiar with in Canada in connection with milk. Stations have been established for systematic experiments and affording facilities for instruction in the manufacture of cider and cultivation of fruit trees. The extent of the production may be judged by over 650 million gallons of cider having been made last year in France, the value of which is estimated at \$90,000,000. The English production is regarded as having an annual value of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. In England cider is known to have been made for several centuries. Evelyn, writing towards the end of the 17th century describes cider made in Herefordshire as, "one of the most delicious and wholesome beverages in the world," and farms are known on which the beverage has been made yearly for 150 years.

In Canada, where the demand for refreshing beverages in the summer is enormous, a well-made, pure cider would command a good price, and with skill and care in handling the prodocts of apple orchards might be largely enhanced in value. As compared with some artificially aerated drinks, a genuine cider is very superior in health-We say genuine, because a beverage is vended fulness. in Canada as "cider" that is not made from the juice of apples. The writer we have alluded to says, "With the example of the principal cider making countries of Europe and the United States before us" (that is, the people of England), "it is surely time for us, now that such a demand is springing up for genuine, well-made cider to take up the work of research on a thorough, scientific manner." He urges the establishment of experimental stations in the apple-growing counties of England. In the old land the Government has intimated its willingness to give assistance to local efforts in the establishment of such stations as are needed for the development of the cider industry. There is such a certainty of this enterprise proving of considerable advantage to the fruit growers of Canada, and of its providing the public with an almost unknown beverage in Canada which is both attractive to the palate and healthful to the system, that the cider making industry is worthy the attention of Farmers' Institutes, and the Agricultural Department and of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

-The Toronto Street Railway dividend has been increased to 5 per cent., an increase of 1 per cent. on the highest yet reached by the company.



### BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following, which we reproduce from the London Economist of the 7th instant, shows the preponderance of the shipping of the United Kingdom as against all other countries:

"The fear that our mercantile shipping supremacy is being sensibly encroached upon, which has been excited by the acquisition of certain lines of steamers by American financiers or foreign competitors, does not receive much support from the series of tables published annually by the Board of Trade showing the progress of merchant shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal maritime countries. The latest of that series, which has been issued this week, shows that, at any rate so far as regards the tonnage of our merchant navy, we cannot complain of our relative progress. Unfortunately, although for this and two or three other countries the tables include the figures for 1900, in most other cases they do not go beyond the year 1899. In the following table, therefore, we compare the tonnage on the register of this and other of the chief maritime countries in 1899 with that recorded for 1890:

### Tonnage on Register.

	1899.	1890.		Inc. or Dec.	
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons	
United Kingdom	9,164,342	7,978,538	+	1,185,000	
Norway	1,534,932	1,705,699	-	170,765	
Sweden		510,947	+	76,752	
Denmark	423,549	302,194	+	121,355	
Holland	330,320	255,711	+	74,609	
German Empire	1,737,798	1,433,413	+	303,385	

France	957,756	944,013	+	13,743
Spain	657,924	618,182	+	39,742
Italy	873,054	820,716	+	52,338
United States (for over				
sea trade)	848,246	946,695	-	98,449
Total, exclusive of	Displanicasi	a Turranital St		Percett 20
United Kingdom	7,951,280	7,537,570	+	412,710

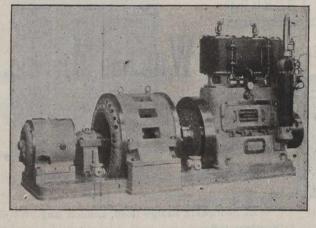
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The figures of Japan are not given here, because in the year 1895 a new system of measurement was adopted, and a comparison with previous years is thus vitiated. But the growing maritime importance of Japan is evidenced by the fact that her tonnage increased from 386,163 tons in 1895 to 796,930 tons in 1900, a much greater proportionate increase than is shown by any other country. But taking the table as it stands we find that the additions made to the tonnage on the British register between 1890 and 1899 were nearly three times as great as the additions made to the registered tonnage of all the other enumerated countries combined. If, however, we take not the total tonnage, but the tonnage of steam vessels only, which, of course, constitute the most efficient part of the merchant navy, the comparison does not work out so favourable for us. The figures are:

Tonnage of Steam	Vessels o	n Register.	
	1899.	1890.	Increase.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	6,917,492	5,042,517	1,874,975
Norway	482,247	203,115	279,132
Sweden	298,421	141,267	157,154
Denmark	258,241	112,788	145,453
Holland	236,029	128,511	107,518

Telegrams: "MAGNETO," Bradford.

ROSLING, APPLEBY & FYNN,



# Bradford, \_\_\_\_\_\_ Yorkshire, England.

LIMITED.

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

German Empire	1,150,159	723,652	426,507
France	507,120	499,121	7,999
Spain	499,230	407,935	91,295
Italy	314,830	186,567	128,263
United States (for over-			
sea trade)	360,030	197,630	162,400
Total, exclusive of the		the provident and	

United Kingdom .. .. 4,106,307 2,600,586 1,505,721

Here, although the increase shown by the United Kingdom is not proportionately so great as in the former table, yet the fact that the additions made to the tonnage on the British register considerably exceeded those made by all the other enumerated countries is certainly not one at which we can cavil. It will be seen that the largest addition to the tonnage of foreign countries was that of Germany, and in her case the rate of increase has become more rapid of recent years. Complete returns for the German Empire for 1900 are not yet available. We have, however, the figures for Hamburg and Bremen for that year, and it is in the tonnage registered in these ports-more especially Hamburgthat practically the whole of the growth in recent years has taken place. And while the steam tonnage on the British register increased from 6,284,306 tons in 1896 to 7,207,610 tons in 1900, or by 923,304 tons that on the Hamburg and Bremen registers increased during the same period from 708,964 to 1,121,478 tons-that is, by 412,514 tons. Thus we see that whereas between 1890 and 1899 the additions made to the steam tonnage on the British register were more than four times as great as those made to that of Germany, if we take the five years ending 1890, our increase was not very much more than twice that of Germany. That sufficiently shows how much more rapidly Germany has been adding to her merchant navy in recent than in former years, but it certainly does not at all warrant the talk one sometimes hears about our being outdistanced by her.

There is another point in connnection with recent shipping deals which the tables suggest. When a line of steamers is taken over the transaction is spoken of as involving a menace to our shipping industry. Those who speak thus, however, seem to forget that we are selling ships to foreigners every day, and that we are only too pleased to receive and fulfil their orders. In 1900, out of 944,267 tons built in the United Kingdom, 20?,-361 tons were for foreigners. And when we are thus ready to supply and desirous of supplying the wants of foreign customers, if these, instead of commissioning the building of new vessels, prefer, for reasons of their own, to pay a high price for ships already built—and they must be prepared to pay high prices, or the owners of the vessels would not part with them—surely this is not a matter that we need distress ourselves about."

#### AN HONOUR WELL BESTOWED.

The conferring of a knighthood upon President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, forms a particularly appropriate memento of the Royal visit. The gentleman who has so ably filled the place of Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, and who now controls the destinies of Canada's great transcontinental railroad, is manifestly entitled to the same distinction as that bestowed upon his energetic predecessor. And hence Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's elevation to the knighthood is generally looked upon as a timely and fitting recognition of his prominence in the world of transportation both by sea and land. The honour is well bestowed and has been well-earned. As such it will be hailed with as much satisfaction in mercantile and financial circles as among his immediate friends.

### SUGAR BEET EXHIBIT.

Much credit is due the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the exhibit of sugar beets and beet growing, at the recent Toronto Exhibition. Much has been written of late years as to the suitability of the climate of Ontario in the successful raising of sugar beets, but this has been fully demonstrated through recent tests, the above exhibit of which was but a miniature, yet faithfully depicting the various stages of cultivation. The Globe speaks of the exhibit as simple and inexpensive, but the value of the instruction imparted to the thousands of farmers and others who visited the exhibit, it states, cannot be overestimated. In the mind of Prof. Shuttleworth and other experts it is beyond doubt that sugar beet growing in Ontario will in the near future rival dairying as an industry, and it is little wonder they regarded the exhibit

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as in many respects the most important at the fair. Certainly from an educational point of view it was. It was unpretentious in appearance, consiting of three beds of sugar beets in the earliest, intermediate and ripening stages of development, and of samples of beets grown by 375 farmers throughout Ontario on quarter-acre plots, under direction of the Department of Agriculture, Prof. Shuttleworth of the Ontario Agricultural College, was in charge, distributed literature containing not all, but a good deal, about beet culture, and in conversation explained a great deal to the visiting and interested farmers.

But it was the beds of beets that most interested the agriculturists. Beets, in the opinion of Prof. Shuttleworth, require the most scientific, in the sense of careful, culture. They must be grown neither too close together nor too wide apart, and must be thinned at the right time to a day. The bed of the largest growth showed a solid mass of foliage, and the unanimous question of the farmers was, "Aren't they too close together?" It was explained to them that when the beets reach a certain growth further growth must be prevented by the thick foliage so that the beets may develop sugar. Thus the beds were of inestimable advantage.

Then as to the value of the beet sugar industry. Anyone looking at the bed of grown beets could not but be struck with the possibilities of fodder in the luuxuriant green tops, and as a matter of fact it is from beet sugar tops that the famous butter of Denmark is produced. There is no better fodder in the world. But that is as a bye-product. Prof. Shuttleworth asserts that beets are four times as profitable as any other crop that can be grown. Properly cultivated an acre of beets will pay \$40 clear profit. At present the Ontario farmers' market is across the line. The Marine City, Mich., sugar factory has made contracts this year for the cultivation of 3,000 acres of beets in Ontario at \$3.20 a ton, and at that figure the American import duty and the freight comes off the Canadian farmers' price. The Peninsular Refining Company, of Cairo, Mich., last year consumed 33,000 tons of beets, and produced 7,000,000 pounds of sugar. This year they have 1,000 acres under cultivation in Ontario. Some of the sugar was on view as a part of the beet sugar exhibit.

### THE MUTUAL RESERVE.

The report of Mr. M. Beehler, Examiner of the Insurance Department of Iowa, says: "I find the annual statement of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for the year 1900, to be correst; that their assets, liabilities, and insurance account are as set forth in said annual state-

ment, and therefore the Association has, after deducting all liabilities as stated, the surplus claimed by it. I also find that the Association is paying its losses in accordance with the terms of its contracts and charter. The net admitted surplus is \$1,187,272."

### THE MEANING OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

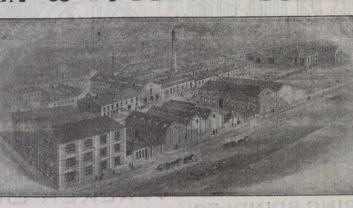
Montaigne in his essay on "The Inconvenience of Greatness," says: "The most painful and difficult employment in the world is worthily to discharge the office of a king. 'Tis not a month ago that I read over two Scotch authors contending on this subject; of which, he who stands for the people, makes kings to be in a worse condition than a carter; and he who writes for monarchy, places him some degrees above God Almighty in power and sovereignty." Who the Scotch authors were is unknown, but the former one said what many believe that such a life as the Duke and Duchess of York have led for some months is indeed a "life not worth living," for it has been at times as laborious as a carter's. The perpetual strain involved in discharging an endless public function must be most wearisome, and the face of the Duchess showed its effects.

Now for what purpose was their unexampled journey undertaken, and what is meant by their visit to the great Colonies of England? Queen Victoria desired the trip to be undertaken, and her remarkably sound judgment in political matters suggests that it was no whim hut inspired by a deep and thorough knowledge of the need of the times. In the first place the Royal visit to the Colonies was intended as a demonstration to the nations of Europe of the unity of the British Empire, and of the strength and vitality of the loyalty to the Crown of the self-governing peoples in the Colonies. The South Africcan war had caused European writers to disparage the strength arising from the unity of the Empire, they had gone so far indeed as to declare that the boasted loyalty to the Throne of Colonials had no real foundation. By sending the Heir Apparent and his Consort to Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, and Canada this would be put to a practical test, their reception would either justify scepticism in regard to colonial loyalty, or, blow it to the winds. The brave Queen had no fears of the result and the results have fully justified her confidence.

The Royal visits were meant, then, as a test of the loyalty of the Colonies, and meant to be such a demonstration of their fealty to the Crown as would put all doubters and sneerers throughout Europe to utter confusion and silence. The extraordinary enthusiasm shown by Australians, New Zealanders, by the people of Cape

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B.B. Galvani'd Wire Rigging





Colony, Natal, and Canada in welcoming and honouring the Heir Apparent to the British Crown and his Consort, has exceeded the anticipations of the King and his Cabinet. They looked for a sentiment of loyalty, they have found loyalty a ruling passion throughout the Empire.

A further meaning of the Royal visit is peculiar to Canada. Persistent declarations are made in the United States by a number of otherwise well-informed journals. that this Dominion is ripening for independence of Great Britain, and trending towards annexation; and that the French-Canadians are a force working quietly but surely for the severance of Canada from the Crown of England. After the magnificent, the unprecedented displays at Quebec, and in this city, after the earnest and intense assurances of all the great dignitaries of Church and of State, and all the chief business representatives of the French-Canadian in this Province, of fervent loyalty to the British Crown and of profound attachment to British forms of government, it must occur to the doubters that it was a true prophet who said, "The last gun fired in Canada in defence of British connection will be fired by a French-Canadian!" That meaning of the Royal visit cannot be misunderstood.

While America is mourning its murdered President, we cannot speak words, however just, that are liable to irritate the national sentiment of the States. But, this may be said, that the visit of members of the English Royal Family means this, that to build up and maintain a vast Empire in unity there must be a Monarch as the centre and symbol of imperial authority. No elective officer could possibly bond together a group of far distant possessions and peoples as is done by their loyalty to a king or a queen.

It was asked by one of old, "What mean ye by this service?" When the meaning is asked of the recent demonstrations in Quebec and in this city, let the answer be. the Empire is one and indivisible, with Canada the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.

### CAN IT BE YET IMPROVED?

With the steady progress which is being made in almost all the productions which skill and learning have brought forth for the use of man, the nearer to perfection they appear the less surprise is being created. On the contrary, inventive minds are more numerous than ever, while the more widely acquainted the general public become with every-day improvements, the more satisfied they appear to be in the belief that further progress will be shown, probably before another season. A careful perusal of the latest issue of Webster's International Dictionary. however, will, we feel justified in saying, create an exception in this regard, for within its extensive pages there appears a name and meaning for everything which the

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mind can conceive as being expressed in the English language. Add to this clear illustrations of all commodities which may be better explained by surface view, also simple guides to correct pronunciation, and we have in the above volume a fund of information invaluable as a general guide in all branches of learning.

The publishers are to be commended for their untiring zeal in the compilation of this latest edition, printed from new plates throughout, and containing a supplement of 25,-000 additional words, phrases and definitions, which constitute the best and most recent vocabulary of the English language. In addition the new issue contains the following valuable features: Colored plates (8 pp.) giving recent and authoritative reproductions of flags and arms of various nations, state seals, yacht flags, pilot flags, etc.; memoir of Noah Webster; list of authors quoted; brief history of the English language by James Hadley, thoroughly revised by Prof. G. L. Kittredge, of Harvard; Indo-Germanic roots in English by Prof. August Fick, of Breslau, Germany; guide to pronunciation fully explaining the various English sounds and the simple Webster system of diacritical marks. To this is added a list of more than 1,400 words differently pronounced by leading orthoepists; principles of orthography with important rules for spelling, list of words variously spelled, reformed spellings, etc.; dictionary of noted fictitious persons and places often mentioned in literature. A valuable dictionary for any reader: pronouncing gazeteer of the world with more than 25,000 titles; pronouncing biographical dictionary containing names of 10,000 noteworthy persons in ancient and modern times with nationality, occupation, date of birth. death. etc.; pronouncing vocabulary of Scripture names; pronouncing vocabulary of Greek and Latin names; vocabulary of Christian names with pronunciation, derivation. meaning. nicknames. etc.: quotations from foreign languages translated into English; abbreviations and contractions used in writing and printing: arbitrary signs; classified selection of illustrations.

Aside from the perfection which this latest edition has attained in so far as being a complete and detailed source of information. the volume. unlike many productions of recent years, is printed on a quality of paper intended to last beyond the life of the purchaser, while the same is applicable to the binding and cover, making altogether a volume which ordinary use cannot injure nor in which the most gifted professor can see aught but perfection, the result of a life-time devoted to one accomplishment.

