In linde British Refrigerator Co., Ld
301 st. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. Coldd-A Sole Manufacturers Cold-Alr-Circulation System.

Over 8,200 Machines sold. Special Machines for DAIRIES, BUTCHERS, Etc. write for information.

## Abenakis Mineral Water

## TAKEN FOR

PLEAASURE GIVES HEALTH.

TAKEN FOR HEALTH GIVES PLEASURE.

Health and Pleasure bottled together. A re cognized epecific for all diseases of the Stomach. Kidneye, Blood \& Nerves. A anappy, pparkling NAof unex celled flavor Used of unexcelled flavor Used
as a table water there is no need of medicine to aid digestion. Bottled at the Famona A benakis Springs, the "Carlsbad
For tale by grocers and druggtets.

## R. G. KIMPTON, Manager,

 Abenakis Springs, P.Q.Specillagent: F. LOHMANN, 54 Victoria Sq., MONTREAL.
$\bar{X}$

> The following Brands Manufactured by.
$\stackrel{\text { THE }}{ }$ American Tobacco Co.

## OF CANADA, LImited,

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses
OUT TOBAOCOS.
Old Chum,
Seal of North Carolina,
Old Gold.
CIGARETTES
Richmond Straight Cut, Sweet Caporal,
Athlete,
Derby.

## MARK FISHER SONS

 AND COMPANY, Merchant Tailors andWoollen Buyers
will find our Stook replete with all the Latest Novelties selected in the Home and Foreign Markets.

We have never shown a more extensive line of
Staple Woollens than we are doing at present.
Our Tallors' Trimming Dep't is also more than usually complete.

Mark Fisher, Sons \& Co., VIOTORIA SQ: - MONTREAL

## Roofing and Asphalting

or muser pesesurtrox.

Metal Cornices, Skyllghts, \&c., Cement and Tile Floors, Cement Washtubs
\&c.
Canadian Agents:
Roston Hot Blast Heating, and Pneumatic System of conveying Mill Stock.

GEO. W. REED \& CO.,
NONTREAち。
FinR RAILR., in Canada (about 5 miles West of
that Fiagara Falls) in the Garden of the Dominion,
known as "BEECHIAN. Pasture and Fruit Farm
Fast of the town of Thorold, and $41 / 2$ miles from St
Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; about $1 / 2$
mile from P. O., \&c. Market, Railway Stations,
fertile loam clay; Fishing Stream of Water and
Railway through the place; Partridge Grove at
lower end; Barns, Stables and other Oathouses,
House and part Or will sell without large Stone
House and part of Orchard, Grove and Lawn, say 6
gate is ample for ordinary family. Fasy the North
payment. The place is well adapted for, terms of
duces Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Clover, And pro-
Grapics, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces,
Strawberries, and other small fruits, nearly all of
The fincst quality. Or will Lease Farm, Todge and
with privilege of latter somewhat out of repair),
Thorold and St. Catharines waste land.
electric-tram service running through a connecting
facturing town of Merritton. The steam railway
scrvice to the Falls has been replaced by an elec-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { tric railway service. Address the owner, M. A. } \\ & \text { FOILEY, Editor }\end{aligned}$
of Commerce," Montreal, Canada the "Journail.
Commerce," Montreal, Canada


The Chartered Banks

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVs PER CENT. for the current halif-year, (making total distribntion for the year of ren per ceat.) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this 1 nstitution ble at its Banking House in this City, and at its保 AY OF JUNE next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7 th to the 3let of May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meetlng of the Shareholders will be held ht the chair to be taken at One o'clock.
By.order of the Board,
e. S, CLOUSTON,

General Manager
Montreal, 19th April, 1901.

The Bank of Toronto. DIVIDEND No. 90.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ior the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT, per sanum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same wil an paysits branches on and after Saturday, the First day of Juse next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days included.
The Annual Genersl Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wedneaday, the Nineteenth day of June next. The Chair to be taken at Noon By order of the Board,
D. COULSON,

General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 24th April, 1901.

## The Chartered Bankes

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## Established in 1836.

Incorporated by RoyaI Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital,

 COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brod e, John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, raspard Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richar H. Glyn, George D Whatm Henry R. Farrer Frederic Lubbock,
George D. Whatmin Henry R. Farrer,
Head Office in Canada, St. James slreet,
Fi. STIKEMAN, General Manager J. ELMSLY, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

London, Ont., Quebec, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { London, Ont., Quebec, N.S., } & \text { Brandon, } \\ \text { Brantford, } & \text { Halifax, } & \text { Ashcroft, B. C. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Hantiord, } & \text { Sydney, C.B., } & \text { Atlin, } \\ \text { Hamilton, } & \text { Syd. John, N.B., } & \text { Greenwood, }\end{array}$ | Toronto, | St. John, N.B., Greenwood, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Kingston, | Fredericton, | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Kingston, } & \text { Fredericton, } \\ \text { Midland, } & \text { Yukon District, Vancouver, }\end{array}$ Ottawa, Dawson City, Rossland, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man. Kaslo.

DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANOHES.

TAINED AT THE Bents in United States.
New York (52 Wall St.,) -W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents.
San Francisco ( 127 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. MeMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn \& Co.
Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. branches Treland Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland,
Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855 Paid-up Capital, . . . . $\$ 2,500,000$ Reserve Fund,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
$\$ 2,500,000$
$\mathbf{2 , 0 5 0 , 0 0 0}$
Wm. Molson Macpherson,
W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn
H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw.

JAMES ELLLIOT, General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent H. Locswood W. W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors H. Locr BRANCHES:

Alvinston, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Aylmer, " Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont Montreal, St. Catherine St. Branch. Or Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Calgary, Alberta, Norwich, "T Toronto Chesterville, Ont. Ottawa, " Owen Sound, "Trenton, Valleyfield Clinton, " Owen Sound, " Valleyfield. Que. Fraserville, Que. Quebec, P.Q., Victoria, B. O. Hamilton, Ont. Revelstoke Victoriaville, Q. Hensall, " Station, B.C. Waterloo, Ont. Kingsville, " Ridgetown, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Knowlton, Que. Simcoe, "" Woodstock, Ont. London, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont.
British Columbia-Canadian Benk of Commerce. Manito
New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick
Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.
Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada
Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I. Summerside Bank.
Qucbec-Eastern Townships Bank.
Qucbec-Eastern of Commerce.
IN EUROPE:
London-Parr's Bank, Ltd.; Messrs. Chaplin; Milne, Grenfell \& Co., Ltd. Leinster Bank, Ltd. France-Societe Generale, Oredit Lyonnais.
Germany-Deutsche Bank.
Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers.
China and Japan - Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. IN UNITED STATES:
New York-Mechanics' National Bank: National City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The Morton Peabody \& Co. Philadelphia-Pional Bank; Kitional Bank; Fourth Street National Bank. Portland, Me.-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffalo-City National Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin NaNational Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank. San Fran-eisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Portland, Oregon-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Seattle, Wash.-Boston National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial ietters of Credle in all parts of the worti. Also "Bank Money Orders" payable at all banking points in the Dominion.

The Chartered Banks.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

## Capital Paid-up,

Reserve Fund,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: President.
Kenny, Esq., - - Picel
Thos. E. Kenny, Esq.,
Vice-Presiden Thomas Ritchie, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq.,
Wiley Smith, Esq., H.

Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. B
Hon. David MacKeen. HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of Sec. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ eral Manager, Montreal) ; W. B. Th. D. M.
Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock,
Supt. of Branches; W. F. Brock, D. N. B
Inspectors.
Anspectors.
Bridgewater, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N.B. redericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Haysboro, N.S. Kingston, N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Louisburg, C.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Maitland, N.S. Moncton, N.B. Montreal, West End

Newcastle,
Ottawa, Ont.
Pictou, N.S.
Port Hawkesbury, N.S. port Hawkes.C. Sackville, N.B.
St. John, N.B. St. John, Nienacadie, N.S Shubenaca, John's, Nfld. P. I. Summerside, Sydney, C.B. Truro, N.S.
Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver, East ictoria, B. P. Weymouth, Nantrealmo, West

Woodstock,
Nelson, B.C.
Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N. ₹: ${ }^{9}$ Republic, Washington.

ORRESPONDENTS
Great Britain, Bank of Scotlan Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche
Credit Lyonnais. China and J \& Shanghai Banking Corporation. National Bank Boston, Nat Savin Francisco First National Bank. First National Bank. tional Bank. Spokane, Exchange Collections made at lowest rates and made remitted for. Telegraphic drafts issued at current rates.

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANB.