A feature of the Complete Index found in the new edition is a series of notches cut into the edge of the book, with the letters of the alphabet, stamped in gold, on pieces of leather, (not paper) placed in the notches exactly at the page where needed. The notches are handsomely colored, and, with the gilding on the dark pieces of leather. present a very pleasing appearance. Another. and an important feature, is the alphabetical printing on the margins of the covers and upon the margins of all

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(Cut will be inserted as soon as received.)

pages throughout the book. This Complete Index enables one to turn to any letter in the book with a single motion, either when the book is shut or from any page at which it may be open. If the book is lying with the front cover up, and it is desired to open to any word beginning with G, pass the finger under that letter on the cover, into the notch beneath it, and the book is opened instantly to the position of the open volume in the cut. From this position one turns in the same way to any letter from H to M. To turn to any letter visible in the notches, as A to F, or N to Z, place the thumb on the letter in the notch, then grasp the adjacent leaves with the fingers, and the book is open as before at a single motion. This is claimed to be the greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years, for, without disfiguring the book, it saves and avoids perplexity at exactly the right moment when a reference is to be made.

### THE EUROPEAN COTTON TRADE.

A survey of the cotton trade in Europe during the past season shows some interesting contrasts. The immediately preceding season was one of rising values both in cot-And, partly as its ton goods and other commodities. cause and partly as its consequence, there was an accompanying active demand for merchandise generally and especially for coal and metals. There was also full employment for industrial labor together with a marked upward tendency in wages. It is true that toward the close of that season a check supervened in the cotton manufacturing industry, due to the extreme scarcity of American cotton, and a sudden leap in its price as well as in the prices of the manufactured product, which cut down the demand for it, compelling spinners to stop a large portion of their machinery, or to work short time. But so long as the advance was slow and gradual, as it was during the first nine months of 1899-1900, the trade was large, active, and profitable for all concerned, from the raw cotton merchant to the furthest distributer of the manufactured article.

The season just ended has been characterized by an exactly opposite tendency. The movement of prices has been generally in a downward direction, involving of course widespread loss to dealers in raw cotton, to spinners and manufacturers, and to all engaged in the distribution of cotton fabrics throughout the world. Profits have, no doubt, been made, but to a large extent these were greatly lessened by the shrinkage of prices and the restriction of trade which is always a consequence of the depression occasioned by a persistent and important fall of prices in every market.

Another contrast is presented when we compare the state of the cotton industry on the Continent with that

of Great Britain during the past season. The former which had for several years been, on the whole, active, expanding and usually profitable, has ceased to grow, and the machinery has been employed to much less than its full capacity. On the other hand, the English industry, which had for some years previously been almost though not quite stationary, has been appreciably extended within the past season. No exact statistics are available, but there is good reason to believe that the number of spindles added within the last twelve months to the cotton industry of Great Britain is about 1,000,000, bringing the total number now at work in the country to about 46,-500,000. A further consideration applicable alike to the Continental and the English cotton industry is that in the

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first three months of the season—September to November —the consumption of cotton was greatly reduced by the stoppage of machinery, owing to the temporary scarcity of American, consequent upon the shortness of the crop of 1899-1900. The reduced production of cloth thus brought about had tended no doubt to strengthen the markets for goods and yarns toward the close of 1900, but this was short-lived in most of the Continental countries, and though more prolonged in Great Britain the effect of the lessened supply of the earlier months did not endure to the end of the season. In short, the European position cannot be considered anything like so good as it was a year ago, and in some Continental States it is distinctly worse.

#### INSURANCE ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

The insurance of motor vehicles against fire and accidents involves risks with which insurance companies are not yet very familiar. Naturally, the rates of insurance are high in order to cover this margin of uncertainty. The risks taken may be very real. And they may be largely imaginary. Yet it is nevertheles true that an insurance company which would consent to share this risk with the owner in the form of a reduced premium would not be a safe company with which to place insurance. This is only one instance to show how newness of and inexperience with a commodity leads to unavoidable expense. In France the automobile insurance business has reached the stage where the public begins to criticize the rates. Some experience has been gathered and the insurance companies have commenced to compare notes. The automobile journals are discussing the subject. The rates and conditions for insurance in this country will perhaps reflect the difference in risk according to construction, motive power and possible speed of the three main types of automobiles. Insurance policies covering automobile hazards are likely to be high enough to cause howls for some time to come, and there is no apparent reason why the insurance rates should be low. The owner of an automobile requires various kinds of policies-a fire insurance policy covering the machine and the place where it is stored, a liability to protect him when he runs over men, women and children, and an accident policy for his own comfort and financial security. Thus, he will be a good customer so far as premiums are concerned. But he is likely also to cause the maximum of losses in all three lines.

#### FASHION AND THE MILLS.

The effect upon the textile industries of a change in fashions is evidenced by the fact that the decreased takings of raw cotton by the mills on this continent are ascribed to the change in styles during the warm weather by which mulls and lawns running from 7 to 10 yards to the pound, have displaced to a material extent heavier weight goods running from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 yards to the pound. Moreover, it is reported that there has been in some cases an absolute decrease in the use of cotton goods by women SLADE & CO., Ltd.

THE ROYAL TAFFY WORKS,

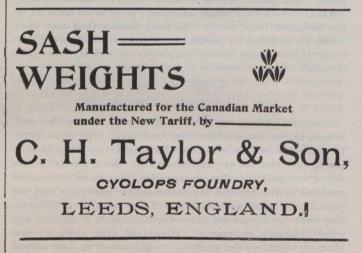
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for summer wear-outing skirts of woollen or linen with waists of silk having been substituted for cotton to a large extent. These changes in the character of dress goods must have had something to do with the lesser takings of cotton by Northern mills.

### THE WORLD'S SPINDLES.

The cotton spinning capacity of the world has been added to during the past season to a fair extent, and the efficiency of the mills has everywhere been augmented by the substitution of newer and more rapid running spindles for the older equipment. The total capacity by countries is now as follows:

	spinales.
Great Britain	46,400,000
Continent	33,000,000
United States	20,869,835
East Indies	4,600,000
Japan	1,500,000
Comada	640,000
("hing	600,000
Mexico	460,000

### AMERICAN HARDWARE PRICES. (Continued From Our Last Issue.)

Casters-

Coil chain-

Note.-the following prices are f.o.b. Pittsburg. Manufacturers in quoting usually add freight to destination. American Coil Chain, Cask Lots:

3-16, \$7.15;  $\frac{1}{4}$ , \$5.55; 5-16, \$4.55;  $\frac{3}{8}$ , \$3.70; 7-16, \$3.55;  $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$3.45; 9-16, \$3.40; 5%, \$3.40; 3/4, \$3.35; 7/8 to 1, \$3.35 per 100 1b.; 11/8 to 11/4 inch, \$3.60 per 100 lb. Less than Cask lots add 25c.

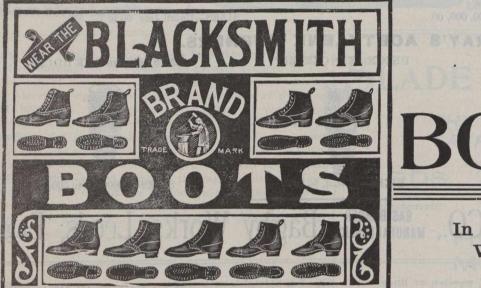
German halter chain, list July 24, 1897 .. .. 60&10&10% 

Traces, Western Standard: 100 pair-

1/2-6-3, Straight, with ring	\$30.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -6-2—Straight with ring	\$31.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -8-2-Straight with ring	\$35.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -10-2, Straight with ring	\$38.00
Add 2c per pair for hooks. Twist traces, 2c per	r pair
higher than straight link.	T
Frace, wagon and fancy chains 50&10@50&1	0&5%
Jack Chain, list July, 10, 1893—	Ne Cal
ron 60@60	0&10%
Brass	0810%
Safety chain 70&5@70	0.&10%
Gal. pump chain, ib	@41/se
Chisels—	G-14-
Standard list	0&10%
Tanged firmers	0&10%
Cold chisels, good quality, lb	13@15e
Cold chisels, fair quality, lb	3/.@12c
Cold chisels, ordinary, lb	83/,@9e
Ayle Cling_	74
Axle Clips— Eagle and superior 1/4 and 5.16 inch7	0&10%
Norway, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> and 5-16 inch	0&10%
Brass Cocks—Hardware List:	
Compression and plain bibbs	
Globe, kerosene, racking, &c., cocks	
Compasses, Dividers, &c	10100000000
Ordinary goods 70&1	0@75%
Conductor Pipe, Galvanized. L.C.L. to Dealers-	STREET,
Not nested.	Nested.
Not nested.         Image: Constraint of the second se	8.5%
Central 65&10% 70	1%
Southern	5&21/2%
South Western	
Terms, 2% for cash. Jobbers receive extra 1	
on carloads loose, and extra 121/2 on carloads crate	ed.
Sash Cord-	
Braided, drab, lb	
Braided, white, common, lb	1%@180
Cable laid, Italian, lb., A, 18c	: B. 160
Common India, lb	
Cotton sash cord, twisted	
Patent Russia, 1b 11	
Cable laid Russia, lb	
India hemp, braided, lb	
India hemp, twisted, lb	
Patent India, twisted, lb	
Drills and Drill Stocks—	and and
Common blacksmiths' drill, each\$1.3	50 @\$1 7
common bracksmiths, urm, cach	a Course

1109

NHALLIDAY & SO Wholesale and Export Manufacturers Of Strong and Medium



In Sewn, Screwed, Wood-Pegged, or Bivetted.

OTS

Men's, Women's and Children's

### WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

# BRAMLEY, LEEDS,

Blacksmiths' self-feeding, each ..... \$3.75@\$4.00 Twist drills, standard list .... 60&5@60&10% Drivers—

Screwdriver bits, per doz	45@70c
Eave Trough, Galvanized-	
Territory.	.C.L.
Eastern	75&10%
Central	
Southern	
South-Western	70&10%
Carloads extra 121/2%. Terms, 2% for cash.	
Emery, Turkish-	
4@46 54@15	0 Flour

	HELO DIGITO TIOUT
Kegs	lb., 5c 51/2c 31/2c
1/2 Kegs	lb., 51/4c 53/4c 33/4c
Kegs	lb., 5e 6e
The second s	and the second se

10-lb. cans, less than 10 .... 10c 10c 8c Note—In lots of 1 to 3 tons, a discount of 10% is given. Faucets—

Inch per doz.—15, \$2.60; 17, \$2.75; 19, \$3.00; 21, \$3.50; 24,\$4.40 Forks—Sept. 1, 1900, list—

Grain or barley forks, 16 to 20 inches
Hay, 2 tine
Hay, 3 tine
Hay, 4 tine, header and barley forks, 13 to 16 in66 2-3%
Manure, 4 tine
Manure, 5 and 6 tine
Spading

### Freezers-Ice Cream-

Best—Quarts—2, \$1.45; 3, \$1.65; 4, \$1.95; 6, \$2.40; 8, \$3.30; 10, \$4.20.

Good—Quarts—2, \$1.25; 3, \$1.40; 4, \$1.70; 6, \$2.15; 8, \$2.75; 10, \$3.75.

Fair—Quarts—2, \$1.00; 3,\$1.10; 4, \$1.30; 6, \$1.75; 8, \$2.30; 10, 2.90.

(To be Continued.)

### THE CROP REPORT.

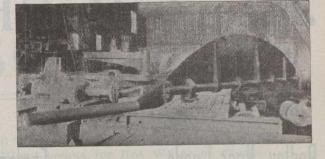
During the past few days rains, says the Cincinnati Price Current, have been general and beneficial throughout the greater part of the country, but were especially important over Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and parts of Missouri and Illinois, where drouthy conditions were for a second time this season becoming rather severe. Rains are important now in bringing out fall pasture, in maturing late forage crops and for putting the ground in proper condition to prepare for fall seeding. There is some very late corn that will be helped by the recent rains, but generally the corn crop situation has not been essentially changed during the week. Reports were again unfavorable from Southern Illinois and Missouri, but in many localities elsewhere correspondents report that the corn has developed better than was previously expected. Cutting of early corn has become quite general. Absence of frost until late would do more good than usual by allowing very late corn to fully mature.

The interior movement of winter wheat continues rather moderate, and there is no disposition to market freely now, as farmers are generally very busy with their fall work, and prices for wheat are not regarded as especially attractive. Liberal receipts at spring wheat markets indicate a fairly active movement in the North-west. In Ohio the corn crop is in fair to good condition. On the whole, the corn is maintaining **previous** expectations. The hay crop yielded well, and there is a fair movement. The

## Single Plated Built Rudder

FINISHED COMPLETE READY FOR SHIPPING

Manufactured in 8 Days



THE\_\_\_\_\_

# Fownes Forge and Engineering Company, LIMITED. ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK, South Shields, Eng.

movement of wheat is rather slow. In Indiana there has been no essential change in the outlook for corn during the past week; early corn is being cut. The wheat movement continues inactive. In Illinois the corn crop is less favorably reported than a week ago, particularly the southern counties; the best corn is in the northern part of the State, and seems to grow worse as one goes southward. Correspondents complain of dry weather; late weather reports, however, indicate that some relief is now being had. Old corn generally reported scarce.

In Iowa dry weather was becoming severe until well broken during the past few days by general rains. Corn crop condition is being maintained, but is very uneven. Late threshing of small grains continues to reflect satisfactory yields. There is a fair movement of wheat and oats, but the corn movement is light. In Missouri timely rains have fallen, breaking a dry spell that was damaging late vegetation and rendering plowing and sowing difficult. No particular change in the corn outlook; cutting is progressing actively. In Kansas general rains have lately fallen, checking the damaging effect of the recent dry weather; they will also put the ground in much better condition for fall plowing and seeding. Corn condition is being maintained. Preparations are being made for an increased acreage of wheat.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

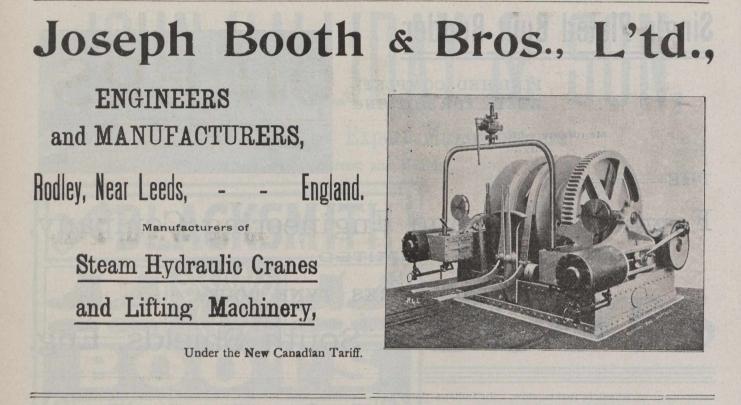
A private London circular, date 6th inst., treating of the dairy produce situation, says :- Butter.- The weather during the past week has been very cold for the time of year, pastures have consequently made very little growth. Canadian creamery butter continues slow of sale, although there has been more enquiry this week and prices are slightly better. Choicest brands are making 106s to 108s, Finest 102s to 104s, and dairies 90s. The arrivals of Canadian butter last week were 12,481 cwts. The spring in Australia and New Zealand is late this year, first shipments of butter from those colonies will not arrive before November. As a late spring means a short make of butter for the season, supplies from Australasia are not expected to exceed, and it is very probable they will not equal those of last year. During the months of Septem-ber and October, 1900, the import from Australia was 68,-520 boxes, and from New Zealand 13,524 boxes. Thus this year there will be during these two months a deficiency of supplies of 2,051 tons of Australasian butter to be filled up from some other source. The Copenhagen Committee vesterday raised the price of the Official Quotation for Danish butter from 96 kroner to 100 kroner, which is still 3 kroner below the corresponding week of last year. The arrival of Russian butter last week shows a still further

decline, and for the last four weeks the imports have been 22,814 cwts., 13,650 cwts., 8,975 cwts., and 6,208 cwts. respectively.

cheese .- The demand for Canadian cheese continues dull, and prices are about 1s per cwt. lower on the week. Much uncertainty exists as to the future of the market, and speculative business is consequently small. From 1st May to 24th August last year Canada exported 43,373 tons of cheese and 4,218 tons of butter. Assuming that it takes 10 tons of milk to make 1 ton of cheese, and 25 tons of milk to make 1 ton of butter, then the total milk used in the manufacture of the above exported butter and cheese was 538,180 tons. This year the pastures have been far superior to last, and the yield of milk consequently much above that of last year. Taking into account also the fact that the spring was a fortnight earlier, it is only a moderate estimate to say that the yield of milk this year was 10 per cent. above that of last year. This would give the Canadian manufacturers up to 24th August 592,000 tons of milk to make into cheese and butter. They have exported 30,738 tons of cheese, equal to 307,738 tons of milk, and 4,936 tons of butter, equal to 123,400 tons of milk, or a total export of only 431,000 tons of milk converted into cheese and butter. There was, therefore, in Canada, on 24th August last, 161,000 tons of milk in the shape of cheese and butter. Calculating that the proportions of cheese and butter this year were the same as the quantities exported, then 46,000 tons of milk were made into butter, and 115,000 tons into cheese. Assuming that the average weight of a cheese is 80 lbs., and the average package of butter 56 lbs., then there would be on 24th August 322,000 boxes of cheese and 73,600 boxes of butter in store in Canada ready for export. These figures are not the stocks in Canada on that date, but the stocks in excess of last year. Do Canadian reports confirm these figures ? Present price of Canadian cheese: choicest, 46s to 47s; finest, 43s to 45s. Same week last year, choicest, 50s to 52s; finest, 48s to 49s.

#### FIRE LOSSES.

Tilbury, Ont., Sept. 14.—The Times printing and Strong block building destroyed. The lower parts were occupied by J. Graham, as an implement storeroom, contents nearly all destroyed. This building insured for \$450, in British American, and the Times office contents for \$1,400 in Northern. The Strong block was unoccupied, and was fully covered by insurance. A building belonging to J. S. Richardson, and occupied by T. Brusso as a barber shop, and Albert Cassidy's harness store, was badly scorched. Insurance, building, \$800, in the Globe Insurance Company. The fire started in an upper storey of the Times building.



-Forest fires at Amherst Head, N.S., have crossed an area of about 20,000 acres valued at \$100,000. Among the losses are McLellan Bros., Freeman Bros., Hon. T. R. Black, Robert E. Taylor, and Percy Black.

Toronto, 17.—Residence of John Meade, dairyman, Don Mills road, damaged. Loss to building \$100, to contents, \$800 ;no insurance.—Brighton, Ont., 16.—Large house owned by W. W. Porte and occupied by two families, Mr. Harry Doxsee and Mrs. Wm. Coyle, burned. Part of furniture saved. Insurance on house \$900, on contents \$400. Origin of fire unknown.—Belleville, Ont., 16.—Kitchen of Timothy Coughlin's residence destroyed. The main building was damaged by smoke. Loss estimated at \$500, which is covered by insurance in the Guardian.

### DOMINION IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

The meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. held lately at Sydney, N.S., was adjourned to meet at Montreal on the 19th inst., at which Mr. Whitney was to present figures, warranting the payment of a dividend, which there has been some doubt about of late. The Royal visit rendering yesterday a holiday, led to a further adjournment till the 20th. It has been decided to pay the usual dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the preferred stock. The question of amalgamation was discussed, but no definite decision was arrived at. -After some fifteen years of inaction the village of Port Clyde, N.S., is reported as resuming somewhat of its old-time activity and bustle. The shipyard formerly owned by Thomas Coffin & Co. has been taken by Mr. Stephen Harlow, of Lockeport, who will operate it.

-The Public Works Department, Ottawa, has been notified that the cable betweeen Chateau Bay, on the Labrador coast, and Belle Isle, had been successfully laid and the first message was successfully transmitted. The Marconi wireless telegraph system is also to be installed, and posts 150 feet long will be obtained from Halifax for the purpose.

-Contrary to the common impression that the north shore fisheries of Labrador have been a total failure this season, the Department of Marine and Fisheries have received official intimation that the catch of codfish, especially around the Seven Islands, has been very good. The schools of fall herring have also appeared in abundance, while the catch of salmon has been a pretty fair average.

-Recent Toronto advices state that the court sold to the Home Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, by tender, Dominion Government 3 per cent. debentures, of the face value of about £11,000 sterling, at 99 cents in the dollar, realizing therefrom \$52,997. These debentures represent





the deposits made by the Covenant Mutual Insurance Company, of Illinois, to comply with the Government regulations in order to do business in Canada. The company's business there is being wound up by the court.

-A St. John, N.B., dispatch reads: For some weeks there have been rumors of trouble in connection with the Cushing sulphite pulp mill at Fairville near this city, the largest now operated in the Maritime Provinces. Geo. Cushing was the original promoter, and the mill is close beside his extensive lumber mills. The largest investor was Capt. Partington, of Manchester, Eng., while the mechanical manager was James Beveridge, who was sent out by Partington. It is believed that the concern has not been profitable. Yesterday Capt. Partington appeared on the

scene, and to-day a shareholders' meeting was held, controlled, of course, by him. It is announced to-night that Cushing's control has entirely ceased, and that the management is now in the hands of Capt. Partington's nominees. Joseph Allison and Geo. S. Cushing, local directors, were retired. James Beveridge, Partington's manager, and Charles Springer, of Boston, are elected in their places. Partington says the mill will now be run steadily.

-The widespread belief among French manufacturers, says a Paris dispatch, that the efficacy of alcohol has been only partially discovered has led the Minister of Agriculture to announce an official competition with the object of developing the use of alcohol as a great motor power as well as a source of light and heat. The Journal Offi-

National Telephone, No. 183. Telegraphic Address : "ELKANAH, HALIFAX." Makers of all kinds of DYEING and Finishing Machinery. ELKANAH HOYLE & SONS, LIMITED, MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND IRONFOUNDERS,

F. HORATIO CLIFFE, Managing Director.

# Waterside Works, HALIFAX, ENG,

Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Orabbing Machine. Sole Makers of Reffitt's Patent Pressing Machine for

Soft Goods Sole Makers of Reflitt's Patent Continuous Steaming machine.

- Sole Makers of Messrs. Samuel Kirk & Sons' Woodhouse, Leeds, Patent Machines for Improved Cloth Finishing.
- 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.
- Makers of every description of Hydraulic Pumps, worked either by HAND or POWEB, with or without Steam Engine attached.
- 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. Dueing Machines, for Blacking Blueing, Buffing, Suddening,

- 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 Rolling and Steaming Apparatus.

Stead's Improved Felt-hardening Machine, Wet and Dry Finishing and Tinting Machinery, for Mehairs, 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 Machines to run Piece at full

- Worsted Coating Scouring Machine, to run Piece at full width.
- width. Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers. Warp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing DRVING 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
- Machines
- Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton and Paper Bowls. Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines. Gold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers.

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

PULLAN & MANN, "CAMBRIAN, LEEDS.", ENGINEERS. do. MAKERS Patent and Improved Brick, Retort and Pipe-Making Machinery. DUST MILLS, CLAY PANS, &c. PATENT STEAM SANITARY TUBE MACHINE. Fitted with improved form of Socketting Dies. Capacity: from 2,000 to 3,000 6 in. pipes per day. Fitted with Patent Valve Arrangement, Saving 30 per cent. of Steam over any other system. Complete Pipe Making Plants

Arranged. Grinding Pans, Elevators, Screens, Turnover Tables, Finishing Wheels, Carrying-away Saddles, Trolleys and Travelling Roller Beds for dealing with Large Pipes Supplied. Prices and any other particulars that may be required will be given on application.

# Cambrian Works, ELLAND Leeds, Eng.

ciel outlines the conditions. This competition calls attention to the practical revolution which would be brought about in French industry by successful efforts on the part of chemists and manufacturers to solve the problem of the uses of alcohol. In the first plae, the enormous amount of beetroot now unsuccessfully used in the production of sugar could be used profitably for the extraction of alcohol. This would constitute a boon both to the threatened beetroot industry and to the Government, which is now forced to pay a burdensome sugar bounty. In the second place, it would enable France to cease the importation of American petroleum, which is now bought in huge quantities, and at an expense so great that it is said to be ruining many French manufacturers. Thirdly, France would expect to build up a lucrative foreign trade in alcohol in competition with American oil, probably displacing the latter to a great extent in other countries. The Society of French Agriculturists heartily approves of the Ministry's action, and means to try to add a large money prize to the inducements offered by the Ministry.

### LEGAL RECORD.

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

-A dividend of 30c in the dollar will be paid by the assignees of the Herelle Chocolate Works, Longueuil, Que., on the 30th instant. The assets are shown to be \$14,848.

### FINANCIAL.

### Montreal, Friday Ev'g 20th Sept., 1901.

The reception of our royal visitors has een so enthusiastically celebrated in this city as to have caused even financial matters to be, for the time, laid aside. This has been accentuated by the universal sorrow over the death of President McKinley. Though his fiscal policy was injurious to Canada we had no just cause for complaint, as it was dictated by motives identical with those that inspire all tariffs, that is, a desire to benefit the country in which the tariff is en-forced. Mr. McKinley served the States well when he stood firm against "free silver"; for that he deserves the enduring respect of the financial world. His death caused some depression in stocks, but the attempt to

or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in case of writs, etc.

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Berlin-S. Ernst vs F. Heiman and wife, \$1,400; Cramahe-J. H. Cameron vs F. Gaffield, \$2,000; Geneva Lake-Dominion Bank vs C. A. McCool & Co., et al, \$601; Grimsby J. R. Brown vs J. A. Livingston, \$518; Hay Tp .-- Quebec Bank vs Josephine Cantin, \$750; Ottawa-R. Filer vs C. P. Dewar, \$918; Gault Bros. Co. vs T. Keeley, \$4,921; Sault Ste. Marie-Campbell et al vs H. Dreany, \$944; Stratford-H. Cargill & Son vs P. Keating, \$499.

WRITS ISSUED-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Selkirk-J. Rosen, \$519; Edmonton-J. H. Montgomery, \$548 and \$1,026; Steinback-Elliott & Boreland, \$325.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Phoenix-B. C. Hotel Co., Ltd., \$2,469; Vancouver-R. P. Forshaw, \$1,253; Rossland- B. C. Wholesale Liquor Co., Ltd., \$1,737.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Brantford-Van Tuyl & Fairbank agt G. A. & J. A. Johnson, \$504; Van Tuyl & Fairbank vs Mary and G. A. Johnson, \$391; Ottawa-Capital Planing Co. agt M. T. Beaudry, \$380; Bank of Ottawa agt W. H. Lewis, et al, \$1,230; Consecon-J. B. Payne agt J. Y. Serls, \$559; Delhi-John Mc-Pherson Co., Ltd., agt McGowan & Co., \$377; Ernestown Tp.-B. Derbyshire agt B. A. Booth, \$314; Hamilton-Gurney Foundry Co. vs Hotel Brant Co., Ltd., \$697; Manvers Tp .-- J. G. Hallett vs J. Jones, \$2,952; Oak Ridges-National Trusts Co. vs E. Legg, \$1,141.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal-The King agt T. J. Moore, \$3,000; T. J. Drummond agt Stadacona W., L. & P. Co., \$648.

> bring on a slump failed. The new President, Mr. Roosevelt, is not on record as a statesman; he is in more senses than one a "Rough Rider," and will probably do some eccentric things, but, as he has promised to maintain his predecessor's policy, and take over his Cabinet, he is not likely to do anything to disturb the money market. He is recognized as "the most aggressive and courageous Civil Service Commissioner that the States ever had." If he devote himself to internal reforms, he will find a splendid field for his dashing methods, and may make a great name; if he seek



distinction in foreign politics he will only create trouble for himself and the country. President Roosevelt is probably the best educated man who ever held the office, and has family traditions also that tend to keep a Responsibilities man honourable. will tame his impulsive nature and culture and family pride will probably keep him from demagogic ways and justify confidence in his integrity. In London American securities are several points higher than on the day after the Buffalo tragedy. Strange to say, the imports of gold last month were \$3,071,635 in excess of exports, though the exports of merchandise for eight months, to 1st Sept., were \$22,670,000 in excess of same term in 1900, and enormously larger than any on record. What is bringing gold to this side is puzzling some observers, especially those who have crowed over the coming financial supremacy of the States in the world's money markets. Gold goes where it fetches the best price, that is, where the de-Owing mand most exceeds supply. to the wretched currency system of the States, there is a plethora of gold

EI Padre Needles IO CENTS. DARSITS. DARSITS. DARSITS. DE CENTS. The Best CIGARS C that money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce. Made and Guaranteed by S. DAVIS & Sons, MONTREAL, Que

in the Government vaults and a scarcity in the banks. Hence the offer of the Treasury to buy up bonds and too, the anticipated import hence, of gold from Europe. Newfoundland is offering a loan of £2,320,000 in London at 31/2 per cent., and Zanzibar one of \$500,000. Austria has been buying Australian gold in London, where exports of gold to the States are looked for and the probability has had a tightening effect on discount rates. Consols, 933/8. To-day the London, American and Canadian Stock exchanges are closed out of respect to the dead President. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m., 411/2 pf.; Paris, 25f. 221/2c. The latest sales on local Stock Exchange were: Pacific, 110 to 1111/2; Montreal St., 2901/2; Toronto St., 1151/2 to 1161/2; Heat and Power, 96 to 97; Merchants Bank, 153; Bank of Commerce, 1561/2. Foreign exchange, 60s, 9 to 91/8; demand, 93/8 to 91/2. Money rates, no change.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Sept. 19th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:--

Average date 1909. Shares. sold. Highst. Lowst. . 4 257 257 Banks. Banks.sold. HighsMontreal..4257Ontario..3123Molsons..51206 123 205 Merchants . . . 32 153 153 ..... Commerce . . . . 30 1561/2 1561/2 ..... Miscellaneous. Can. Pac. Ry. .8110 1121/2 1073/4 88 Montreal St. . .1115 2913/4 2871/2 2681/2 Do. new . . . . 55 2901/2 289 2597/8 Toronto St. . . . 4032 1183/4 113 1013/ Halifax St. . . 31 99Twin City . . .  $4280 103\frac{1}{2}$ 971/2 933/4 971/2 591/2 Montreal Power. 905 97 95 Rich. & Ont. . .1470 1161/4 1131/2 107 Montreal Tel. .. 105 174 173 168 172 Bell Telephone . 1 173 173 Montreal Cotton. 21 130 129 134 841/2 95 Dom. Cotton . . 450 85 Merchts. Cot. .. 100 112 111 Virtue . . . . . . . 1000 13 13 60 411/4 37 Dom. Coal, com .1985 431/4 Do. pref. .. . 5 1161/4 1161/4 1101/2 Dom. I. & S., com 100 25 25 78 Do. pref. .. ... 130 793/4 .... Dom. I. & S. bds.1500 781/2 78 .....

#### BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

 For week ending Sept. 17, 1901.

 Sept. 11
 ...

 12
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 13
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 14
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 16
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 17
 ...

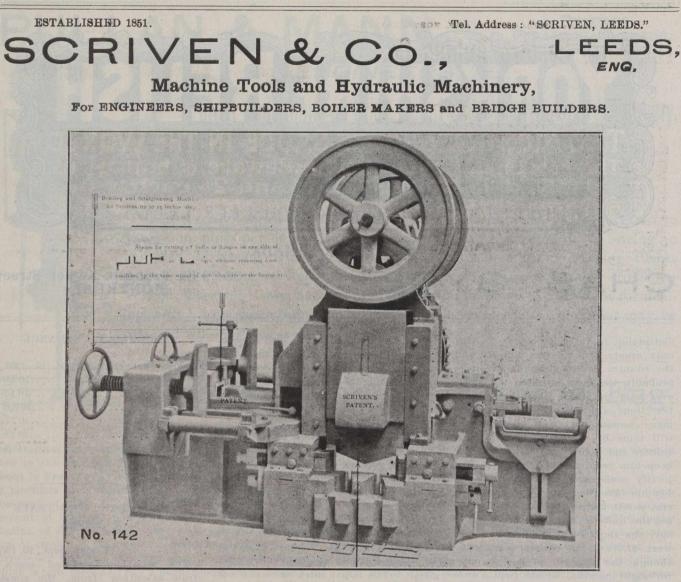
### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### Friday, Sept., 20, 1901.