St. Stephen, N.B
Capital,
Reserve
F. H. TODD
J. F. GRANT

AGENTS:
Landon-Messrs, Glynn, Mills. Currie \& $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{Co}}$. Alo
London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills.
York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Bostren York-Bank of New Montreal-Bank
National Bank. M M
Tohn, N.B.-Bank of Montreal.
Drafts issued on any branch

## Montreal.

## THE WESTERN

BANJ
OF CANADA. HEAD OFF
Authorized,
Subscribed,
Capital Authorized,
Capital Subscribed,
Capital Paid-up,
Reserve,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
John Cowan. Esq., Esq., Vice. Press
Reuben S. Hamlin, W. F Cowan, Esq W. F. Allan, E Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. A. Esq.
T. H. McMillan, Midland, T Hamburg, Paisley, Penetangont. Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock,
Drafts on New York and Sterling Extha Drafts on New York and Sterlind and sold. Deposits received promptl Correspondents at New York and Merchants Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Scotland.

## THE ONTARIO BAIV

NOTICE is hereby oiven that a $\mathrm{cur}^{2}$ has heen declared npon the capita wo Institution, and that the same sifte Bank and its Branches, on an
Saturday, the first day
The Transfer Books will be closide to the 31st May, both dsys incluaiv.
The Annusl Ganersi Meet House,
Tuesday, the 18th day or
taken at 12 o clock Board,
By order of the Board,

Toronto, 24th April, 1901.

The Chartered Banks.
The Chartered Banks.

## Bank of Hamilton.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

## DIVIDEND No. 68.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend or Three Stock $A$ ND ONE-HALF PER CENT, upon the Capital carrent this Inatitution has been declared for the art the half-year, and that the eame will be payable Banz and Its Branches On and after
Saturday, the first day of June next.
The Transeer Books will be closed from the 16 th
They to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.
of the banual General Meeting of the shareholders
Toronto, on
Theerday, the 18 th day of June next.
Tt thls mair will be taken at 12 o'clock.
conalderationting the board will propose for the
by.law No an of the shareholders an amendment of oball then. 2, providing that the snnual meeting
Jonary in earth be held on the second Tuesday in
By ordeach year.
Toronto, Aprll 23, 1901. B. WALKER,
General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada.
Notice DIVIDEND No. 31.
Patd rate of Six pery given that a Dividend at the
aid.up Capite per cent. per annum upon the
then declared for tock of the Bank has this day
Ito Barme will be the current half year, and that
$J_{0}$ Branches, on payable at the Head Office and
Tory nezt, on and after Saturday, the 1st of
${ }^{\text {to }}$ the $\mathrm{T}_{\text {ransfer Books will be closed from the } 17 \text { th }}$
Thor Annt $_{\text {nn }}$ May, both days inclusive
Tol be held in the Beral Meeting of the Shareholders
${ }^{4 t} E_{E_{B}} D_{4 Y}$, THR 18 Banking House in Toronto, on
${ }^{4 t}{ }^{\text {twe }} \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{Ve}} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{ar}} \mathrm{lloch}_{\text {TH }}$ of June. The chair to be taken
H. S. STRATHY

General Manager.
$\underbrace{\text { Toronto, } 16 \mathrm{th}}$ April, 1901.

## BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.



NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the current half-year has this day been declared. making nine per cent. for the present year, and that the same vill be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after 1st June next.
The transfer books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.
The Annnal General Mepting of the Shateholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Monday, 17th Jupe, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
J. TURNBULL,

Hamilton, 24th April, 1901.
Cash'er.

## Eastern Townships Bank.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GEN ERAL MEETING of the Sharehclders of thls Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

## Wednestay, the 5th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL
General Manager.
Sherbrooke, 4th M8y, 1901

## THE DOMINION BANK Capital, $\$ 2,400,000 \quad 1$ Reserve Fund, $\$ 2,400,005$

 E. B. OSLER. M.P.WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Timothy Eston, W. R. Brock. M.P A. W. Austin. James J. Foy. K.C.. M.P.P.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencips-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Huntsille, Lindss. Napanee, Oshawa, Orilis, Seacor. Hether: Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave cor. College St. ; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen: Mar ket Branch, cor. King and Jarvis Sts ; Montreal Que.; Winnipeg, Msn.
Questts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued availibie in ail parts o Indies

## The Standard Bank of Canada

Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000
Reserve Fund
$H W A D$ OFFICE, TORONTO.
W. F. COWAN, President
W. F. Allan, Fred. Widd-President W. W, Wood, F. Allan, Jsa, Scott, A. J. Somerville Ailsa Craig, CGENOES.
Bowmanvilie, Cannington, Kingeton, Brantford, Colborne, Markham, Bradford, Durham, Picton, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Brussels, } & \text { Harriston, } & \text { Richmond Hill } \\ \text { Stouffille. }\end{array}$ Brassele, Harriston, Stoufiville. New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce
London, Fingland-Nationsl Bank of Scotland
All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-
respondence sollcited,
$\& \mathrm{FO} . \mathrm{P}$. REID, Genersl Mansger.

## The BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OF FICE, Ottawa, Canada, Capital (snthorized)
$2,000,000$
$1,994,900$
Capital (paid up)
$1,994,900$
Rest
Geo
Geo. Burn , Gen. Mgr.- D. M. Finnie, Ottaws Mgr.
CHARLES DIRECTORS: President, Hon. Geo, Bryson, Alex. Fraser, David Maclaren, John Mather, D. Murphy.
Branches : Ontario-Alexandris, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptylle, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottaws,
Ridean St., Ottawa, Bank St., Parry Sound, PemRideau St., Ottswa, Bank St., Parry Sound, PemVankleek Hill, Winchester. Que.-Lachute, Hull, Montreal. Shawinigan Falla. Manitobs-Danphin,
Portage is Prsirie, Winnipeg.
AGENTS-CANADA-Bank of Montreal. New York-Bank of Montreal. Chicago-Bank of Montreal. St. Paul-Merchant

## UNION BANK OF CANADA.

## DIVIDEND No. 69

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. on the paid up capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current halfyear, and that the same will be payable at the
Bank and at its Branches, on and after

Saturday, the first day of June next.
The Transfer Buoke will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.
The Ancual General Meeting of Shareholders will be Leld at the Banking Houge, in this City, on Saturdsy, the 15th of June.

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock.
By order of the Board.
F. E. WEBB,

General Manager.
Quebec, April 23rd, 1901.

## THE OUEBEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBF Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822 CAPITAL AUTHORISED $\quad \$ 3,000,000$

 REST PAID-UP2,500,000
JOHN BREAKEYIRECTTORS
JOHN BRRAKEY,
JOHN T ROSS
700,000
JOHN T ROSS, - President.
Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh Vice-President. FHOMA Billingsley, C. F. Smith. Gen. Manager. Quebec, St. Peter St. Branches. Thorold, Ont. do Upper Town. Three Rivers, Que.
do St Roch. Montresl, St. James St.
do St.Catherine St. E. Ottawa, Ont.
Thetford Mines, Que,
Pombroke Ont. Agents
Toronto, Ont St. George, Beance,
St. Henry, Que.
Victorien ondon, mig., Boston, Nationel Bank of Scotland, New York, T.S.A Nacion Bk. of the Republic. do Hanover National Bank.

## HALIFAX BANKING CO .

Capital Paid-Up, Incorporated 1872.
Reserve
HEAD OFFICR, $\ddot{\text { HALIFAX, N. }}$
ROBIE UKLAOKE, DIREOTORS:
Vice-Preatident, John Madab, W. J, G. Thomson. W. N. Wroestre
H. N. WATLAOE, .. .

Branohsal-Nova Scotia: Halifax. Amberst tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewster, Canning, Locke port, Lanenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Branswick: Sackvile, St. John,
Correspondrents-Dominion of Can.-Molsons Bank and Branches. Noston-Sufolk Nationsl Bank National Fingland-Parr's Bank, Limited.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## Incorporated 1882

Capital Paid-up.................... $81,860,000.00$ Head office, - HALIFAX, N.S. DIRECTORS.
John Y. Payzant,
Charles Aromibald,
Gro. S. Campbekch,
President
J. W Vice-Presiden

General Offer Hector Malnnes.
D. Waters, Chief Insp'r. Geo. Sanderson, Inep'r. BRANCHES.
In Nova Srotia-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glas gow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton,
Westville, Yarmonth.
In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Freericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen St. In P .
(inderiottetown and summerside In Ontario-Almonte, Arnprior, Beriin, Toronto. In Manitoba-Winnipag.
In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace In United States. - Boston, Mamaica, Calale, Maine plesgo, Ill.

The Chartered Banks.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 52

votice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for tre current ralf-year upon the pald-up capital stock of this instltution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Offre of the Bank and its Branch.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th The Transfer Books wil
to the 31st May inclusive.
to the The annnal general meeting of the Shareholders ronto, on Wednesday, the 19th June next,
The chair to be taken at noon.
By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE,

Toronto, April 23rd, 1901.
General Manager.

La Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICH, QUEBEC.
Qepit
$2200,000.00$
Undivided Profits,
Drisorors:
R. AUDETTK, Ksqip Prosident

Hon. Judge Chauvear, "V. Chateauvert, Fisq., P. Lafrayoz, Manager. Lallberte, Esq.,

Quebec, (St. Roch) Branches: St. Francols, Ber. do (St. Roch) St. Franco Montreal
Ottawa, Ont. Sherbrooke, P.Q.,
Joliette, P.Q.
Murray Bay, P.Q.,
Montmagny, P.Q.,
St. Casimir, P.Q
Agents- Fingland-The National Bank of Scotland, London. France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches. Republic, New York; Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass.

Prompt attention given to collections.
Cit Correspondence respectfully solicited

## Union Bank of Halifax.

 Gapital Authorized,$\$ 1,500,000$
Capital Paid up
800,000
Best,
WM DIREOTORS
WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
H. Vice-President.
C. C. Blackadar, EsQ. Mitohell, Esq., M P.P., E. G. Symons, Esq.

HKAD OFFICE JONEs, Rsq. $H$ LIWAX, N.S
E. L. Thorne, Genl. Mgr.
U. N. \& Strickland, Inspector

Annapolis, N.S., in ${ }^{-}$R. D. Arnaud, Man ger. Barrington Passage, N.S., C. Robertson, Broad Cove, C.B. . . - J. A. Irving, Act. Mgr. Olarke's Harbour, N.S., Dartmouth, N.S., Digby, N.S., Glace Bay, O.B.' N.S. - J. W. W. Ryan, '" Marille Ferry, Hallax, N.S - . A. D. McRae, Manager. Kentville, N.S. Lawrencetowh, N. S., Liverpool, N.S.,: Mabou, C. B. New Glasgow, N.S., North Sydney, C.B. Sherbrooke, Sydney, O.B.,
Sydney Mines, C.B., St. Peter's, C.B., Wolferlis, C.B.,
Bank of Toronto and Branches, Censds
National Bank of Commerces, Now York
Merchants' National Bank, Boston
London \& Westminster Bank, Lt. London, Fng, Interest allowed on Deposit Receipts and Deposits in Savings Bank Department. Collections recelve immediate attention and prompt returns made.

## WILSON \& GILLESPIE, STOOK BROKERS

13 Hospital Streөt . . . MONTREAL.
ANDREW A. Wribon ANDember Montreal Stock Exchange P. Gilletrie.
P. O. Box 1167 .

Bell Tel. Msin 2569.
New York Correspondents:
Henry Clews of Oe.

## Ocean Steamshlps <br> DOMINION LINE

Steamships.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

 FROM PORTLAND.
## DOMINION

CAMBROMA
$. . J u n e ~ 1-t, 9$ a m
June $8 \mathrm{rb}, 9 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}$ *OTTOMAN June 1sth, 9 s.m VANCOUVER une 2end, 9 a m
*These stesmers do not carry passengers. Rates of Passage.
Cabin- 860 . 00 and upwsrds.
Second Cabin- $\$ 35.00$ and $\$ 37.50$ according to stesmer
to steamer Class- $\$ 5.00$ and $\$ 26.00$, according to
steamer.
FROM BOSTON, (Vis Queenstown)
COMMONWEALTH
NEW ENGLAND
COMMONWEALTH
NEW ENGLAND...
Rates of Passage.
Cabin- 875,00 snd upwards.
Second Cabin- $\$ 42.50$ and upwards
Third Class- $\$ 28.00$ to Liverpool, Lnndon Lor donderry. Belfast and Glasgow.
Midehip saloons, slectric light, spacious prom-
ensde decks
the company or to

> DAVID TORRANCE \& CO.,

17 St. Sacramert Street.

## Loan Societies.

## BONDS FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

We have pirchased, after careful investi-
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
which we now ffer, to yisld from 3 1-2 per
cent. to 5 1-2 per cent.
Serd postcard for full information to
THE CENTRAL CANADA
Loan \& Savings Company,
TORONTO, CANADA.

## The Dominion Savings

\& Investment Society
Masonic Temple Buildine,

## London,

Canada
Capital Subscribed, $\qquad$
Total Assets, 31st Dec' br, 1900
T. H. PURDOM, Esq, K C., President. nathaniel mills, Manager.

## JAMES MURRAY,

 of ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,
## GENERAL * COMMISSION * AGENT.

Respectfully sollcits trial conalgnments in the fol lowing lines of goods handled:
Flour and Breadstuffe, Pork, Beef, and General Provisions, Sugar and Molasses, Nova Scotia and Ceas, Manufactured Goods, Proprietary Articles. Feas, Mannirictured Oil and Newfoundland Producta.

## American Bank Note Company.

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK. gngravers and printers of
Bank Notes, Share Certificates,
Bonds for Governments and
Corporations, Drafts, Checks, Bills of Exchange,
Postage and Revenue Stamps from Steel Plates
With Speqial Safeguards to Prevent Oounterfeiting JAMES M ACDONOUGH, Chairman.
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## GROCERY MEN.

Brokirs - Wanted an energetic and reliable man to Iush our Irish Preserves during the coming season. Apply, stating terms and the district proposed to work, to WII. VINT \& SONS, Unity Street Preserve Factory, BELFAST, IRELAND.

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Journal of Commerce.
THIS LITTLE TRADE MARK


NHO

## ON A SAW GUMMER <br> guarantee that it is the best Tool on the market for Gumming Saws and Light Punching. <br> A. B. JARDINE \& CO., HESPELER, ONT.



Send 'Em to Douglas'
The most complete Repair Factory in Britain ; also, the cheapest and most reliable House in the Trade.
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JOHN E, HARDMAN, S.B Consulting Mining Engineer,
ROom 3, Wisdeor Hotel, MONTREAL, QUE
20 Years' Experience in the Mining and Reduction of Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper
18 Yeare as a Specialist in Gold Mining and Muling
Bell Tel: :-Main $21 \mathrm{II}_{3}$,
GEO. GONTHIER, Accountant \& Auditor.
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 or new yons.
$11 \& 17$ Pleood'Armos Hill, MOATREAL, QUE.

## Commercial Summany.

$1{ }_{1}{ }^{F}$ Merchants, Manufacturers and ether business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation-extending to all parts of the Dominion-renders it the best advertising medium in Canada-equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.
-Census returns give Winnipeg a population of 42,597 .
-Grand Trunk Railway System Earnings 15th to 21st May, 1901, \$515.$674 ; 1900, \$ 512,643$; increase, $\$ 3,031$.
-Broom corn valued at $\$ 200,000$ was burned on the 26 th instant, by a fire that destroyed a warehouse at Chicago.
-A by-law to raise $\$ 50,000$ for the extension of the water works system was voted on at Owen Sound, Ont., on the 25 th instant, and carried.
-The Sandwich, Ont., Town Council has granted a franchise to Mr. Jno. A. Auld, M.P.P., to build an electric road from Windsor to Amherstburg.
-The Manitoba Government took over the Northern Pacific road on the 25 th instant, the bonds being signed, sealed and delivered. The Northern Pacific officials will occupy their present position till June 1.
-The steamship company operating the new French line to Montreal are requesting additional and permanent wharf space whereon to construct a suitable steel structure to meet the increased business they propose to bring.
-The Montreal Harbour Commissioners will start this week on an inspecting trip to the principal shipping centres along the upper lakes with the object of becoming acquainted with the most suitable elevator system wherewith to adorn Montreal's river front. For size, security and economy of construction the elevator recently completed at Duluth will, doubtless, meet the most exacting requirements. They do such work pretty well up there.

INCORPORATING FIRMS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.

## FLEMING'S The "TEUN" bELT is <br> The "TEON" BELT is guaranteed to work effectually in Heat, Steam,

 Damp, Water and Out-of-doors in all weathers.-Senator Jules Siegfried, ex-Minister of Commerce in the Ribot Ministry in 1897, and the head of a large commercial house in France, arrived at Ottawa recently to confer with the Government, on the extension of trade between Canada and that country.

- A recent Washington, D.C., dispatch announces that any d ubt that may have existed as to whether permission would be given the United States Government to send small auxiiiary gunboats into the Great Lakes for the training of the naval militia has bien dissipated so far as the cases of the Dorothsa and the Hawk are concerned, by the graceful acquiescence of the Canadian Government in the mement. It being represented that the little gunboates would traverse the St. Lawrence and the lakes without guns aboard, and it also being understood that they are to be used solely for purposes of drill, the Canadian Governm:nt through the British Government has waived any objection to the entrance of the vessels into the lakes.
-While it is a little early to predict heavy grain yiel Is in the West, the conditions, nerertheless, are for a surpassing crop. A late dispatch from Winnipeg quotes the Government Warehouse Cemmissioner as diclaring that is the crops look now, the prospects are that Manitoba will have a forty million bushel crop for export this year. Such a yield, he adds, would be exceptionally heavy eiven ior the fruitful scil of Manitoba, but Mr. Castle, who has beeu through the province and has reliable information, believes that the growing time for grain has arrived, and that all the big harvests of previous years will be eclipsed. There is an exceptionally large area under seled, and judging by the present growth the yield will be enormous. It is anticipated that at least 12,000 men will have to be brought in to assist with the harvest if everyhing pans out according to promise.