1115

The week has developed much to draw attention from the constant rounds of business, the death of the United States President coming simultaneously with the arrival of the Royal visitors to Canada. As a conquence trade shows but few changes from the preceding week. Dry goods dealers report a genuine clearing out of all decorative material, a movement much desired by some whose stocks of these mysterious goods were much larger than desired. Hardware has undergone no change in prices. The settlement of the steel strike has caused an easier feeling regarding the future of supplies, but the difficulty experienced in contracts for early delivery will be apparent for some time. In dairy products the feeling is much better, both cheese and butter having advanced in price, the latter owing to export demand. Cheese is soaring high at country boards, but some incline to the belief that there is a mysterious and not too sound reason behind it,as there are very large stocks in storage. Eggs higher, with difficulty in securing supplies of best. Leather quiet. Groceries are unchanged. Failures are few and unimportant.

BUTTER.—There is quite a firmness noticeable in the market and export orders are again showing quite freely, with higher prices being paid for late make September goods. Several large sales have been reported up to 21e to 211/4c. In secondary grades



### 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 Plate Bending Machine, with Bend Plates to end without flat.

the market is slack and ruling dull, orders being almost wholly for the finer grades. July and August makes are offering at 171/2c to 20c, but are not much sought. In dairy goods there is very little doing, demand being almost lifeless outside of local requirements. Finest Townships are quoted at 18c to 19c; Western, 16c to 17c; and under grades down to 12c.

CEMENTS, ETC .-- Trade is reported considerably better except for firebricks, which are slow of movement. Prices remain unchanged. Arrivals for week ending 17th were: Belgian and German cement, 500 brls.; English, do., 2,650 brls.; fire bricks, 83,-350.

CHEESE .- The market is talked firmer, but we find little or no business passing on spot. At curb there seems

to be more doing and higher prices paid. This is presumed to be through the influence of large holders on the market in the endeavour to keep the price from dropping and to prevent others from offering abroad at lower figures. There is really no foundation for the advance during the past week at the several country boards for the market is choked with an enormous stock, and receivers are adding to it daily. The large proportion of exports has been July and August purchases for English account. Interior transactions: Peterboro, Ont., 18.-At the cheese board to-day 9 factories boarded 4,601 cheese, first half of September make, all colored. Nine buyers present. Bidding was very spirited, 572 cheese sold at 95% c and 823 at 9 9-16c 771 at 9 9-16c; 1,308 at 95%c; 572 at 95%c.-Woodstock, Ont., 18. -Four factories boarded 485 boxes; has been a brisk business in other

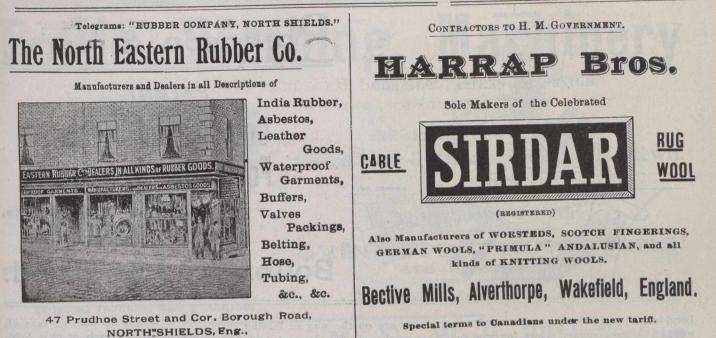
no sales. Bids made as high at 9%c, and were refused. Over 5,000 boxes sold afterwards on curb at prices ranging close to 9c.-Russell, Ont., 18. -Six hundred cheese were boarded. Some small lots sold at 95%c .-- Picton, Ont., 18.-16 factories boarded 1,075 boxes. Highest bid, 93/4c; 430 sold. -Napanee, Ont., 18.-150 white and 440 colored cheese boarded; 93/3c bid on board. None sold. Selling on curb at 91/2C.

DRY GOODS .- The travellers are now all out on the road and are sending in very satisfactory orders-in fact. far better than had been anticipated. In the city the visit of Royalty has been productive of good results. The demand for stuffs for decorative purposes has cleared off many bales of old and unsaleable stock, and there



Icing SUGAR and Caster

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



England. and Fowler Street. South Shields,

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, have been declared as follows:

On the Preference Stock two per cent. On the Preference Stock two per cent. On the Common Stock two and one half per cent. Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York and London respectively. The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday 1st October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London. Office, 1 Queen Victoris Street, London. E.C. The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 p.m. on Friday, 23rd Angust and in Montreal and New York on Friday 6th of Sep-tember. The Preference Stock hooks will close at 3 p.m. on Monday 2nd September. All books will be re-opened on Thursday 3rd October.

October. By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 12th August, 1901.



Saves 1 lb. of Vegetable in 6 lbs., and Work done in a quarter of the time. Sole Maker: R. E. COLLINGWOOD, - Rochdale, Eng. Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

lines of dress goods and millinery brought on principally by the feminine desire to be extra well dressed in case the eye of a Royal Highness should fall on them. Thus trade has been active and the satisfaction over a good harvest and a bright outlook has rendered retailers confident. There are no failures of any moment, and if remittances are slow it is not because people cannot pay-it is because they are so enfident of having the money in their pockets that they can afford to enjoy the luxury of making their suppliers wait without injuring their own credit. In the United States all lines have been well covered by the general demand, and few, if any, departments are behind last year's sales for the same period. In hosiery, gloves and underwear, de-

a.

sirable lines are pretty well sold up, and duplicates are beginning to come in on manufactures of different productions. Prices have been fully maintained for all desirable grades of goods. Here and there a cut price has been quoted, but they refer strictly to goods which are not kept by standard retailers. The present steady demand, it is thought, will slacken off somewhat the end of the present month, when, as usual, there is a quiet period, which is the lapse between the far-away and nearby trade.

Eggs .- There is a firm market with a brisk demand passing for strictly finest stock, higher prices being paid. The great bulk of present receipts, however, are reported stale and constitute stocks held at country points, receivers finding difficulty in disposing of same, being unable to make anything like top prices. New laid are quoted at 17c to 18c; straight candled, 13c to 131/2c; No. 2, dull, at 9c to 10c.

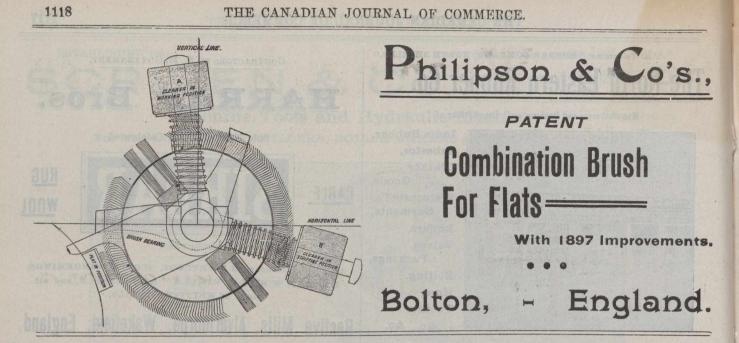
FLOUR AND FEED .- The intervening holidays have taken from the market a portion of what would have constituted a busy week. Local conditions favor activity both in flour and feed. the demand for the latter being still of the pressing kind. Values are without change, beyond a firmness which may lead to higher figures shortly. Accounts from Manitoba and the Territories are generally assuring. Shipments east are daily growing and will shortly assume large proportions. Prices on another page.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC .- As the season advances the scarcity of winter apples becomes more apparent. Buyers are paying \$2.50 to \$3.00 on the trees for best fruit, and but limited lots are obtainable. Fallen apples are very plentiful, following the recent heavy wind storms which dealt a farther blow to the winter apple supply. Peaches are becoming more plentiful, but the price keeps high. Quotations

are:-Canadian apples, 25c to 40c per basket; do. brls., \$1.75 to \$3.50; Cal. late Val. oranges, \$4.50 to \$5; Jamaica oranges, \$6 brl.; lemons, 300s, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bananas, 8-hands, \$1.00 to \$1.35; No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.75; extras, \$2; limes, per 100, \$1.50; new figs, mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to 12c per lb.; new dates, 4c per lb.; nuts, Pecans, extra large, 14c do.; do. large, 121/2c; walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; French chestnuts, 10c per lb.; cocoanuts, \$3.25; California plums, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box; Can. do., per basket, 45e to 55c; Cal. peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 box; Can. do., 50c to 60c; do. pears, Bartletts, \$2.50 to \$3 box; baskets do. Can., 35c; onions, \$3 per crate; Egyptian onions, 2c lb.; Canadian brls., \$2.25; egg plant, 25c basket; Can. tomatoes, 20c to 22c per box; Canadian grapes. Champions, 20c to 25c per small basket; Tokay grapes, \$2.75 per box, pears, per brl., \$3; boxes Can. Bartletts, \$1.65; brls. sweet potatoes, \$3.50; watermelons, 15c each; musk melons, 15c to 25c.

GREEN HIDES .- Trade is quiet. The only change in prices is an advance in lambskins to 40c. The New York market showed very light offerings and these were at extreme prices, holders evidently having full faith in the future. In Chicago the market for packer hides was quiet. Tanners were reported as showing less interest in the situation and some talk was heard to the effect that prices looked as if they had touched top. Quotations were unchanged at 13c to 131/4c for native steers, 14c for heavy Texas, 12c for butt brands, 1134c for Colorados, 11c to 111/4c for heavy native cows and 10c to 101/2c for branded do. Country hides were unchanged at 91/4c to 91/2c.

GROCERIES .- Sugar holds steady despite a further decline in the raw article. Refiners, however, have been subject to unprofitable changes frequently of late and may now incline toward a period of better profits.



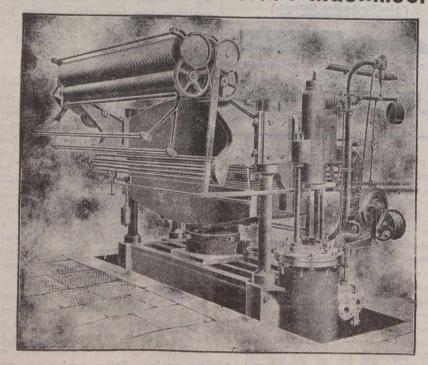
London cable advices reported a weak market for beet sugar; prices for September delivery were 3/4d lower, 7s 7%/d, but October do was unchanged at 8s 3/4d; cane was dull and without changes. London advices state that further arrivals of new raisins have not been sufficiently heavy to bring about a reduction in price beyond a shilling or so. A few small lots of finer fruit have arrived and have mostly found purchasers at from 38s to 45s; it will, however, be fully a fortnight before appreciable supplies of fine Valencias come to hand. The condition shows some signs of improvement on earlier arrivals. Quotations are: Fair selected, in halfboxes, 0s to 32s; quarter-boxes, 32s to 34s; medium to fine selected, 35s to 45s. Regarding currants, the London market has been almost at a standstill, pending the arrival of new crop. The first steamer will be folshortly by another, and lowed

four more are on the way or leaving. so that, although the demand looks like being pretty good, it will no doubt be well supplied. It is many years since the London market has been so bare as at the present moment, and even the comparatively small stock of 1,116 tons is considerably discounted by the fact that a good proportion of the fruit is not available for grocery purposes. It is pretty certain that a clearance of remaining low Provincial can only be effected with a substantial reduction in price, most of the currants being undesirable in quality, and such as will suffer much by comparison with new. We learn from San Jose, Cal., that the prune association has

refused to accept an offer to take all the prunes on the basis of 23/4c, holding that their fruit is worth 334c. Negotiations are in progress between the packers and the growers' association to dissolve business relations. The general opinion is that the crop will sell on a 4c basis. Inside buyers say something will happen and there are rumors that the packers may break the market in endeavor to break their rival.

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- The holiday week hardy affected the trade in iron and metals. The big houses were closed for a couple of days, but the rush of demand never ceased. No changes in price are noted; but there is a general feeling of relief that the

By H. M. Royal Letters Patent. NUSSEYS & LEACHMAN'S PATENT PRIZE MEDAL By H. M. Pressing and Tentering Machines.



MAKERS W. B. LEACHMAN & CO.. EXCEL WORKS. Great Wilson Street. LEEDS, ENGLAND.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Heating apparatus, Hochelaga. P.Q.," will be received at this office until Tues-day, 1st October, inclusively, for the sup-plying and placing in position of a heating apparatus at the Public Building, Hoche-laga, P.Q., according to plans and speci-fication to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of C. Desjardins, Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.

of C. Desjardins, Post Once, Addition, P.Q. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 real of the amount of tender. must accomof Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of tender, must accom-pany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order.

By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 14th Sept., 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.



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

Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates Divides	IO	Per Cent. Price Sept, 19 (Bid)	Cash value per 8
British North Am	843	4,855,555	4,866,666	1,708,388	8	Apl.	Oct	1221/	2976' 78
Can Bank of Commerce	50	8,000,000	8,000,000 350,000	2,000,000	8%	June	Dec	147 105	42 (
Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	500,000 2,500,000	2 500,000	2,500,000	•21/2	May	July	244 150	122
Eastern Townships	50	2,000.000	1,742,535	1,050,000 475,000	8½ 3½	Jan Feb.	Aug	158	79
Halifax Banking Co Hamilton	20 100	600,000 2,000 000	600,000 1,995,750	1,500,000	5	June June	Dec	204½ 152	204
Hochelaga	100	1.500,000 2,500,000	1,500,000 2,500,000	750,000	31/2 5	June	Dec	229	229
Imperial	100 100	6,000,000		2,600,000	31/2	June	Dec April	152 204	152
Molsons	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,050,000 7,000,000	4 5	Oct June	Dec	257	514
Montreal	200	12,000,000	1,200.000	275,000	36	May Jan	July	95 300	28
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500.000	700,000		Feb.	Aug.	232	282
Nova Scotia	100	2,000,000	1,872,914	350.000	24	June June	Dec Dec	122 205	122 205
Ottawa People's of N. B	100 150	1,994,900 180,000	1,993,330	1,660,74 155,000	4 8 1	and a street		250	375
Provincial	25	873,487	781,248	700,000	3	June	Dec	155 122	155 122
Quebec	100	2,500,000	0 000 000	1,700,000	1 Same	Feb	Aug		175
Royal St. Stephen's	100	2,000.000	200,000	45,000 750,000		April April	Oct		116
Standard Toronto	50	1,000,000		2,000,000	5	June	Dec	240	240
Tradera	100	1,350,100	1,344,420	250,000		June Mch	Dec		112
Union (Halifax) Union of Canada	50 100	800,000		505,606		June	Dec		
Western	100	500,000		134,000		Apl	Oct	the state	• • • • •
ri, Sav. and Loan Co	. 50	630,20	630,200	192,000 800,000	8 48/2	Jan *	July	178	173
		5.000,00	0 398,481	120,000	2%	Jan Jan	July		128
it. Can, Loan & Inv. Co it. Mortg. Loan Co		450 00	889,214	190,000	3	Jan *	July	65	65
n. Colored Cot. Mills Co a. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo	100	2 008.00	0 1.004.000	350,000 1,490.057	3	Jan Jan	July July		90
	10	5,951.35	000,000	250,000	3%	Jan	July	114	57
an. Sav. & Loan & Sav. Co	0 100	2,500,00	0 1,250,000	450,000		Jan July	July		36
aminion Sav. Buuluy. Co	The second second	1,000,00		Concernant and Concernant	11%	Jan •		124	65
ominion Telegraph Co ominion Cotton Mills Co		3,333,60	0 3,333,600		2 3	Mar * Jan	Jul	771/2	119
amilton Prov. and Loan.	. 100	1,500,00			0 81/2	Jan	Jul	y 185	13
ome Sav. and Loan Co	o 50	3,000,00	0 1,400,000	890,00	0 41/2	Jan Jan	Jul		8
		732,72	1 720,647 0 700,000		0 3	Jan	Jul	y 111	11
anded Banking and Loan . ond. & Can. Loan and Ag		1,000,00	877,287	87,50		Jan Jan.	Jul Jul		5
Tern Co	00	679,70			0	Jan	Jul		5
lanitoba & North-W. Ln C Iontreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,00	0 2,000,000		. 2	Jan	ò		6 9
Cantagal Qag Co	. 40 50	3,000,00	00 2,998,640 00 4,500,000		2			2911/2	14
Iontreal Street Ry. Co Iontreal Cotton Co	. 100	1 1 400 0	00 1 400 00	0 60C,00	0 4	Mch. Feb	Au	g 129	12
	. 100	1,250,0 500,0 466,8	00 1 250,00 00 500,00	0 360.00	0 34 8	Mch	Se	p 1871/2	18
Intreal Loan and Mortg. Int. Indus. Loan and Inv	100	465,8	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 1,200,00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ $	6 150,00 0 585,00		Jan Jan	Ju Ju	ly 1211/2	
ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co	50	600,0	00 600,00	0		. Jan	Ju Ju		1
		373,7	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 50,0		May	No	v 115	1
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co The Royal Electric Co	100		00 2,250,00	0 320,1		Jan.		240½ 136	24
Foronto Electric Light Co	100	2,000,0	00 2,000,00	0 0	00	Jan.		761/2	
Foronto Mortgage Co Foronto Street Railway						Jan.	• Ju	ly 108 1121/2	1
Windsor Hotel									1

a.h.

\* Paying quarterly dividends.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Granby, P. Q.," will be re-ceived at this office until Thursday, Sep-tember 26th, 1901, inclusively, for the con-struction of a Post Office Building at Granby, P. Q. Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained, at this Depart-ment and on application to the Postmaster at Granby, P.Q. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with

on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by

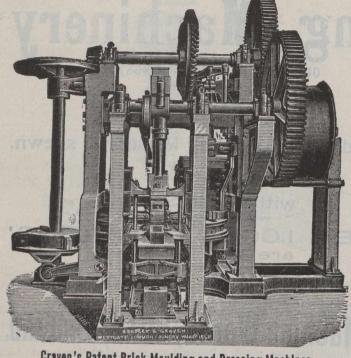
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honour-able the Minister of Public Works, equal. to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to com-plete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 4th, 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertise-ment without authority from the Depart-ment will not be paid for it.

steel strike has collapsed, since it is hoped that this will obviate the present delay in deliveries. Structural steel and iron is away behind and builders are practically receiving their structural material beam by beam, which is especially aggravating now that the season is so advanced. Coil chain is also very scarce, and prices for prompt delivery may be classed as nominal. In fact people who want chain, hoop iron, black or tinplate immediately have to pay for it through the nose. But for future delivery prices are reasonable; although the trade is evidently on a firm basis and no signs of cutting prices or other concessions are in sight. Stocks all round are small and holders con-



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

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

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

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

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

Manufactured for the Canadian Market, under the new Prefer-ential Tariff, 37% per cent. in favor of Erglish Gecce.

Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

fident. And the belief is that this fall's trade bids fair to be a record In the States the collapse of one. the steel strike has caused a much better feeling in iron trade circles. It is too soon yet to record more tangible results. Advices by mail from Pittsburg report a very quiet market for Bessemer pig, with some outside furnaces offering at as low as \$15.60 Pittsburg, which is equal to \$14.85 in the Valley. On the other hand, a sale of 1,000 tons was reported at \$15.25 in the Valley. Forge iron is weak and lower in Pittsburg, being now quoted there at \$13.50.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- The leather market has ruled quiet, owing to the holidays. Prices hold firm and supplies of jobbing leather are still needed. Export trade continues good. Shoe manufacturers express faith in the outlook for increased trade on more profitable lines.

OILS, CHEMICALS, ETC .- The movement in oils is quiet, assisted by the intervening holidays. intervening holidays. Chemicals are steady without change in prices. The weather in the Northwest flax region has been exceptionally favorable during the past month and estimates on average atmsopheric conditions will have to be enlarged. Frost did some damage to the crops in Manitoba but North Dakota flax fields were not materially damaged. Late reports, however, state that in even the most northerly fields the plant is vigorous and the berry is well filled out. Threshing is over in the lower

Northwest, active in nearly all parts of the upper flax country, but in the late northern fields it will continue for possibly a week more. The conservatives now figure the crop at 22,-000,000 to 23,000,000 bushels, against an early estimate of 20,500,000 to 21,-000,000 bushels.

Wool .- The market here has been improved through the better feeling as shown at the opening of the present auctions in London, where advances of 5 to 10 per cent. are paid. The fifth series of the 1901 auction sales opened on the 17th. The attendance was unusually large and buyers were present from all quarters. The selection of 11,707 bales offered was of good quality and brought out active competition. Scoured sold readily at 10 per cent. advance and merinos were in free demand at 5 per cent. higher prices. Crossbreds were in large supply and sold well, fine grades being in good request at 5 to 71/2 per cent. advance and coarse grades at par to 5 per cent. advance. A fair supply of slipes sold at rather dearer rates. Cape of Good Hope and Natal goods sold quickly to the Continent at an advance of 5 per cent. Following are the sales: New South Wales, 3,600 bales, scoured, 51/4d to 1s 6d; greasy, 33/4 to 101/2d. Queensland, 400 bales; scoured, 71/4d to 1s 41/2d; greasy, 43/4d to 10d. Victoria, 800 bales; scoured, 4d to 1s 3d; greasy, 3d to 101/2d. South Australia, 1,600 bales; greasy, 43/4d to 101/2d. West Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 8d to 9d. New Zealand, 5,000 bales; scoured, 4d

to 101/2d; greasy, 3d to 10d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; scoured, 7d to 1s 2d; greasy, 6d. A Boston report says: The market experiences no speculative feeling and while manufacturers are free buyers to cover orders they are not inclined to pile up wool because it is cheap. Territory wools continue to head the list of sales, the call being largely for fine wools and for coarser grades of the 1/4 blood quality. Fine Territory wool is quoted on the scoured basis of 44c to 55c, with fine medium at 40 to 43c. Fleece wools show but little movement for grades outside of 1/4 bloods, while prices are held at about the same.

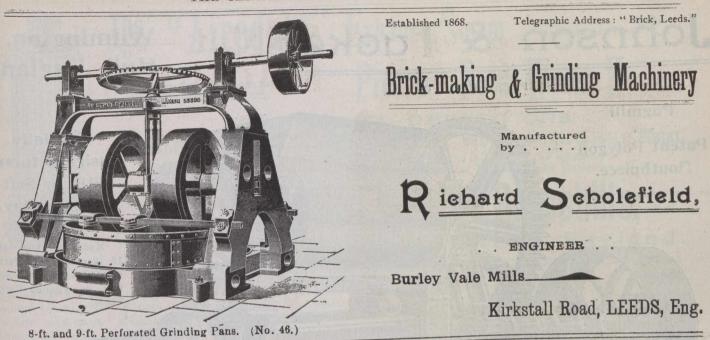
### ROYAL TOFFY WORKS.

When it was remarked that "Men are but children of a larger growth," the almost universal love of candy, by old and young, must have been holding a secure corner in the speaker's memory. . The mere mention of candy should, but does not always, imply any and all kinds of shapes, or makes which come under that head. There are assortments of candy almost innumerable, if we consider the various manufactures of various coun-Naturally, among all these tries. there must be some which possess qualities which endear them to people of all ages and climes, for it is also stated on good authority that "human nature is the same the world over." Therefore we are expected to infer that exceptionally good candy is not only appreciated in the country

TAYLOR & WATKINSON, MACHINE - CAST PRINTERS' LEADS. Clumps and Metal Furniture.

### Peter's Yard, Church Lane, Kirkgate, LEEDS, ENG.

Printers' Leads under the New Canadian Tariff,



where it is made but needs only suitable introduction in any other country in order that a rapid sale will follow. In Leeds, England, there is made a quality of sweets, comprising selections in all the deficacies in which chocolate, sugar, nuts, cream, peppermint, lime juice, lemons, currants, oranges, mint, vanilla, etc., play parts, which are fast becoming recognized in their native country as possessing richness and delicacy of surpassing attractiveness to the taste. This firm are now desirous of introducing these goods to the Canadian public feeling confident that the same measure of success which caused their rap'c growth of output at home will be apparent wherever superiority in delicacies is appreciated and sought. The firm of Messrs. Slade & Co., Limited, Leeds, England, The Royal Toffy Works, turn out these goods and request extended patronage on these lines and with these expectations. Among their specialties, as shown in ca.aiogue, which they would be pleased t mail free on application, are the following: Slade's Exquisite Cream

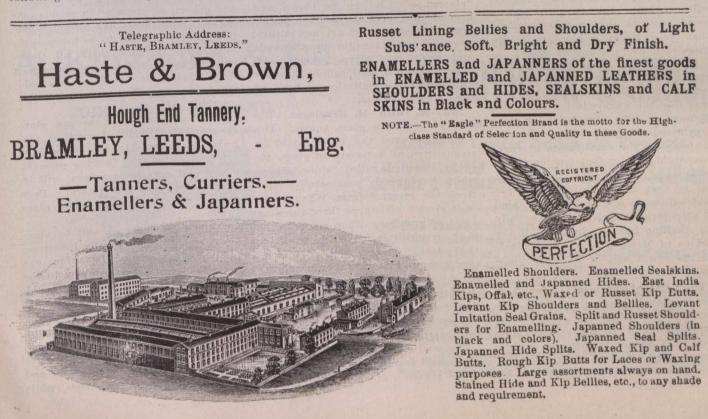
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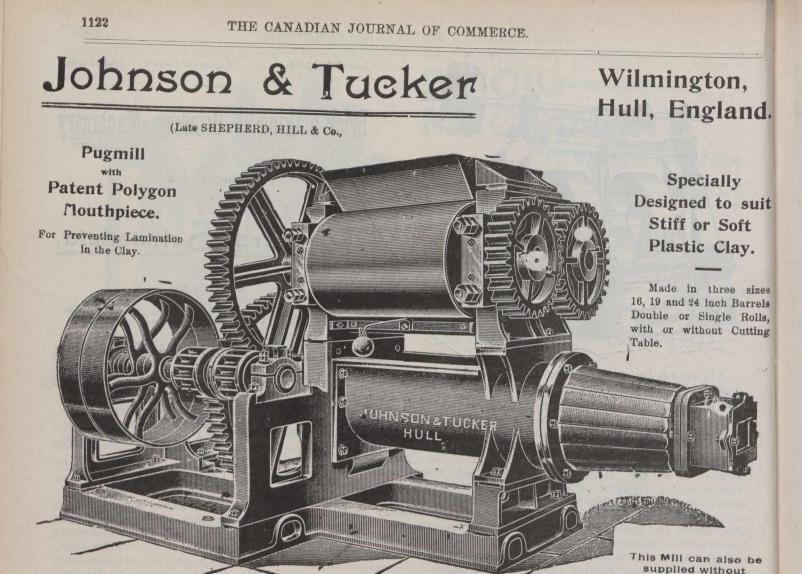
Toffy, Slade's Mint Rock, Slade's Almond Toffy, Slade's Coker Nut Toffy, Slade's Butter Scotch, Slade's Home Made Toffy. One pound and other small tins: Lime juice tablets, mixed sweets, acid drops, barley sugar, golden malt toffy, black currant toffy, Harrogate toffy, walnut toffy, peppermint creams .- Slade's Honey Nuggets. Slade's Famous Butter Nuggets.-Special prices for wholesale quantities, either in charged or free tins and crates .- Slade's Chocolates - pure as the crystal spring — Army and navy plain chocolate, exquisite chocolate cream tablets, wrapped in tinfoil, vanilla plain chocolate, sweet eating chocolate, medallion chocolate, lunch chocolate, royal chocolate, bars, the above are packed in labelled and hinged boxes .- Slade's famous liqueur beans, exquisite mixed chocolates, chocolate small creams, etc., etc.-Every variety of sweets are carried by this firm, including acid drops, floral tablets, extra fruit tablets, heliotrope drops, invaluable cough drops, pear drops, lemon tablets, lime fruit drops, mixed fruit rock, pineapple drops, Queen of England, mixture, raspberry drops, etc.— Special terms to Canadian trade under the new tariff. Address Messrs. Slade & Co., Limited, Royal Toffy Works, Leeds, Eng.

1121

### C. H. TAYLOR & SON.

Messrs. C. H. Taylor & Son, of the Cyclops Foundry, Leeds, Eng., have added to their stock all sizes of sash weights, and round collars for sash weights for making up odd sizes. In addition to this specialty the firm are makers of columns, girders, gully grates, coal plates, wall plates, grate bars, barrow wheels, skid pans, horse and mare pots, furnace grates, furnace doors and frames, skvlights, air bricks, swage blocks, dumb bells, false grates, end irons, coal savers, lasts, garden grates and frames, Liverpool stench traps, barweights, and palisades. Their London agent, is R. Goldthorp, 92 Royal Road, Kennington, S.W. Special sizes of sash weights are made to order, and the firm will gladly forward prices and catalogues on application.





-It is stated that the returns at the port of Montreal for the month of September will show an increase of at least \$100,000.

### THE AGE OF GLASS.

According to M. Jules Henrivaux, who originated the famous Palais Lumineux, or palace of light, at the last Paris Exposition, and who was until recently director of the great glass manufactory of St. Gobain, in France, says the London Express,glass will ere long come to play such a great part in the world's economy that the next age is likely to be distinguished as "the age of glass."

M. Henrivaux is an enthusiast on glass. He believes it to be the material of the future. He does not pretend that the world can look for glass cannons or glass men-of-war, or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of vitreous machinery for that now employed in various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known for every kind of structural purposes and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henrivaux are realized, all the world will be living in glass houses before long.

The point of the idea is found in the inexhaustible supply of the materials from which glass is made, in its adaptability to all shapes and forms, its durability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped, colored and decorated to an extent of which no other material is capable, and it is upon this aspect that M. Henrivaux, lavishes his imagination.

There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window panes, paving stones, panels, etc. It can be moulded into cornices, slates, wall decorations, and even statues. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases, and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware.' It can be blown and ground into crystals, lenses, prisms and other objects of art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets, and dress materials, and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of the precious stones.

Imagine, with M. Henrivaux, the construction of a glass house. The foundations and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently invented, called "stone glass," which has already successfully withstood the severest tests. When crushed it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less sensitive than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than porphyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree twenty-two times as severe as that which would fracture marble. The test of tension has practically no effect on it whatever.

The walls, then, would be built of glass, held together by angle-iron, so as to permit of a hollow space

through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glass work) conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric wires, drains, and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and wall decorations, mantelpieces and fireplaces, would all be constructed of glass. Some of M. Henrivaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made opaque or tinted with brilliant colors, or made silver and golden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers one said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.

Rolls.

Chairs and tables, in the new glass age, will be made of vitrified material, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Cooking utensils, plates and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.

The new glass house will be absolutely clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed from the top story to the basement, without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no place on which to hang its cobwebs.

They have already began to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while



practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both men and beasts; and as it neither holds nor makes any dirt, it is absurdly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of the traff.c, but even this might by and by be overcome.

The question of cost has not been left out of the account. Glass can be made out of almost anything, amenable to the influence of fire. The stone glass, to which reference has already been made, is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slates are numbered.

Perhaps it might be possible in connection with one of the many projected exhibitions to construct on a modest but sufficient scale a dwelling of the kind M. Henrivaux describes. People would then be able to experience the actual sensation of walking along glass floors, of climbing a glass staircase, of being surrounded by glass walls, of sitting on glass chairs at glass tables, drinking tea out of glass cups and stirring it with glass teaspoons.

How far this could be accomplished with due avoidance of monotony it is

hard to say. Certainly, M. Henrivaux is enthusiastic enough to inlieve in the fullest developments of his idea.