> JOHN TURNER \& CO., Manufacturers HORSE RUGS
> Blankets, Rugs, Horse Clothing, Collar Cheoks, Saddle Girths, Rollers, Hody Belts, and Webbing. Jute and Sup
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W. Summerscales \& Sons, LIMITED.
Coney Lane Works, KEIGHLEY, England.
Manufacturers of
every class of
LAUNDRY \& DOMESTIC MACHINERY,
For Canadians, under the New Tariff.
-Recent advices from St. Jchn's, Nfld., are to the effe that Premier Bond, then in Montreal, had wired the Co onial Cabinet that he had effected an arrangement of both railroad dispute with Ciontractor Robert G. Reid. Boorl were expected to return immediately. Mr. Reid, in coir junction with the Colonial Cabinet, will adjust the detalis of the new arrangement. These will be presented to the Legislature. The Reid railroad contract, the dispat Nev continues, was entered into February 19,1898 , by the Nen foundland railroad system of 650 miles at his own expen for a term of fifty years from 1893, paying therefor $\$ 1,000$, 000 in cash ta the Government and receiving a sul at from the Government of 2,500 acres of land a mile. of ${ }^{3}$ the end of the term of fifty years and on the payment furthir $\$ 6,000,000$ the railroad was to become Mr. Red own property. He also agreed to purchase St. Johin's ${ }^{1}$ and the Gciernment telegraph system for $\$ 500,000$, $\mathfrak{u l}$ taking to improve the dock, to cheapen the rates on the graph system and to build eight mail steamers for hirth coast service, receiving a subsidy of $\$ 100,000$ for includ years on this account. The land granted to him incl large coal areas, which he bound himself to work, not less than 50,000 tons a year and paying the ment a royalty of ten cents a ton; also pulp and mills, copper and other minerals. The contract proved by the Newfoundland Legislature by large ties in both houses. The electors of Newfoundland di approve the acticn of their legislature in granting the deal," and ever since this action was taken there ha continued and widespread opposition to his plans.

The Government has awarded the contract for construction of a new steel twin-screw steamer to a in Paisley, Scotland The new vessel, says an Ottaw wil ter, is intended to replace the steamer Newfield, was wrecked at White Cove, N.S, in September last, will be engaged in the lighthouse service in Nova waters She will also lay the projecticd cable betwe Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands. been hoped when tenders were invited for a Canadian to secure the contract. There was, however, such ference ${ }^{\circ}$ betwelen the lowest English and the lowe ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{\text {t }}$ adian tender that it left no alternative but to acon, w former. The Paisley firm's offer was about $\$ 185,000$, as the lowest Canadian tender was in the neighbor $\$ 235,000$, a difference of $\$ 50,000$. The new steaml be 210 feet long, 34 feet broad and depth moulded She is to have a speed of twelve knots at sea under ral draught, and be capable of steaming fourtoith with forced draught. She is to be supplied with don's' system of forced draught, and with Johnson lips' cable-laying and picking-up gear. The conir have guaranteed to build the vessiel up to the reqep of the specifications furnished by the Marine Dep and have her ready ten months from the date tract.
-What is said to be the largest transaction in the tory of Canadian life insurance, says a Sydney, patch, is about to be consummated in Cape Bretoln. Kingston, Ont., general agent for the Standard Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, has, it is repor me in that town several days and has made arrange coa insure all miners in the employ of the Dominion

# J. \& J. McCONNELL, 


(LIMITED, )

## Cromac

Distillery,
BELFAST,
Ireland.
Agents wanted throughout Canada.
SPEOIAL TERMS UNDER NEW TARIFF.
4. A. large foundry and machine shop corporation, the in, With , 860,000 . Thead office at Sarnia. The capital authorized is Brard The following are the provisional directors: J. ${ }^{\text {R }}$ Mordison, W. S Cumming, manufacturers, Chicago; C. i. The followt Huron, and Thos. H. Cook, banker, SarJ. The following new companies are also icorporated: kenerall merchinh, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont., $\$ 100,000$, of Ontario, Torondise ; Expansive Tree Protector Company rio, Toronto, $\$ 40,000$, tree protectors.
Dartmportant contract has just been given out by the eivel late of Public Works and advices from Ottawa re${ }^{\text {Poupore}}$ \& Co Tuesday evening indicate that Messrs. W. J. ${ }^{\text {ork }}$ embraces have been the successful tenderers. The "Fork which a large pier and a quantity of dredging, is $y$ cut in Sorel, Government decided some time ago to hooderstood that at the mouth of the Richelieu river. It findish of $\$ 300,000$ and the contract price is in the neighborthe work.
Our elevator progress viewed from a distance appears may be of strides scarcely perceptible at home. But that
Buffall fault. Haffalo Roller Mill. The Montreal ielevator muddle, says the titin Win the Mill, has finally been cleared up by the elimWolvin's Conners' syndicate, the rejection of Capsedent loan of $\$ 1,000$, and the acceptance of a governthe by the harbor $\$ 1,000,000$, at 3 per cent., which is to be eason the Montreal of two
rade that city will of two large modern elevators. Next
than heretofore.


#### Abstract

-The certainty of the 14 -foot navigation in the St. Lawrence chann 1 and canals between the great lakes and Montreal has been placed beygnd doubt by the achievement of the Oitawa. Forwarding Company's propeller Arabia, The boat arrived at the port of Montreal last week with a cargo which bore the hull down to the 12 -foot 2 inches mark. It has been proved that a capable master, by using ordinary prudence, can navigate the new 14 -foot channel with ut the slightest danger. At the point where the Northwestern touched ground the Arabia passed freely, thus corroborating the explanation made at the time as to the cause of the mishap to the pioneer of the Chicago line. The dredge is working at the point whero that vessel went aground, but the Arabia passed well away from it in the centre of the channel.


-From Kingston it is learned that there is a slump in the price of mica at pretesent, which has affected the local market. Nearly all the mines in that district are closed. The Mayor, who has a mica works in the city and owns several mines, stated that his mines and works would likely be closed for a couple of months. American dealers have combined to keep the Canadian mica out of the market.
-A reduction in the rates of transportation of live stock from the West to Montreal has been made by the Canadian Pacific. In a circular issued by the freight department, the rates for the transportation of horses and cattle from the various stations in the Northwest Terriories and Manitoba to Montreal show a reduction of from 7 to 10 per cent. per 100 pounds. These become effective at once.


A Safer Drink has never yet been brewed than


Undoubtedly the
Finest Imported. Finest Import
Henry d. Chard 8 a Agents for Cosan a th

-Claims amounting to $\$ 21,016$, have been filed in the matter of the T. H. Lawvrey estate, Hamilton, Ont., referred to in a former issue. The assets have been placed at $\$ 30,000$, including $\$ 6,000$ stock in Lawry \& Son, Limited, $\$ 14,000$ interest in estate of Mr. T. H. Lawry's late father, and $\$ 2,100$ stock in the Hamilton Stockyards Company, limited. The assignee is moving to have the real estate partitioned among the heirs and to have the estate administered by the court.
-A writer in a Liverpool paper tells the following story: At one of the railway construction works in Glasgow the other day, a clergyman, who takes a great interest in the members of his flock engaged at the cutting, saw one of them entering a public-house. He hailed him, but Pat simply looked, and walked in, Waiting till he came out. the reverend gentleman accosted him thus: "Pat, didn't you hear me calling?" "Yes, your rivrince, I did, but-but I had only the price of one."
-It is stated in a Cleveland paper, that some nice insurance questions have arisen over the two strandings of the steamer Ottawa, of the Canada Atlantic line, recently. When the Ottawa fetched up on Point Sable, near Ladington, Mich., it states, a part of her insurance was changed from one set of companies to another at noon that day, and the underwriters whose policies came into force were feeling quite glad that they had escaped Next day the Ottawa landed again on the beach on Bois Blanc Island in the Straits. Now the question comes up that if the steamer was damged to the extent of $\$ 10,000$ or $\$ 15,000$ who is going to prove which of the two strandings caused the greatest damage? The first set of underwriters don't want to pay for damages incurred through the second stranding, and vice versa.