### THE CHEMICAL TRADE.

A Manchester, Eng., circular treating of the chemical situation, says: There is little actual change in the position of matters chemical of late but still what changes there are tend towards improvement, the month of August closing with some promise. Enquiries have come in more freely, and while many have been made in view of testing the position, a larger proportion than usual has resulted in The home trade requirebusiness. ments have increased somewhat, and for the moment at least there is more activity and a wider business is being But as the month has got old, done. the main interest has been centred in the question of next year's contracts. Makers show a disposition to try and attract orders, and have already announced a decided decrease on last year's quotations, and while there are signs that some degree of competition will be prepared for and perhaps conceded, there is nothing to lead one to suppose that the understanding among makers regarding prices is to

be abandoned. On the other hand, there is a marked absence of that eagerness on the part of consumers to rush in to cover their requirements the moment anyone will sell forward, which was so pronounced last year. Doubtless there will be quite a different procedure this year, for, fortunately, there is not that prospect of the maintenance of high prices, nor the active hope of very good trade, and this will make buyers cautious. However, it is full early yet to attempt to gauge the position, for there is a large bulk of back business to be negotiated both by makers and consumers. Bleaching powder has rather weakened during the month and quotations are easier, the weather making quick sales desirable. Caustic soda has not altered perceptibly, though it would seem there are second-hand lots more frequently on the market at easier rates. Alkali remains unchanged, though a few odd lcts of foreign make have changed hands on terms in favor of the buy-Sulphate of copper has reers. mained fairly steady at bottom figures and holders have been consistently firm, but business has been very limited. Sulphate of iron has been selling more freely and still commands Saltcake has been some attention. in short supply, but without causing







Becial Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff. To

much inconvenience. Acetates of lead continues to attract increasing attention as the rumors of additional export duties on the foreign articles are gradually being confirmed. Other wood products are weaker and rather neglected. Arsenic continues to weaken in the presence of the large stocks.

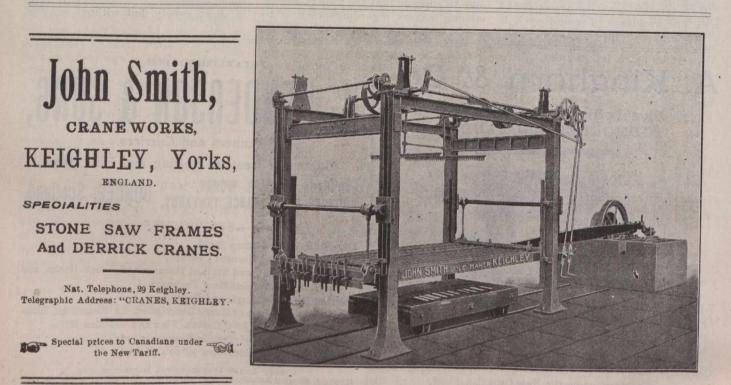
### FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR CROPS.

During the past week or two, says the Cincinnati Price Current, weather ecnditions have been almost all that could be desired for allowing the corn crop to make the most of its condition. East of the Mississippi

River there have been numerous, and in many places sufficient, rains, and the corn has thus advanced in growth favorably. The East Atlantic States will probably have very good corn crops, the Southern States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky recent rains have been very beneficial in checking the downward tendency of the crops and have made the outlook much more hopeful than two weeks ago. West of the Mississippi River, where the weather has been warm with many showers, but no general rain, the condition of the corn crop is being fully maintained or somewhat improved. It is likely that the general condition of the crop on September 1 will show a moderate im-

provement over the condition on August 1. Pasturage continues to improve in condition, and late-planted forage crops are in very promising condition. L

Fall plowing is progressing actively and in most sections under average conditions. While as yet there has been no special investigation in regard to the probable acreage to be sown to wheat this fall, it may be well to note that frequent reports from the principal wheat sections indicate the intention of putting in an increased acreage to wheat, while scarcely any report the intention of reducing the acreage. Notwithstanding the bountiful crop of winter wheat there has been no tendency to rush



Considerably over 300 Saw Frames at work,

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	H	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	the second se	Wholesa
Boots and Shees. rogans or Cobourgs	Mens.         Boys.         Y           \$0 75 0 85 \$0 60 \$0 65 \$0 65 \$0         \$0 90 1 10 0 \$0 0 00 00         \$0 0 90 1 10 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 20         \$0 1 20 1 50 1 00 1 20         \$0 20 1 50 1 00 1 20         \$0 20 75 1 10 1 25         \$1 0 2 75 1 50 1 75         \$1 0 2 75 1 50 1 75         \$1 0 2 75 1 50 1 75         \$0 90 5 0 70         \$0 90 1 00 0 90 1 90         \$0 90 1 00         \$0 90 1 00         \$0 0 90 1 90         \$0 0 1 00	Ouths.         0         55         80         60           0         70         0         75         0         90         100         0         10 </td <td>Name of Arucis. Brooms. Union Jack No. 5, pl. light Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 3 st. med 1t. " 23 " light Curling 4 " ord. Warehouse 4 heavy B. 3 str. bamboo handle</td> <td>0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0</td> <td>Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Bine Vitriol. Canstic Soda 60. "" 70. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb. Sal. Soda. "Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chip " Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal).</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td>	Name of Arucis. Brooms. Union Jack No. 5, pl. light Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 3 st. med 1t. " 23 " light Curling 4 " ord. Warehouse 4 heavy B. 3 str. bamboo handle	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Bine Vitriol. Canstic Soda 60. "" 70. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb. Sal. Soda. "Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chip " Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal).	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
<ul> <li>Goodyear make</li> <li>Iens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Goody</li> <li>"Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or</li> <li>"Tench Pat. Calf or Enamel Let</li> </ul>	rear Welt y Sewn Butt, Goodyear Welt McKay ther Bals, Butt, and Cong.	0 75 0 80 2 50 \$ 50 2 00 2 25 2 50 3 50 2 00 2 25 3 50 4 50 9 00 2 50	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloes, Cape. Brom, Potass Camphor. Ref Rings. Kef oz.ck	0 16 0 18 1 40 1 50 0 05 0 07 0 70 0 80 0 00 0 80 c 80 0 85	Gambjer Madder Sumac Tin Crystals Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, N.F No, 1 Shore Herrings "Nova Scotia	0 051 0 0 0 09 0 1 60 00 65 0 0 25 0 3 0 00 0 0 4 50 5 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0
Name of Article.		1 60 1 75 1 50 1 75 1 00 1 25 Wholesale Ca. Amr, 1 50 1 65 2 75 3 00	Citrate Magnesia lb Cooperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Rpsom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb " Trag. Insact Powder lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mackerel No. 2, brls Green Cod, No. 1 Green "' large No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per quil. Salmon, brls Lab salmon, (half brls) "Borlees Fish	0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 00 0 12 50 14 0 00 7 0 00 14
Canned Goods.         C.         C.           aobsters, % is to 1 lb         175         3 25           ardines, %         700 17 00         00 17 00           Janadian Sardines         3 75         4 00           Jackerel         100 1 10         101           Jalmon, 4 doz. case.         3 60 5 00         500 500           Jams, 1-lb tins, per doz.         1 20 1 60         1 55 1 40           Dysters         " " " "         1 5 1 40	" 2-lbs " 4-lbs " 14-lbs Lunch Trgs 1-lb per doz. 2-lbs " Ox Tongue, 1½-lb. " " 2 -lb. " " 2 -lb. "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do per keg, 1b. Menthol, 1b Morphia Oil Peppermint Ib. Oil Lemon. Oplum. Oxalic Acid. Phosports. Protash Bichromate	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Cod Skinless Cod, case N. S. Sak Herrings, In half-barpels Salt Lake Trout, half-brin Salt Whitefish Loch Fyne Herrings, kep	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 057 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 4 \\ 2 & 50 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 10 & 1 \end{array}$
eaches, 2-lb.         1         65         1         80           **         3-lb.         2         2         50         6           ears, 2-lb.         1         65         1         60         1         60         1         60         1         60         1         65         1         50         1         65         1         65         1         1         5         1         65         1         1         5         1         60         1         1         50         1         0         1         1         5         1         60         1 <td>" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 00 \ 13 \ 75 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 15 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 15 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 85 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 85 \\ 1 \ 80 \ 1 \ 95 \\ 1 \ 15 \ 1 \ 90 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 1 \ 65 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 3 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 3 \ 00 \end{array}</math></td> <td>Potash Iodide. Quinine</td> <td>0 35 0 45 0 65 0 80 0 30 0 35 2 00 0 00</td> <td>Fiour. Winter Whest patents Straight roller. do bags Strong Bakers. Superfine Rolled Oats. Corn meal, bag. Bran bulk. Shorts.</td> <td>4 10 4 8 40 3 1 65 1 3 90 3 0 00 0 3 80 3 0 00 1 15 00 16</td>	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 00 \ 13 \ 75 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 15 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 15 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 85 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 1 \ 85 \\ 1 \ 80 \ 1 \ 95 \\ 1 \ 15 \ 1 \ 90 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 1 \ 65 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 3 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 3 \ 00 \end{array}$	Potash Iodide. Quinine	0 35 0 45 0 65 0 80 0 30 0 35 2 00 0 00	Fiour. Winter Whest patents Straight roller. do bags Strong Bakers. Superfine Rolled Oats. Corn meal, bag. Bran bulk. Shorts.	4 10 4 8 40 3 1 65 1 3 90 3 0 00 0 3 80 3 0 00 1 15 00 16



J. W. EASTBURN, Reglan Chemical Works: HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tarift.

the grain to market and the movement has been nearly normal. At present many report an inclination to hold wheat, and during the past week the movement was relatively moderate. Corn, on the other hand, which was tightly held several weeks ago. is being offered more freely now. The cats movement is not very active for the season. The spring wheat situation has undergone no material change during the week, except that there is some disappointment in threshing in parts of North Dakota. Elsewhere threshing returns have been favourable.

#### THE RUSTING OF STEEL.

The recent breaking of some portions of the great Brooklyn Bridge has led to a discussion of the durability of steel structures and the effect thereon of rust, oxidation and "tire," The general consensus of opinion is that the safe period of the life of a steel bridge is much shorter than many have thought it to be. An eminent New York engineer points out that when a piece of iron rusts it becomes covered with a reddish deposit, which is the result of the decomposition of the ferric oxide in chemical contact with air and wa-

IONTREAL W	HOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-	-THURSDAY,	SEPTEMBER	19, 1901.
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Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesa
C. BIRSTONALI			\$ c. \$ c.	Molasses (Barbados)	\$ c. \$ c. 0 28 U 29	Vermicelli, Canadian	\$ c. \$ 0 05 0
Farm Products.	\$ c. \$ c	No.1 Hard, Man., G. in T	0 90 0 91	do bris. & 1/2		Macaroni. "	0 05 0
among Chalgest Ca		No. 2, " " "	0 00 0 79	Evaporated Apples,	0 00 0 10	" Italian	0 10 0
d Grade do		Oats, New, No. 2 afloat	0 89 0 881			and the second	1.2.3
wnships Dairy	0 18 0 19	Oats. ex store	0 40 0 404	Raisins :		Ded Others	0 14 0
d Grade "	0 16 0 17 1	Barley, No. 1, mid	0 00 0 00 0	Loose Musc. Malaga	0 09 0 12	Peel-Citron Orange	0 11 0
estern "	0 161 0 171	" No. 8, ext	0 00 0 58	Layers, London		Lemon	0 10 0
od to choice	0 12 0 14	Peas, afloat Rye,	0 79 0 00	Con. Cluster			
esh Rolls	0 00 0 00	Buckwheat, afloat,	0 56 0 00	Extra Dessert	0 (0 8 25	Chocolate	
HERSE:	C. Leader B.	Duck whoat, and at,	0.00 0.00	Royal Bucking'm	0 00 3 75	Vanilla, yel. wrap. 24 x 1/2 lb	0 34 0
nest, col'd	0 003 0 041	Grocerles		Valencia	0 05 0 06	do Chamois do do do Pink do do	0 50 0
stera		dioconos.	TRANK PLANE	" Selected "	0 06 0 06	do Pink do do do Blue do do	0 58 0
ferior		Tea, (HfChest & Cad.)	activity of 11.4	66 Layers 66	0 00 0 000	Tilp, Van, Green do do	0 50 0
		Japan, com. to med., D	0 14 0 18	Currants, Provincials	0 053 0 06	o do Lilac do do	0 58 0
es : New shipped		" good med. to fine	0 19 0 20	Patras	0 00 0 00	uo do Bronze do do	0 65 0
ndled		" choicest	0 22 0 25	Vostizzas.	0 00 00 0	do do White do do	0 73 0
E. I		" fancy dust	0 05 0 09	Prines Cal.	0 05 0 09	Unsweet'd blue prem do	0 38 (
2		Y. Hyson, com. to good		do French	0 04 0 05	Starch:	1 Start
87 TT CL L			0 30 0 45	Figs in bags	0 03 0 00	Can. Laundry	0 041 0
cific Coast, " .	0 14 0 14	Gunpowder, Moyune "	0 22 0 25	" new layers	0 08 0 13	Silver Gloss	0000
nadian ".	0 124 0 19	54 good "	0 25 0 35	Dates	0 82 0 40	Benson's Prep. Corn	0 00 0
rman "	0 28 0 35	Pingsuey med to good. "	0 12 0 16	S. S. Tarragona	0 11 0 12	" Sat. Chr. label	0 073
iglish .	0 30 0 00	Pingsuey med to good. " fine to finest "	0 19 0 28	Walnuts	0 00 0 084	Can. Pure Corn	0 00 0
ope: N Y.State, per m cific Coast, " insdian " aglieh " ttish Columbia " a Phonucas:	0 18 0 26	Oolong	0 28 0 42 0 (0 0 16	" Grenoble "	0 11 0 12	No. 1 Wh. blue 48 lb	0 053 (
acon, smoked, per D		Congou, common " good common. "	0 17 0 20	Filberts	0 10 0 11	Win summer lang 10 m a dia	131763
lams, city cured, "	0 191 0 144	" med. to good "	0 22 0 271	Bulk mixed Candy, per lb.	0 051 0 08	Vinegar : less 10 p.c. dis. Imp Trip	0 33 (
ork Ca. s.c. per bbl	0 00 19 00	I in fine to finest.	1 0 32 0 35	Baking Soda, 112 lb keg.	0 00 1 70	Cote D'or	0 00 0
do mess	18 00 18 50	Indian	0 15 0 28	Spices : Cassia mati		Crystal Pickling	0 23 1
ressed Hogs, light	9 50 10 00	I DATIORITOR	0 00 0 20	Macechest	C 15 0 16	W. W. XXX	0 25 1
heavy	.1900 926	Ceylon	0 15 0 85	Nutmegs	0 35 1 00	W. W. XX	
ard, per b Can pure		[Coffees, Mocha (green)-	0 25 0 20	Tamaica ginger. Dl.	0 08 0 15	W. W. X	
" Com. Refined	. 0 012 0 00	Java	01 018	i unplas	0 07 0 14	Pure Malt	
BDS:	0 10 0 14	I Iamaica 44	0110184	African " 58 64 Pimento	0 08 0 10	Cider X	
lover, red, per 1b	0 12 0 15	Rio	01, 015	Pimento	0 10 0 12 0 17 0 19		AN ARE
mothy (Can'n) per bah	3 00 3 40	Rio	0 2 0 29	Pepper, DIACA	0 25 0 27	Soap : Best Laundry	0 05
Imothy, (Can'n) per bah	n 2 50 3 00	Chicory "	0 0 0 11	White		Gommon	
lax 56 lbs	. 0 00 2 00	Canadian do"	0 0 0 0 06	Mustard, 4 lb # jar, Eng.	0 23 0 254		0.00
all Rye	. 0 80 0 00	the set of	and the second second	RICE. U. U		Matches: Telegraph	
[illet	. 0 98 1 00	Ex Granulated, bris	0 00 4 40	" standard B	. 0 00 3 10	" Telephone	
ungarian		German gran'd		" Patna \$ 100 lb		" Tiger " Parlor, 200's	a state of the second
NDRIES :	0 55 0 65	Ex Ground, in bris	0 00 5 00	" Burmah	5 00 5 10	Diamond Jubilee	
loney, White Clov., Comi	. 0 124 U 134	66 65 111 bx8	0 00 5 20	" Crystal Japan " 100 "		Diamond o domocriticiti	Real Party
" Extracted	. 0 084 0 10	I POWGOreg, III Drib	0 00 4 75	" Carolina # 100 I Pot Barley, bag 18 lbs		Washboards:	126067
ACHWAY	0 25 0 30	" boxes	0 00 5 10	Pearl " per ib	0 03 0 05	Royal Lily	0 (0 (
A MA ' DPIMA	1 9 00 0 00	I Faris Lumps, in Dirbit.	0 00 5 00 0 00 5 10	Tautoca, Pearl	000 000		
A HAST DANG DICKOG	4 10 8 80	LIGAL VALUE.		Tapioca, Pearl	1000 000		0 00
TOPT MADIA	1009 010	100-10 040.		Gelatine, 1 qt pk			0 00 1
yrup Maple, tins	0 07 0 071	Branded Yellows	3 55 4 15		1 75 0 00	II and the second se	and the second second



When a piece of iron rusts it ter. rusts evenly all over the exposed surface. The disintegration is not greater at one point that at another. The rust does not "eat in" irregularly, so to speak, but evenly all over. The loss of strength is thus evenly distributed. Such, however, is not the case with steel. It rusts seven times as rapidly as iron. When exposed to the chemical action of the elements steel disintegrates irregularly and sloughs off in flakes. On examination under the microscope or even by the naked eye, one discovers that the part thrown off is not all rust, as would be the case with iron, but that it is composed largely of particles of unrusted steel, the crystals of which are plainly discernible. The rust burrows into the metal like a worm. Here, then, in a few words, is the great difference between the two metals, a difference which goes to the very root of their organic composi-From this, directly and intion. directly, flow all the variant attributes of each. Because of its greater molecular density, steel has its superior malleability, its greater tensile strength. In this quality of density lie likewise the seeds of its readier disintegration, its subjection to insidious diseases by water, air or steam, which, unseen, may feed upon and reduce it to impotence, while leaving, perhaps, the outward semblance of soundness. Here is the peril of steel, It requires constant inspection, constant watching. It cannot tolerate neglect.

### CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT SELLING.

Solomon is the appropriate home of farmers in Kansas, who observed with dissatisfaction that the prices they got

MONT	TREAL	WHOLESALE PRIC	ES CURI	RENT-THURSDAY,	SEPTEM	BER 19, <b>1901.</b>	
Name of Article	holesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Mardware. Antimony	c         \$ c           L94         0         10           00         0         30           00         0         00           00         0         81           00         0         00	% % % 1 in	8 76 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs. Zinc: Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc " Black Sheet Iron.	7 00 0 00 less 30 p.c. 0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00	Tallow, cake " rendered " Ordinary " rough Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 05 0 06 0 041 0 048 0 02 0 02
Base Price, per Keg, car lots 2 Less quantity	45 0 00 55 0 00	Galvanized Staples- 100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1% Galvanized Iron: Queen's Head, 2 or equal f gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge		Per 100 lbs.           8 to 16 grage           18 to 20 do           22 to 24 do           26 do           28 do           WIRE:	2 50 0 00 2 65 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 85 0 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy '' No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy	0 28 0 29 0 28 0 29
10 and 12d         ************************************	10       0       00         15       0       00         30       0       00         40       0       00         65       0       00         1       00       00	Iron Horse Shoes: No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	0 00 8 50 0 00 8 75 1 85 1 90 0 00 0 00	Plain galv'd, No. 5 do do No. 6, 7, 8 do do No. 9 do do No. 10 do do No. 11 do do No. 12 do do No. 12	2       85       0       00         3       60       0       00         3       70       0       00         3       00       0       00         3       10       0       0	Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper. Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English. Canada Kip Hemlock Calf. '' Light	0 50 0 60
Vance. Fine blued nails— 2d per 100 lbs	0 55 0 00	Car lots Norway, base Am, Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x 24 ft., 11 """" 22 """" 22 """" 22 Boller plates, iron, % in """ "" 3-16 ii	4 0 00 8 10 6 0 00 8 2) 8 0 00 8 45	do do No. 14 do do No. 15 do do No. 16 Barbed Wire- Spring Wire per 100, 1.00 net extra. Iron and Steel Wire pl'r 6 to 9	4 60 0 00 4 85 0 00 8 05 f.o.b. Montreal.	French Calt Splits, light and medium. "heavy" teather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain	0 85 1 10 0 22 0 25 0 17 0 20 0 18 0 20 0 06 0 10 0 16 0 18 0 13 0 14
6 and 7d "	0 70 0 00 0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00	Hoop Iron, base for * in and larger Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in 30c; over base of ordin iron, smaller size Extra Canada Plates:	0 00 2 90	<b>Rope</b> . Sisal, base "7-16 and up "5-16 " "5-16 " "5-16 "	0 00 0 104 0 11 0 11 0 114 0 114 0 12	Glove Grain. B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid. Buff. Russetts, light. ** heavy ** No. 2. ** Saddlers' doz.	0 15 0 20 0 11 0 13 0 13 0 16 0 35 0 49 0 25 0 30 0 35 0 49 0 35 0 49 0 35 0 49
2 and 2%	0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 20 0 00	Ord. 52 sheets           "60 do           "75 do           Black Iron pipe, 1 in 1 in           "40 have	·· 2 75 ·· 2 80 ·· 2 85	Manina, '10 & 27 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 0 18 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 15	Imt. French Calf English Oak Ib Dongola, extra "No. I colored Pebbles "Calf	0 66 0 76 0 80 J 85 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22
Common barrel nails- 1% inch per 100 lbs 1 '' '' ''' ''' 8 '' '''' '''' ''' Clinch nails-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 in 1 // in. 1 // in. 1 // in. 1 // in. 2 in	4 8 1 6 10 7 80 10 40 10 08 base	Wire Nalls.           Base Price carload.           Lees than           2d           atra           2d f           3d	2 85 1 00 1 00 0 65	Olls Cod Oll. S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oll, Nid. Non Process.	W 0 85 1 00
2% and 2% inch	0 70 0 0 0 95 0 0 1 20 0 0 1 50 0 0	0 "Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs • Toe Calk 0 "Machinery "Harrow Tooth	2 25 2 75 base 2 50	8 8d and 9d " 10d and 12d "	0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	" " Norwegi Castor Oil. Castor Oil bris Lard Oil, Extra " Linseed, raw, nett boiled, nett	0         091         0         10           0         0         0         091         0         10           0         0         0         0         091         0         10         10           0         0         75         0         85         0         75         0         85         10 <td< td=""></td<>
inch and longer per to los. 24 and 25 inch. " 14 and 13 inch. " 14 and 14 "" 15 "" 16 inch Chain-No. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 65 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 85 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 00 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	1 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 1 IX Charcoal. 1 IX Charcoal. 1 IX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28 Russ. Sheet Iron 1 Jon & Grownth'deh'te	6 75 6 75 8 00 8 2 0 10 0 0	<ul> <li>No.1</li> <li>No.2</li> <li>No.3</li> <li>Fanners pay \$1 extra f</li> <li>sorted, cured &amp; inspect</li> <li>Sheepekins</li> </ul>	0 06½0 00 0 05½0 00 t'd 0 00 0 0 0 0 0	Olive, pire.         Extra, qt., per ca         Turpentine, nett         Petroleum:         Benzine.         Gasoline         Silver Star.	se. 0 00 \$ 70 0 58 0 54
" 5" " 4" " 8 " 10ch 5-16 7-16	0 091 0 0	00         26 guage           00         26 guage           00         Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs;           00         Sheet,	0 00 7 7	5 Lambskins each Calfekins, No. 1		ASTRI	0 16 0 1 0 18 0 1 0 18 0 1

for wheat were about 14 cents lower than those of Kansas City. They believed that a difference of ten cents i ine for freight and one for commission, was sufficient. They organized a syndicate for marketing their wheat direct, and they have been paying themselves within seven or eight cents of the Kansas City price and accumulating a profit besides. In two months its profits were equal to half the small capital the syndicate started with, after paying the farmers six cents a bushel more than the elevator companies. One article of the syndicate is that a farmer who sells his wheat outside shall pay the syndicate a cent a bushel. One of the grain combinations tried to drive the syndicate out by overbidding it. The only result was that it got all the wheat and a cent a bushel went to the syndicate. The elevator companies soon tired of buying wheat at a loss and paying the operating expenses of their rival.

Then the farmers found themselves unable to get cars fast enough. The manager did not enter into a fight with the railroad company; did not denounce corporations; kept his mouth shut and his temper cool, and ordered cars from another road. The cars



CHROME and Oak Tanned Picking Bands....

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

Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes.

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ed. By the end of October it is expected that the rails will reach the terminus on the Victoria Nyanza.,382 miles from the ocean. The difficulties of construction have been exceptionally great. The first half is through an unhealthy wilderness, without resources and sparsely populated. Supplies of every kind had to be brought from England and India for the army of 20,000 workmen, and even water had to be carried through dry tracts from twenty to sixty miles in extent. The remainder of the road runs through a mountainous region. the highest altitude reached being 8.-:.00 feet. Among minor difficulties were the tsetse fly, which prevented the use of transport animals, and in seme parts "the laborers were constantly frightened off the work by man-eating lions." It is estimated that the total cost will be about twenty-six million dollars, and that in from five to ten years the road will b. doing a good paying business, and "twenty years hence will not be able to meet the demands upon it." The main end sought by the railway has been to establish rapid communication with Uganda and the country about the headwaters of the Nile in order to develop their great natural resources by providing a market for their products. A vast tract has also been opened up, with excellent soil, sufficient rainfall to produce all kinds of crops, at an elevation above sea level fit for European habitation, but practically uninhabited. Considering the facts that Indians built the road, and that the present passenger traffic upon the completed parts, besides the officials and troops, consists principally of Indian merchants, and coolies, it seems probable that this region will eventually be colonized by them, making it an African Punjab.

### ECONOMY OF OCEAN LINERS.

Improved economy in the oversea transport of commerce is being sought for now in the greater size of cargo stcamers, the fuel consumption of which does not increase in the same ratio as cargo capacity. This point



LEEDS, Eng

is illustrated in the diagram prepared by Mr. James McKechnie, the engin-



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



Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.

Traffic between Moscow and Port Arthur over the Siberian railway will

SPEED IS FAR TOO SLOW.



and Milling Machines

Crown Works,

HALIFAX. ENG.

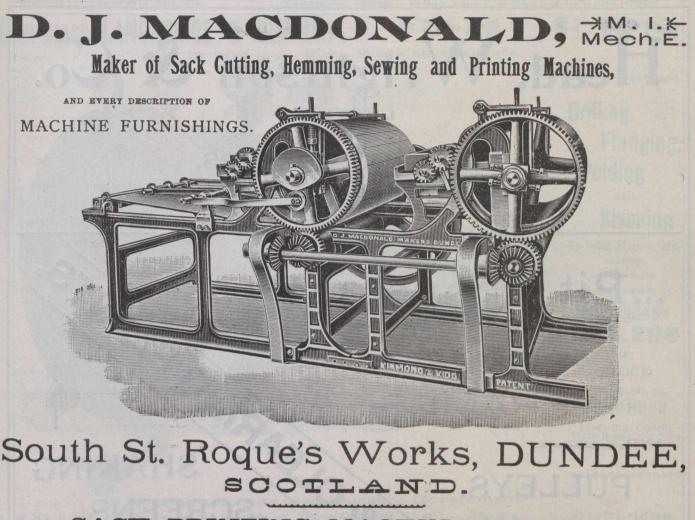


Illustrated Catalogues and estimates

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

ESTABLISHED 1880.

ment upon feather pillows with the furry side down, and beat well until all traces of the sawdust have disappeared. Then hang out in a shady place. White furs may be cleaned in the same way, using white cornmeal instead of the sawdust, or if only slightly soiled, by rubbing well with magnesia in cakes. Wet furs should never be dried near the fire, but shaken and hung away in a cold room, then brushed.



SACK PRINTING MACHINES, THE FINEST MACHINE MADE For JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

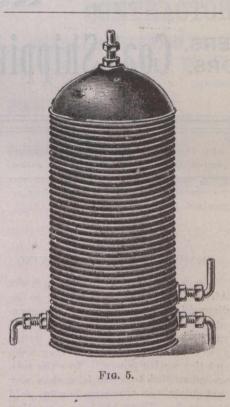
#### ALASKA SALMON PACK OUTLOOK.

Salmon vessels arriving from Alaska report that output of Alaska packers will show 75 per cent. increase. In some localities, however, the packs are falling off from 35 to 70 per cent.

#### SHEET-METAL WORKS AT SHIPLEY

Extensions of buildings and plant at the works of Mr. W. P. Butterfield, manufacturer of galvanized tanks and cylinders, of Shipley, rendered necessary by the addition of a department for copper goods to the business, are now approaching completion. The additions include a large building, consisting of two floors, each measuring 150 feet by 72 feet, and a dining-room, the latter having a separate entrance in order that it may be used by the workpeople in the evenings as a reading room and club. Simultaneously with the opening of the new premises Mr. Butterfield intends to put in force a lengthy set of rules, some of them being quite of a novel character, but all (of which are specially designed to improve the discipline of the employees and to create among them a personal interest in the welfare of the concern, and an esprit de corps which should contribute materially to the success of the business. The strictest punctuality is to be insisted upon, foremen will receive

a bonus upon output, and there will be monetary rewards for suggestions calculated to cheap and quicken production.



We illustrate in fig. 5 a new pattern of copper cylinder, which is being made, and which is somewhat of a novelty. It will be observed that the vessel is corrugated throughout, with fine corrugations, by means of which greatly increased strength and durability are obtained from a minimum weight of material. The corrugated cylinder is thus stronger, lighter, and cheaper, than a plain cylinder.

#### COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial failures during the month of August were 803 in number and \$9,458,866 in amount of liabilities. In manufacturing there were 193 defaults for \$4,611,870; in trading 575. owing \$4,174,107, and in other lines not properly included above, and exclusive of banks, there were 35 failures for \$672,894. Compared with the same month last year the statement is most unsatisfactory, as failures were then cnly 735 in number and \$7,323,903 in Mitigating circumstances amount. must not be overlooked, however, and the fact that August was the best month in 1900 by nearly \$2,000,000 of liabilities makes the comparison less odious. Moreover, the drouth and strikes in July unsettled conditions among many small traders with little credit, and also seriously retarded building operations at a stage when losses could not be avoided. The effects were not fully felt until August, and if the two months share the burden together it is found that liabilities were \$600,000 smaller this year than in the same months of 1900.



### SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

One of the attractions of the South to the cotton manufacturers was the entire absence of labor organizations and labor legislation. Both have appeared to some extent, as was quite inevitable. The labor unions have not proved very powerful as yet, but neither did they in Massachusetts, in their early days. Legislation regarding child labor is pending in the South Carolina Legislature, and the mill presidents have appointed a committee to represent their interests before that body. The committee is to show the Legislature what the corporations are now doing for the schooling of children in their employ. The Legislature is to be asked to fix the limit of age at 10 years for day and 12 years for night work, and to enact a compulsory school law. The agents of

mills that have barred labor unions reported that they needed no assistance, so it was decided that there was no occasion for organizing against organized labor.

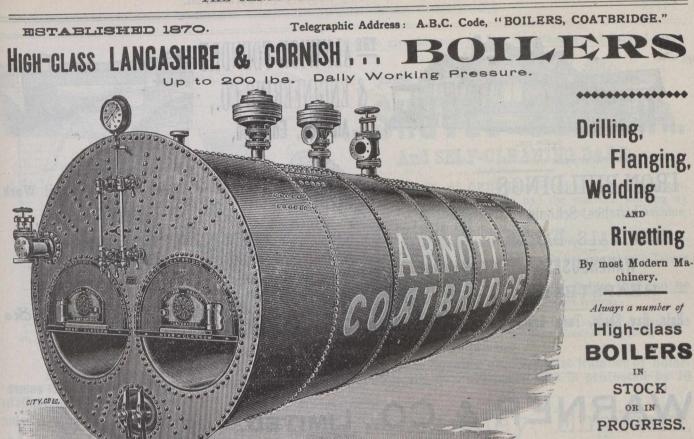
and it was unanimously decided that a general strike should be inaugurated. The cutters who are working will be assessed 5 per cent. of their earnings for the strike fund.

### DIAMOND CUTTERS STARVING.

The prolongation of the war in South Africa has brought starvation to the diamond-cutters. Formerly they earned \$30 a week, out of which they paid their employers less than one dollar a day for the implements they used and the motive power. Now the men are compelled to work in such a way that their net earnings hardly yield \$4 a week. There has been a meeting of the Council of 200, at which 12,000 cutters from Amsterdam and 8,000 cutters from Antworp were represented,

#### RUSSIA'S TRADE POLICY.

It will surprise no one who has watched the course of Russian commercial expansion to observe that the Russian administrator at Dalny (Port Arthur) has refused to provide storehouses for American kerosene, and anneunced that orders will soon be issued to exclude American oil entirely from Manchuria. Russia has little reason for occupying Manchuria except to exclude the merchandise of other countries and secure a field with no competition for her own producers.