## "Every Factory in Canada should "use the best Belting. Our "EXTRA" brand. <br> The J. C. McLaren Belting Co,

## FACTORY:

MONTREAL, TORONTO, VANCOUVER,
-Unfavorable comment upon Mr. Carnegie's munific in behalf of Scotch eduaction, still continues. ing is from a recent London cable: "We trust Scot the pride to rise in its wrath against this invasion an mighty dollar," says the Review of the Week, co ing on Andrew Carnegie's munificence to Scotland's soul versities. "Many of the oldest and best families land," continues the periodical, "send their sons fish universities, where they pay the fees, like the $\mathrm{Ts}^{\text {si l }}$ it $t^{10}$ their humblest neighbors, neither more nor less. be believed that this will continue if the fees are them by Mr. Carnegie? Imagine the Duke of Flal Cameron of Lochiel, or Macdonald of the Isles, his heir to get an education at the expense of an $A$ iron-monger. We shall next hear of some Chicago packer proposing to buy up Oxford and Cambridge dictating terms of admission and the subjects ${ }^{\text {to }}$ taught; or of Bose Cooker forming a lobby to con London university with the object of inculcating principles in the mind of the rising generation of Mr. Carnegie is finding it as difficult to give away the as it for quite a few others to acquire it. Yet sud? a number who would be willing to make 1 providing he would agree to act on them.
-A Liverpool despatch to Chicago states that wireless telegraph messages transmitted from steamers at sea were received on the 23rd instant tres the Canadian liner Lake Champlain, when tell Holyhead, Island of Anglesey, Wales. The was perfectly successful. The Cunard and companies are hastening the completion of them mint of their steamers with the Marconi system
 Liverpool, June 15, will be fitted with the Mar th term, and will signal messages on both sides of lentic.

TINNED \& COPPER $P^{D}$ FLAT STAPLE LINGOES* $O R^{\circ} I^{0 O^{\prime \prime}}$ WEIGHTS. Box Hinges. Reed Ends. Jacquard Wirer
straight.) All kinds of ROLLED WIRE, (cit

JOSEPH FIRST,<br>Kirklees Ironworks, Brighors ${ }^{8}$<br>Please write for lists \& samples. new tariff.

$\qquad$

## "PERFECT" SCOTCH WHISKY.

aearly a Wisky has been well known for bas not century. Daring that period it lothing finer in in oharacter. There is from homer in the market. Made solely matared when grown barley, and sold perfectly en seven and ten years old.

Speclal price to Canadians he now tarlff.
 17 Roval Exchanse Sauare, GLASGOW, - SCOTLAND.


# Lang Bititess ut. 

Scotch Whisky Distillers and Blenders; GLASGOW \& KILLEARN.

Proprietors of
Tan o' Shaiten Sooren Whisky AND Gold Meoll Bahara Rum.

Distillery
GLENGOYNE, STIRLINGSHIRE, Offices and Bonded Warehouse: 10 to 20 Oswald Street, GLASGOW, SOOTLAND.


[^0]${ }^{\text {e Contral Rail statement recently issued for the Que- }}$ Decemberway Company the accounts for the year of $\$ 35,586$, 31,1900 , show increases in the gross earmArnings, in the working expenses of $\$ 34,306$, and in interest paid and After providing $\$ 81,234$ for the the enture stock the accrued on the prior lien bonds trard year of $\$ 88,994$, from the year which, added to the $\$ 24,676$ brought do; against year 1899, makes an available balanee of $21 / 4$ per caused by accidents, and interest at the rate \% beer cent. on by accidents, and interest at the rate $\$ 17,657$ delared, absorbing $\$ 74,022$, which leaves a balance to be carried forward. carried forward.

In it
A. B. C. Codr.

Ins lrish Preserves. B PRANTED PURE.
-At a recent meeting of the Cardiff, Wales, Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President Davey stated that he had recently returned from Paris, where he found that a big. trust had been formed to buy Virginia coal fields, railways and ships. .Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, he added, was at the head of the trust, which was undoubtedly intended to fight the British in their own markets. The leaders of the trust stated that they would be able to bring coal to Algiers and France for about seven francs. They also declared that the United States Government would pay a bounty of half a dollar a ton on all coal sent to foreign countries. Mr. Davey declared that he had reason to believe that this was true, and that the bounty would probably become a law in November. Agents of the trust were already working the mast important markets for all they were worth. The president announced his intention to call a special meeting of the chamber at an early date to consider the matter.
-Messrs. Furness, Withy \& Co., Ltd., Montreal, have announced that the Manchester liner, Manch ster Corporation, 7,500 tons, would be withdrawn from the Montreal route and would be the first ship to begin the Man-chester-Philadjelphia service just inaugurated. The firm explain, however, that the withdrdawal of this vessel will in no wise lessen the tonnage of the line coming to Montreal. Of the three new Manchester liners nearing completion on the other side, the Manchester Investor, the Manchester Market and the Manchester Exchangte, two of these will be put on the St. Lawrence route, while the third will be used in connection with the new Manches-ter-Philadelphia service.

THOMAS C. KEAY,
Engineer and Machine Merchant, Mill Furnisher, Shuttle, Bobbin and Picker Maker. 17 BALTIO STREET, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FLAX, IUTE, HEMP AND TOW MACHINERY.

SPECLALITIES. - Second-hand machines as above thoroughly overhauled and repaired in first
class order.
Maker of Sack Printing Machines for marking in one or more Colours.

SACK CUTTING AND SEWING MACHINES
All kinde of Shuttles, Pickers and Bobbins for Jate and Linen Trades Hequiries Solioited.

> "Drink the Famous University GIIIEER ALE AND CREAM SOOA"

Special Quotation under New 'rariff

JOHN HOLWISSExport Bottlers and Cordial Makers, UNIVERSITY AVENUR Belfast. Ireland. Toterem "RESTOMAMTVE, हEIRAST:

## SHENT MLHT WHISK

(Distilled exclusively from the Highest Quality of Scotch Malt.) ROSEBANK DISTILLERY, Ld., FALKIRK, SGOTLAND.
-Buffalo, a village in 1832, and at the date of its incorporation as a city having a population of only 8,000 , is now the second city of New York State. Its population, now 352,000 , was only 42,000 in 1850 .
-The Department of Agriculture, says an Ottawa letter, has contracted for seven additional vessels to carry Canadian hay from St. John, N.B., to South Africa during June and July. The hay will be delivered at Durban, East London, Delagoa Bay and other points.
-A joint meeting of the Halifax City Council and the varions boards of trade throughout the Maritime Provinces was held at Halifax on the 28th instant, to protest against the threatened increase in the fire insurance rates. Leading business men of the city were present, and, it is stated, protested strongly against any increase, as did also every town in the province. The merchants declared against paying additional rates to make up for losses in Montreal and elsewhere. If increase is brought into effect the insurance will be placed with companies not in the combine.

## (W)

The following enquiries relating to Canadian trade, were received at the High Commissioner's Office in London during the week ending 10th May, 1901: Enquiry has been received for names of Canadian apple shippers. - A merchant in Paris invites correspondence from parties in Canada interested in the export of wood pulp.-A correspondent in Wales asks for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, radiators, lawn mowers, wind mills and pumps, wire nails, etc.-The names of a few tobacco manufacturers in Canada are asked for by a London firm.-A manufacturer of church, school, and other kinds of furniture, asks for names of Canadian exporters of orham wood in planks; also, of shippers of sawn and turned chair and seat material, etc.-A North of England firm ask to be furnished with addresses of shippers of Canadian provisions-butter, cheese, eggs, etc.-The names of Canadian wood pulp exporters are asked for.-A Birmingham firm wishes to arrange to obtain supplies of wood from Canada suitable for making boxes or would act as selling agents ior Canadian producer in a position to supply same.-A Belfast house seeks quotations for birch chair seats and for squares, $11 / 4$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. in short lengths, and also for shovels. Prices delivered Belfast, to which there is a direct line of steamers.-A Nottingham correspondent asks for names of Canadian manufacturss of paper exporting to the United Kingdom-An enquiry has been received from Brisbane (Australia) for names of Canadian maniufacturers of enamelled ware.
-The statement of the affairs of John Calder \& \&tod Hamilton, previously referred to, shows: Assets: 4,240 ; $\$ 159,190.29$; book acounts, $\$ 14,814.82$; real estate, $\$ 8,80.5 .9$; tal, $\$ 178,245.11$. Liabilities: Preferential claims, $\$ 8$, 900, liens on goods, warehouse receipts against advances 871; ordinary claims, $\$ 155,504$; total, $\$ 185,180.59$. Ind vol liabilities: Canadian Bank of Commerce, $\$ 173,318.08$; nit $^{\text {to }}$ sons Bank, $\$ 77,619.09$. The chief creditors are: Toroll Dick, Ridout \& Co., \$627.90; W. J. Stenhem \& Co., 047.09; Canada Woollen Mills, $\$ 12,083.01$; N. Rooney, $\$ 4.2 .05 ;$ Central Agency, $\$ 705.32$; Lambton Wcollen Mills, $\$ 1,{ }^{50}$, llell Greff, Bredt \& Co., \$423.97. Miontreal-Dominion Won colt Mills, $\$ 3,166.81$; Gault Bros. Co., $\$ 2,199 . .93$; Dominion ton Mills, $\$ 906.84$; Belding, Paul \& Co., $\$ 886.58$; Exce. Woollen Nalls, $\$ 2,965.97$; Kidd, Rutherford \& Wo. Whell 416.20 ; ; Merchants' Cotton Co., $\$ 705.97$; Montreal W0; I. Mills, $\$ 6,223$. Hamilton-Rogers Coal Co., $\$ 486.80$, Ball Hope, $\$ 1,349.15$; F. R. Waddell, $\$ 418.11$; Molsons Sill $^{\text {M }}$ $\$ 4,460.09$; C. W. McDonell, $\$ 975.80$; Teetzel, Hart Caldet Lewis, $\$ 531.10$; sundry claims, $\$ 800$; Mrs. Sarah (a) B $\$ 31,817.55$. Old eauntry-Ulster Weaving Co., $\$ 105.20^{2}$ lands \& Sons, $\$ 542.68$; C. Lemon \& Co., $\$ 2,405.60$; Ne Dus Woolger, $\$ 1,059$; Jos. Brooke \& Co., $\$ 1,070.93$; A. (991) Co., $\$ 813.84$; John Paterson \& Co., $\$ 620.21$; Hermann, Fid son \& Lippoc, $\$ 354.05$; Firth, Bioth \& Co., $\$ 350.57$; 994 ? ? stein, Moses \& Co., $\$ 853.23$; G. R. Portway \& Co., K $^{\text {s }}$ T. A. J. Tinker, $\$ 327.36$; R Haworth \& Co., $\$ 936.43$ : Hent \& Co., $\$ 1,538.45$; J. Booth \& Son, $\$ 680.86$; A. \& S. Woodl ${ }^{\text {l }}$ Co., $\$ 309.67$; H. M. Addey \& Co., $\$ 844.04$; waxter, Woing, ${ }^{9}$ \& Taylor, $\$ 749.52$; Broome \& Foster, $\$ 303.81$; Ewing, fia \& Co., $\$ 576.92$; Bedford St. Weaving Co., $\$ 345.25$; $0^{\text {th1 }}$ Russell \& Co., $\$ 1,861.11$; Brookfield Linen Co., $\$ 758 \mathrm{~s}, \$_{2} 2^{44^{2},}$ Canadian-Canadian Wollen Mills, St Hyacinthe, Brodi. Auburn Woollen Co., Peterboro, $\$ 4,615.22$; A. W. Bro 966 peler, $\$ 1,146.74$; R. Rosenbanm \& Bro., Waterloo, $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{al}}$ Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, $\$ 4,264.38$; George Hesp son \& Cas, Preston, $\$ 8,165.38$; R. Forbes \& Co.. $\$ \$ 3,15$ $\$ 4,825.99$; Cornwall Manufacturing Co., Cornwall, $\$$ Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, $\$ 11,444.02$; Paton facturing Co., Sherbrooke, $\$ 3,204.52$; Trent Valley facturing Co., Campbellford, $\$ 3.282 .45$; J. T. Shantz 4.3 Berlin, $\$ 1,061.19$; S. T. Willett, Chambly Cant n. $\$ 9.4$ J. A. Humphrey \& Son, Moncton, $\$ 687.82$.
-Lumber purchases involving almost the entire of box or sound common lumber in the Ottawa distric reported to have been made recent'y by Mr. Emerick w: go, NY.. representing the Osweg - Mannfacturinh The pany, a branch of the Standard Oil Company. tell tity purchased is variously estimat d at from te bee to fifty million feet, and the price is said to have a thousand feet.

# I. RRTITINIITISS C COI. 

Inventors of

(Established 1790,)
A. R THWAITES \& C.


Manafacturers to
Her Majesty the Queen

Dose number of Chicago capitalists, it is reported,, purSte Marie. Thg a railroad from St. Ignace, Mich., to Sault pary has . The distance is about 60 miles. The comof the Northen incorporated in Michigan, under the name Northern Michigan Railroad.
We learn from Halifax that the Nova Scotia schooner coast of Boy which left that port last October for the With a full lan on a seal hunt returned on the 26 th inst.. and she got load of seals. The schconer is only 73 tons, ${ }^{c}$ Onsisto got all the seals she could carry. The cargo seals were tarut 1,600 seals, and is valued at $\$ 16,000$. All time the schen 700 miles south of Cape Horn. From the liever sighted, and left here until she returned, land was distance.
-The Department of Agriculture announces that the address of Dr. Rutherford, who has beien appointed Canadian veterinary in the United Kingdom, is care of the Canadian Government agent, 52 Enoch square, Glasgow, or care of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria street, Lendon, S.W. The bureau of animal industry at Washington has also appointed an official veterinarian in the United Kingdom for the purpose of testing cattle for export to the United States, and arrangsimenes have been made beeween Canada and the United Statiss whereby certificates issued by either the Canadian or American official veterinarian would be accepted by either Government. Ill expenses in connection with the tiesting of cattle for export from the United Kingdom wil be borne by the Der partment of Agriculture.

In the constantly inersasing rivalry for ocean traffic to fear the Atlantic coast New York has, evidently, more $I_{\text {Bostem than the steadily improring St. Lawrence route. }}$ New York's shipp statis that it is expected that much of Dominion's shipping will be divered to Boston when the enger service between city establishes a freight and pashast October, for ineen Boston and Meditierranean ports las had, practicall for the past the American metropolis ${ }^{\text {ger }}$ traffic with the speaking, a monopoly of the passeninaty Land. The the Southern European cities and the abourate the Commonwealth is the vessel chosen to Out once in every service and she will make voyages Will ber she will re-enter the Liverpool-Boston service, and be replaced by another vessel to takle carel of the new
Stops will Stops will be made at Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
he of the greatest mineral finds made in northern of a is that Columbia for some time, says a Vancouver dis${ }^{4}$ a large miningorted by S. Arden Singlehurst, manager Howard Gould property on the Skeena River, belonging -foot level, Gould, of New York. The rich ore is on the quartz, and the vein is ten feet in width of continu1,200 to the tond the value of the ore is between $\$ 1,000$ and tomenally high the showing of silver and gold being ton, and it carries There is silver to a value of $\$ 300$ to en in many samples of the quartz. The ore is also 4 cent, copper, and altogether Mr. Gould is believed to of of the richest quartz properties in the northern
of the province. there is a rush of mincers has been built to salt water, ber of men rush of miners to the vicinity. A large
places are daily leaving Port Essington, and places to prospectaily leaving Port Essington, and prospect for more gold near the new find.

## THE OELEBRATED <br> "Castle Brand" ミ̨ "Castletyne" Household Specialities,

Attractively packed in neat bottles and tins for retailing Absolurely the finest and most popular goods now on

## In Small, Medium and Large Class Battles.

Black Lacquer,
Varnish Stain.
Straw Hat Polishes,

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#### Abstract

-Kingston, Ont., advices state that O. R. Sprague, of Buffalo, interested in Frontenac mines, is building a large crushing mill at Oswego, N.Y., where he purp ses making corundum serviceable for the market. He will send large quantities of the ore across the lake. -A late London cable states that much speculation is excit:d by Sir Richard Cartwright's statement that the Government is negotiating for a fast Atlantic service. Mr. Peters n has been in London recently, but it is m ist improbable that the $G$ vernment will entertaili renewed proposals from him. It is understood that the Elder-Dempster Company recently submitted proposals at Ottawa. The question is asked, why should not some other enterprising men, such as Mr. Whitncy or Mr. Clregue undertake to build ships in Canada at Sydney or the Soo?-The Kettle River Power Company advertises an issue of $£ 100,000$ of 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures, repayable at 110 in January, 1933, to develop concessions from the Cascade Waterpower Light Company, and to repay sums already expended by the London British Columbia Goldfields Company (Limited).