Productive Capacity — Three Boilers per week. Crane Powers-80 Tons.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government. Coatbridge Boiler Works, COATBRIDGE, near GLASGOW, Scotland.

Nearly amillion dollars' worth of U.S. oil is said to be imported now through Port Arthur and Newchwang, and the Russian government has barred the construction of a railroad that would divert some of the trade of the lastnamed port. It happens to be one of the most important ports to commerce, but Russia cannot compete, and the only way she can get markets is to exclude other countries.

## COMPETITION IN RAISINS.

The outside raisin packers continue buying on basis of 31/2c and declare they will continue doing so, the Association interference to the contrary notwithstanding. The directors of the Packers' Association are holding an important meeting. They assert that the growers' acreage secured is but 37 per cent. of 75 per cent. or 22 per cent. of the whole. It is understood that the growers' association is inclined to abrogate the existing contract with the packers, so the latter are proceeding to protect them-Association directors are selves. now more sanguine. They say the percentage of signatures has increas-There seems no doubt the Assoed. ciation will continue.

### COMMANDEERED GOODS.

Curtis & Co., a firm of outfitters in Johannesburg, insured their goods for

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BALLANTYNE & COMPANY,

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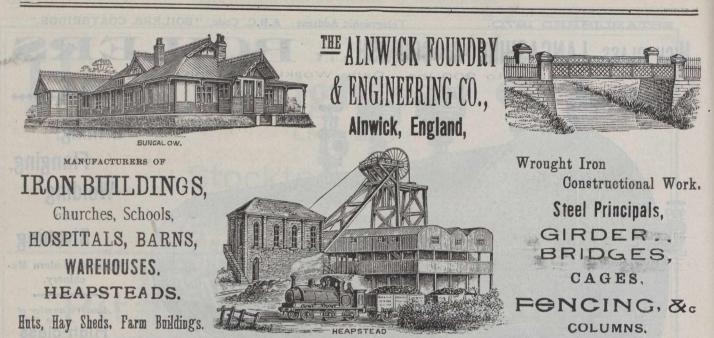
159 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL, Que.

### Tel, Main 2462.

£20,000. The goods were stated to have been "Commandeered" by the then Transvaal Government, and as the insurance policy, purported to be an insurance against "damage by riot, rebellion, or war," they brought an action to recover the loss sustained, about £11,000. The defence was that this was an indirect loss which was excluded from the policy; it was not a hostile capture. In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Mathew gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £9,250, with costs.

#### COCOA BUTTER AUCTIONS.

The results of the cocoa butter auctions held at Amsterdam and London had no appreciable effect upon the New York market. The Amsterdam offerings of sixty tons were sold, according to cable advices, at an average of eighty-four Dutch cents, against cighty-three Dutch cents paid at the previous sale. The auction at London, at which twenty-five tons comprised the offerings, went at an average decline of a farthing from the average of the August sale.



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

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

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

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

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

PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

### England.

#### A NEW EXPERIMENT.

In Chicago, a number of retailers, in an attempt to withstand the competition of the departmental stores, have resolved to combine their establishments under one roof, each man to contribute his capital and experience. The plan may work all right if there is one man among the number quali-

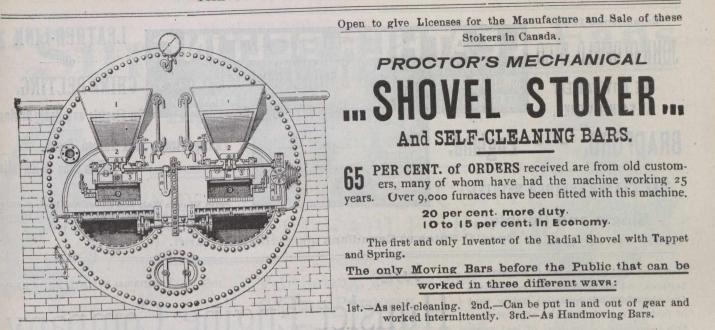
fied to run a big business. And there is he would probably be running it before now.

CREASE GRADES OF GRAIN. At a well attended meeting of the New York grain trade it was decided to adopt the recommendation of a special committee which was appointed some time ago in regard to increasing the grades of grain deliverable on contracts. The object of increasing the grades is to make more difficult, and thus discourage, the manipulation of corners. The trade decided that on June 1, 1902, No. 2 hard winter wheat-the wheat grown in the Kansas section-should constitute a good delivery on an equality with No. 2 red winter and No. 1 hard spring. The majority of the committee recommended that the new grade should only be deliverable at a discount of 2c a bushel in price, But a strong minority of the committee favored a delivery without discount and the trade supported the minority report.

Mr. Henry Hebert in addressing the meeting quoted important Western interests as saying that No. 2 hard winter wheat was equal as a flour producer with wheat grown in the North-



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Sole Patentee of Steam Bearer to Prevent the Bar Ends Burning off. Largest Number of References in the Trade. The Stoker has been before the Public for over 25 years, and is protected by 10 different Patents.

### J. PROCTOR, Hammerton Street Ironworks, Burnley, England, Manufacturer for Canadians, under the new Preferential Tariff.

Sentiment in favor of No. 2 west. hard winter, he said, had of late years changed very materially in Liverpool. Word had come to Chicago that so far as the miller was concerned there was no reason why No. 2 hard winter wheat should not be placed on the contract grade. In fact, when once made a good delivery it would command a premium over other contract grades. Mr. Hebert said that it was not the desire of the committee to legislate either for the bull or bear, but for the entire trade. He did not see how a Western man would send his grain to New York if a penalty existed against it in a matter of price.

### GERMAN GRAIN SUPPLY.

If we put together certain English and French computations regarding the German grain supply we reach a probability of greater requirements during the coming year than any previous reports have indicated. The Corn Trade News estimates the requirements of Germany at about 75,-000,000 bushels, but it gives the deficiency in this year's German crop at about 55,000,000 bushels. The Bulletin des Halles gives the actual importation of wheat into Germany for the past twelve months-August 1. 1900, to July 31, 1901-at 50,000,000. Now, if Germany imported fifty million

bushels in the past year and produces over fifty million bushels less than last, there is a pretty strong probability that during the coming twelve months Germany will import a great deal more than 75,000,000 bushels. If this is only a strong probability it lacks little of being a certainty when it is recalled that the rye shortage in Germany is also very serious. The Corn Trade News puts the wheat crop of Austria-Hungary at less than 15,-

) 000 bushels below that of last year, or close to 130,000,000, which agrees with official estimates made some weeks ago. But the Bulletin des Halles of August 17 quotes the latest official report that the wheat crop of

CARTER BROS.,Image: Street,Image: Street,<

Special terms to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff.



Hungary will not exceed 42,200,000 hectolitres, which is 8,800,000 hectolitres (nearly 25,000,000 bushels) below that of last year, and that the crop of Austria is equally below that of last year. If we reduce last years' Austrian crop a little over one-sixth we have for the Dual Monarchy a wheat crop of about 32,000,000 bushels below that of 1900.

#### CROP REPORTS.

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on September 1 to have been 51.7. There was a decline during August amounting to 2.3 points and the condition of the present month was 28.9 points lower than on September 1, 1900; 33.5 points lower than at the corresponding date in 1899; 31 points below the mean of September average for the last ten years, and 8.3 points below the lowest September average, that of 1881, ever recorded. The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 82.8, against 69.6 last year; 70.9 in 1899, and a ten year average of 80.3. North Dakota, California and Oregon report a condition of seven points; Washington, 12, and 16; Illinois, 19;

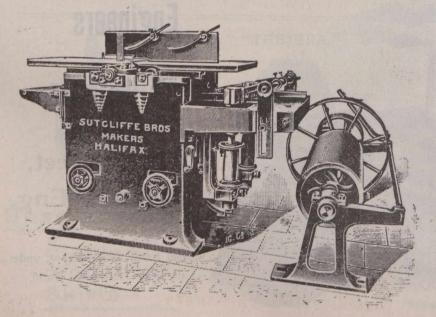


IF Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

Missouri, 12; and Kansas, 28 points( above their respective ten year aver-The average condition of oats ages. when harvested was 72.1; against 82.9 last year; 87.2 in 1899; and a ten year average of 81.6. The average condition of barley harvested was 83.8 against 70.7 last year; 86.7 in 1899, and 83.1, the mean of the averages of the

ten years. The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 90.9; as compared with 91.1 August 1, 1901; 80.5 on September 1, 1900; 75.2 on the corresponding date in 1899; and 85.3 the September averages of the last ten years. Five of the more important apple growing states report an improvement in conditions during Au-

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Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine.

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

Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.



in Kansas. Only three of the states-Indiana, Virginia and Kansas-report conditions above their ten-year averages; while the remainder of the states report conditions below such averages; ranging from 1 point in Kentucky to 42 in New York.

### CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

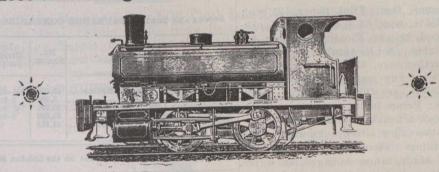
The initials N. E. S. represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."

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

#### (Continued from Page 10

Fish hooks, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Fish knives, 30 p.c.; Fish oils, see Oils; Fishing bait, see item Trawls, etc.; Fishing rods, 30 p.c.; Fishing flies with hooks, 30 p.c.; Fishing fly books, 30 p.c.; Fishing twines, N.E.S., see Twine, etc.; Fish plates, railway, \$8 per ton; Fittings, pipe fittings, see Fittings in Iron; Fixtures, gas, coal oil, and electric light or metal parts of, 30 p.c.; Flagstone, see Stone; Flags, to pay according to material; Flannels, canton, printed, dyed and colored, 35 p.c.; Flannels, canton, white, 25 p.c.; Flannels, wool, worsted, etc., 35 p.c.; Flannelettes, cotton, see Cotton Fabrics; Flasks, see Glass; Flavouring powder, consolidated, 1/2 cent per lb. and 35 p.c.; Flax fibre, free; Flax tow, free; Flax seed, see Seeds; Flax seed oil, raw or boiled, 25 p.c.; Flax twine, see Twine; Flax, damask of linen, 30 p.c.; Flax, linen handkerchiefs, 35 p.c.; Flax, sail twine of hemp and flax, when to be used for ships' sails, 5 p.c.; Flax, towels, see Towels; Flax for rugs, etc., see Jute; Flax, manufactures. of, and flax, hemp and jute combined, N.E.S., 25 p.c.; Flint, flints and ground flint

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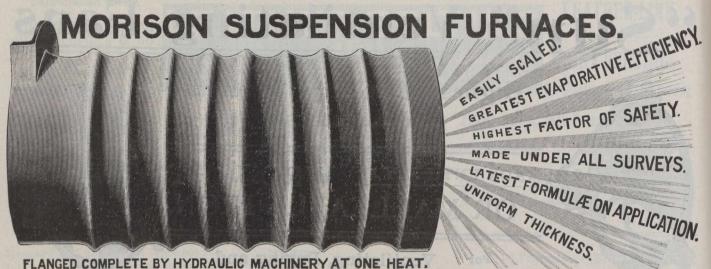
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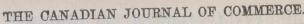
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British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance. Guarante. Co: of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372	3½-6mos. 5-6mos. 7½ 6mos. 5-6mos. 6	350 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 50	108½  114½	
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Alliance Assur Atlas British and Foreign Marine Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine. Guardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire.	21.500	8s. p.s. 24 p.s. 25 12s. p.s. 271 9 25	20 50 20 25 50 10 20	2 1-5 6 4 5 5 5 5	91/2 \$261/2 18 451/2 83/4 26	10 £27½ 19 36 7- 46½ 9½ 27

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(To be Continued.)

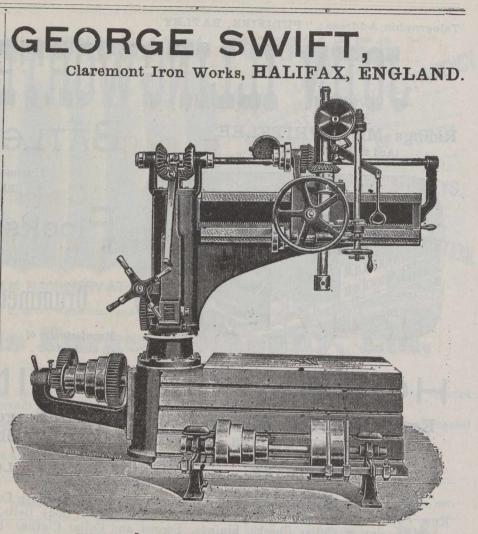
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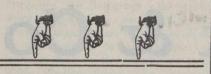
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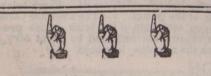
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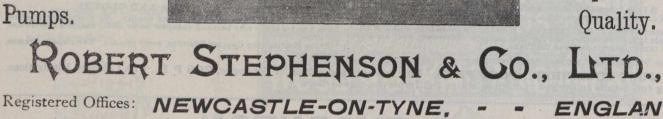


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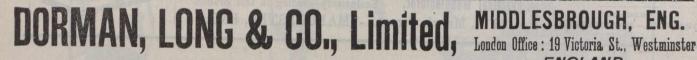
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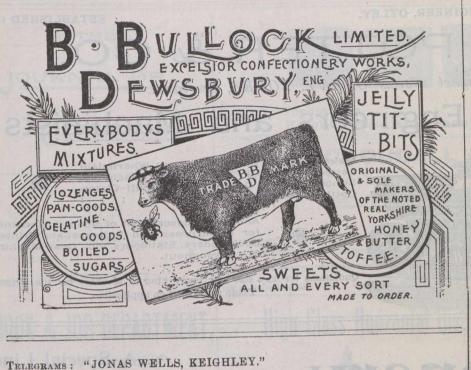
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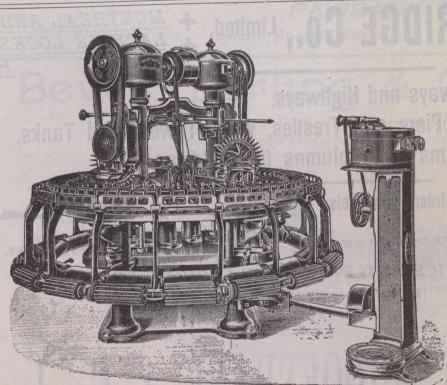




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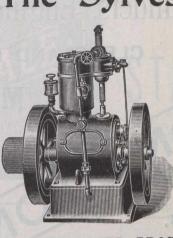






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	\$ per cent. loan, 1888-99	99	101
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SHS	Railway and other Stocks.	Sept	. <b>B</b> .
	Quebec Province, 5 p. C., 1874 1876, 5 p.C 1880, 4½ p.C 1983, 5 p.C Atlantic & Nth. Western 5 p.C. Gui	103 103 103 107	107 107 106 109
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	Canadian Pacific \$100	A COLORED IN	1161/4
	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M	: 100	102
100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Grand Trunk of Canada Ord, stock 2nd equip, mtg, bds. 6 p. 1st pref. stock 5 p. 2nd pref. stock 3rd pref. stock 5 p.c. perp. deb, stock 4 p.c. perp. deb, stock	c. 91 87% 38¼ 132	127 91½ 87%
100 100 100 100 100 100	Hamilton & N.W., bp.C. M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c. Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1 mtg. bds N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.C. Guebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds. T. G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort. Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds. 1st Mort	127 105 st 105 100 100 44 103 111 103	130 107 102 102 47 106 115 105
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100	City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1889-93 6 p.c. stg, con. deb. 1874-187 5 p.c. gen. con. deb. 1879 4 p.c. stg. bonds,	113	102 109 115 105
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	BANKS,		100
	Bank of British North America " " Montreal Canadian Bank of Commerce	65 518 15	67 522 16



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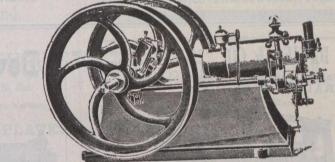
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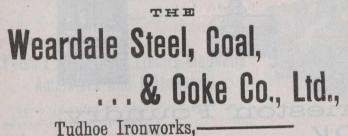
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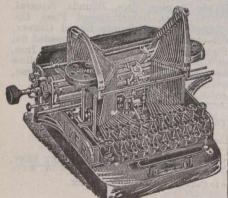
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