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## JOHN FORMAN,

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-The first meeting of the Musquodobuit Railway Coll pany, held at Halifax, N.S., reesutly, resulted in the foll lowing ofticers being elected: President, J. W. Grier, , Moll real; vice-president, Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A., Niw (ilas gow, N.S.; treasurer, W. C. Trotter, St. J hns, P.Q: rs tary, Dr. H. H. MeKay, New Glaagow; directors, J. Reild Grier, Montreal; James White, Orillia, Ont.; D. W. B. Relc Musquodoboit; Hon. Wm. Chisholm, Halifax; W. E. IN NT. Xally, Montreal; H. R. Fitzpatrick, New Glasgow; and stob II. Fitzpatrick, New Glasgow. Ov. $\$ 100,000$ worth of stitied in the company, it is stated, have been already subser $\sqrt{1 b^{d} b^{-}}$ Mr. J. W. Grier, president of the newly-constituted Insel some quodoboit Railway Company, returned to Montreal som ard daye ago from Halifax. "All ey $=$ es" said Mr. Grier, "alimow turned toward Sydney, and we are looking in that in rection also. The road will leave the intercolvnial Windsor Junction, a few miles out of Halifax, and attel striking the beautiful agricultural district known as the Musquodoboit Valley, will reach the Strait of Canso at point to be decided up-in later by the promoters of the ul uertakino." The lenoth of the road in question will be About 110 miles and this will bring the capital of the pror vince a good many mil s nearer the Strait of Canso thal by the Government road through Trur New Glargow ${ }^{\text {an }}$ Antigonish. Mr. Grier said that his any's legislatit ${ }^{\text {tion }}$ was well advanced, and there was $\quad$ loubt as to the terprise being carried forward to e-mpletion within Short time. Ha also said that the suceese of the railvel was assured. Sydney, he believes, will have a popula it the the very much in excess of Halifax in a few years, and capital traffic between the island of Cap Breton and the cappia could not but be extensive.
-Exploration wryk for the proposed Government rail way to Lake Temiscamingue will, it is report d, begin the once. Mr. W. R. Russell of Pembroke, a graduate of in 10 . School of Practical Science, and recently employed in Centrill $^{1]^{1}}$ cating and constructing a section of the Algoma to riel Railway, has be en app inted surveyor and has left to "11 the ground. On his return he will be accompanied ir his surveying trip by a staff of some seventeen men, mevel $_{\text {ert }}$ cluding guides, axe-men, transitman, topographer, lev ward cooks, packets, etc. This party will work north ${ }^{\text {then }}$ while later on another party may go up and work the nest the south, so as to finish in time to report at the lession of the Legislature. The surveyors will reporr, the location, cost, structures, best grades, best country,

The agreement of consolidation of the New York \& Electric Light, Heat \& Electric Illuminating Compaith of New York, says an Albany letter, has been filed the Secretary of State The title of the new corporatio is the New York Edison Company, and us capital is 000,000 , the aggregate of the capital stock of the two $\mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{D}^{11}}$ panies consolidated.


Considerably over 300 Saw Frames at work.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
A Loducts, eircular, date 17 th inst., treating of dairy has been says: Butter.-The weather since last report cold and dry with bright sumny days generally but with browing smetimes frosty nights. Although grass is temperature the sumny influences of the day the cold ifinds whie at night, and the north-easterly and easterly treat which prevail day and night, are pr.venting any Wreek by weet. Th demand for New Zealand butter is In: sent woek restricted to fewer bueyrs, especially for Yealand consumption; thoce who are continuing to use New diand are doing so only until, they can get Irish canto South A fying continues on a limited seale for expori hes are slightl or for cold storage until the autumn. Valbe quot slightly easier on the week, though choicest may Past week at 99 s there 100 s , and finest 94 s to 96 s . During the $\mathrm{i}_{\text {an }}$ butter there have been three small arrivals of Austraith cwts.; and follows: the Runic, 839 cwts.; the Devon, The Rimutaka arrived the Ninev, 805 ewts. From New Zealan 1 The Brazilian arrived on the 11 th inst. with 6,048 ewis. "the 1,423 boxes of Cantreal has just arrived in London enched Liverpool of Canadian butter, and the Parisian
is Tuesday, same port with 1,066 bexes is Tlesday, thus the import of Canadian butter this weeis $\mathrm{l}_{\text {ast }}$ six moses which is the larg st weekly import for the ${ }^{18}$ expeetid. the. It is fodder butter and the freshly made tee has left theing 94 s to 96 s . The Copenhagen Commitmarket left the Official Quotation unchanged with a firm fation twelve momains at 88 kroner, which was the quobare the impernths ago. It may be interesting to comcore the first of of butter from the principal countries shresponding of April this year up to May 11th with the and this, from period of last year. The following tabla) $\mathrm{H}_{01}$ the United which it will be seen that Denmark, France total ind, Russia and New Zealand haver last year, while vetal importsia and New Zealand have sent more. The
from all sources is 879 tons in excess of last Year.
 the Zealand consumptive demand for Canadian and Weelk, and priees has shown an improvement during hilnt of Canadian are very firm in consequence. The this below the dian fodder cheese exported this season is ${ }^{4}$ Cabek 300 tons of thast year. The Rimutaka brought sarmeadian cheese. New Zealand cheese. Present price Weele last year: Choicest, 47 s to 49 s ; finest, 44 s to 46 s ;
-One of the stands in thie Industrial Hall at the Glasgow Exhibition which appears to have a constant surrounding of interested visitors is that of Dunville \& Co., Limited, of the Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast. The attraction in chief, says a writer in the Glasgow Daily Herald, is a model of thie plant used at the famed distillery, designed by Mr. R. B. Farmer, the firm's engineer. The entire prccess of the manufacture of whisky from the melting process to the mash tun is all clearly illustrated, and from this stage forward is shown how grain becomes converted to that stage of pleasant and invigorating liquor kncwn as Dunville's-of course when consumed in moderation. At the private visit of the Duchess of Fifel recently, the manager of this stand, Mr. James M'Creery, drew attention to the tumbler from which her father, now our King, tested the Dunvillie blend, and Her Royal Highness smiled, and ultimately laughed quite heartily. Mr. $\mathrm{M}^{\text {'Creery, }}$ however, is no novice in the way of meeting with people of note, he having, as manager for Dunville d* Co., secured the signatures of Marshal Mahon, and again President Emile Loubet last year at the Paris Exhibition. In recognition of the Irish whisky excellent exhibit Mr. M'Crelery was in 1878 presented with a gold keyless watch by the wife of the French President of that time.
-Letters patent have been issued at Quebec incorporating Allan MacDougall of Three Rivers, binker; John Hyde, Montreal; A. Falconer, Westmount; E. P. Ronayne, Montreal; James Galbraith, Lachine, and H. J. Harrison, Montreal; for the purpose of developing water power, manufacturing and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, power, ete., under the names of "The Provincial Light, Heat \& Power Company," with a total capital stock of $\$ 500,000$, divided into five thousand shares of $\$ 100$ each.
-From New Haven, U.S., we learn that plans were recently submitted before the Incorporation Committee for a new company that purposes to instal a pneumatic tube service between New York City and Boston, under the name of the Electric Pneumatic Company of Hartford. The coroporators, who are Connecticut men, represent interests in New York and Boston, and intend to equip a through express service between those two cities, connecting with all important centres on the way The company starts in with $\$ 5,000,000$ capital stock.
-The Stanstead, Què., Granite Company have secured the contract for furnishing the granite for the Bank of Montreal's new building. The contract will necessitate the employment of aboint 100 more men at the quarries during the rentainder of the season,

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## THE CANADIAN Journal of $\mathbb{C o m m e r c e}$.

Montreal, Friday, May 31st, 1901.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ALLEGED ECONOMIC DECAY.
The role of Cassandra, of the prophet of gloom, is a highly attractive one to certain natures. "I loves to be miserable," says the pessimistic hypocrite in the play. Despondency is very much more and oftener a symptom of disordered liver than an outcome of real trouble. When that organ is clogged, or inactive, it causes depression of the brain, it draws a film like a pall over the mental sy through the darkness of which everything present and future are made to appear clonded in gloom. A writer in The Contemporary Review for May is evidently one so afflicted. Had he taken a blue pill and a black drangint before entering on the task of discussing "The Eeonomic Decay of Great Britain," he would have abandoned the work. His article is far too elaborate and crowded with statistics to be fully analysed in our columns, but we

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propose to show that he has put a strain upon data "the they are unable to bear, and drawn conclusions the to from that are not justified. We devote this article litur analysis of his statistics relating to British agricul

He gives statistics which, if correct, would show that since 1873 the acreage of corn and green crops, of 12 kinds, in the United Kingdom has gone down from 14,254,190 acres to $12,269,115$ acres, a decline of $1,984,975$ acres. This he regards as proof that "The entire agricullure of the United Kingdom is drifting towards complete "maihilation!" He then gives a comparative table of of other crops," which if correct, show that the acreage of other crops, such as "flax, hops, bare arable land, clover
and grasse", ${ }^{6,665,340}$ and grasses," was, in $1873,7,169,373$ acres, and in 1890, then, 50 acres, the decrease being 504,033 acres. If, under we add the falling off since $18 \% 3$ of the acreage Ire get corn crops to the falling off under other crops, ing gone a total of $2,489,008$ acres, which he regards as hav1873. If, however, we turn to his own figures showing ${ }^{\text {creage in }}$ acreader Permanent Pasture we find that the an incere in 1873 was $23,363,990$ and in 1898, 27,978,699, the acrease in pasture lands of $4,614,709$ acres. That is, treeen 189 devoted to permanent pasture increased bodeecreased 1873 and 1898 by 2,125,\%01 acres more than the crops. Now here is a puzzle, where did that increased acres havine from? We could understand the 2,489,008 to pasturng gone out of cultivation and been given over increased, in the when we are told that the pasturage ${ }^{2}$ er where the the same term, by $4,614,709$ acres we wonfancies it the land was derived from, perhaps the writer fall from was imported, it certainly did not grow, nor unreliable, as we thes. Either then, the figures are wholly to the pastur we regard them, or, the enormous addition ?1 millions of lands of the United Kingdom, which was tivation for acres in excess of those thrown out of cu! is explained by and other crops between 1873 and 1898 , been cleared by wild or forest lands to that extent having the cleared to enlarge the nation's pasturage. But, if, as "untry is declares, "the entire agriculture" of the Old allother is fast going to the "demnition bow-wows," as of acres have sufferer complained, why should $2 \frac{1}{2}$ millions Whees have been cleared to be devoted to agriculture? When his farmer or landowner is on the high road to ruin, g towards corprise, as the Review writer says, " is driftIot "add field complete annihilation," he certainly would renting faeld to field" and enlarge his productive or capacity by clearing land. We are compelled and in the increase of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of agriculland in the United Kingdom since 1873 as an ahmot, as is demstration, that agriculture in the old land is then, is affirmed, on the road to "annikilation." How, rele? ${ }^{\text {do }}$ we explain this writer's having so deluded him${ }^{\text {regard }}$ the explanation is on the surface, he does not their tendine lands as included in agricultural lands, or assture requing and care as a branch of agriculture. Yet much, but cultivation, as well as wheat lands, not n, and from still some care must be bestowed unon red profits pasture lands may be, often indeed are. scropped as high, or higher, than those yielded bv e raising with cereals, and other products. Are not ions of acreep breeding, horse breeding, to which Tieult of acres are devoted in Great Britain as truly figures industries as growing corn, hops, or flax? British which the Review writer relies on to mrove agriculture is being annihilated. simnly large acreages of land have been utilized for: that horses the raw materials out of which cattle, shenn, tacture,

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That England imports cattle, beef, meats, \&c., on a large scale is evidence of the excellent appetites of the people, of their love of good food, and of their ability to pay for ample supplies, which are not producible at home to the extent required. Half a century ago the weekly cattle markets of England had large numbers of imported beasts, and a century ago cattle were driven for sale from the Highlands of Scotland to mid-England. Sn, the fact of large cattle and meat imports into England is not such a modern phase of trade as the writer imagines; it is therefore a modern illustration of British agriculture being, as he says, in "ruin."

These considerations suggest the question, How came a writer who has shown such industry in collecting statistics to be such a "mixer and muddler" of figures? The answer to this is also simple. It is one thing to parade a mass of statistics, but quite another to use them logically. He has given us 15 columns of figures, making in all 632 figures relating to the acreage devoted to various crops and to pasture, yet, by neglecting to summarize them under totals, as is done in the comparisons we have shown above, he drew the conclusion that, the lands de, voted to agriculture in Great Britain had decreased enormously since $18 \% 3$, whereas his own columns of figures, when brought into a total, demonstrate that these lands in that period had increased by $2,489,008$ acres. Compared with earlier days farming in Great Britain is far less profitable than before the Corn Laws were abolished, and before American wheat and other farm protuets were imported into Great Britain on so large a scale.
This brings us to questions of profound significance in regard to English agriculture and the social svstem of England which is undergoing a quiet but momentous revolution,

For a long series of years wheat sold in England at from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ per bushel, when labourers were paid from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3$ per week. Those were halcyon days for the British farmer. He rode to hounds with the gentry; his house was a small mansion; he never worked; but kept up an establishment rivalling the aristocracy on a small scale; and if so inclined he saved money. The landowners put up rents proportionate to the price of wheat, thus the whole system of British education became based on the assumption, that high prices and high rents would continue and the farmers remain financially prosperous and able to live expensively. The Corn Laws were rerepealed, American wheat and other products began to pour in, but the British farmer had to pay as much rent for each acre as would buy two or three acres of freehold land across the Atlantic, and the producers were content to work hard, to live cheaply, to abstain from the costly habits of British farmers. Competition under such conditions could not be maintained in Britain, but, even yet, the landowners of England and agriculturalists have not adapted themselves to these new economic conditions. Still, the great difficult that exists in inducing British agriculturists to migrate to this country, proves that Old Country farmers do not consider that, "the entire agriculture of the United Kingdom is drifting towards complete annihilation," as the writer in the Contemporary Review declares is the case.

Should an opportunity occur the statistics given in the article above criticised, which are regarded by the author of it as proving that the United Kingdom is likely to be "hankrupt in ten years," will be analyzed and the fallacy of this verdict be exposed.

## INLAND TRANSPORTATION FROM THE LAKES TO THE OCEAN.

In a recent issue our namesake, the New York Journal of Commerce, takes the Chicago people to task for being ambitious to become a seaport, and give the go-by to New York in its trade to Europe by means of the St, Lawrence route. The revived idea of former years has brought about this spring an organization for a line of lake vessels from Chicago direct to the sea via the St. Lawrence, and our contemporary is inclined to belitt!e the effort and at the same time unwarrantably to depreciate the value and importance of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence route generally. Unfortunately, the first of the vessels of that fleet met with a detention-not an accident-that is an oft-recurring incident to navigation in all parts of the world-not excepting New York harbour itself.

The accidental detention is gloated over and made to appear as if it were a necessary concomitant of the dangers of the Canadian route and the Chicagoans are advised to drop the foolish idea of developing their trade in that direction and continue to do their ocean business on the old line by way of New York. That friendly line of chaff, however, will not convince the pushing men of the West that a more profitable route than that by way of New York and other American ports cannot be found for the products of the teeming West-constantly growing in other directions that will be more profitable. The Erie canal is out of date and too slow for these rushing times. No other water route from the great lakes to American Atlantic ports of an enlarged capacitv is possihle. nr. at least within sight. Railroads will be the only dependence for the growing West unless a competi-
tive system of water communication through Canada is established to meet the requirements of the future.

The Canadian system of canals is now limited to depth of fourteen feet of draft, and that is undoubtedly a disadvantage for large vessels passing from the greal lakes to the sea as they have to be lighted of a part o. their cargo between Lake Erie and Montreal, at whiw point they are reloaded to their full capacity. It ter mains to be seen if in practice that will prevent business from paying. Our New York namesake seelly to ridicule the idea of the possibility of Chicago ever being able to obtain cargo inwards to fill up the vesit? taking outward cargoes as it can never be a distribur ing centre for imported foreign merchandise. also is one of the things that remains to be seen alluin in which our Western friends are more interested than we are.

At the present time fourteen feet depth of water is $\%$ much as the Canadian system of canals can offer to coll nect the upper lakes with Montreal - the nearest seap por to them in Canada-and our American friends are ${ }^{9}$ free to use that system as are Canadians. That systell of canals is one that, at the present time, cannot be sult passed and is one that any country might well be protul of. It may be, however, that in the course of time and that perhaps short-that system will be found insult ficient for the requirements of the growing trade of the almost boundless West. When that time arrives it wil be found that within Canadian territory alone can a ${ }^{\text {sull }}$ ficient water way be constructed that will meet the $\pi^{u^{2}}$ quirements of the trade yet to be. When it is impert ously called for, the Georgian Bay and Ottawa river an will surely be constructed. That would bring Chicat almost as near to the seaport of Montreal as it is no fhe Buffalo, which is from 350 to 450 miles away from American Atlantic seaports.
The Georgian Bay and Ottawa River waterway is $1^{1011}$ a prominent feature in regard to transcontinental $\operatorname{ran}^{\text {an }}$ portation of the future. How that work is to be dolne and by whom, is not now clear but that it will be donl some way may be considered a certainty in the futulu The line of that route will be so much shorter than other waterways to the sea and the ease with which the ell gineers have shown it can be made to give a dept ${ }^{\text {th }}$ twenty feet, and more if required, at a cost of $\$ 65,000$, 0 is a strong argument in favour of it. At the presel ins - private individuals hold a charter for its co of tie tion and are asking for a government guarantee interest on the cost. That has not vet been ohtain and it is a proper question to consider if it should ${ }^{\text {fi }}$ given for the full amount of the cost, or even a part the Much can be said in favour of both views of the quin tion, but if the country is to he saddled with the terest of the whole cost, it would appear to be reaso , ibit that the Government should assume the respon $\mathrm{sin}^{10} \mathrm{~m}^{99^{10}}$ of the construction and the management, the same the other canals. In any case, the Government gho in the general interest, retain the power to regulate control the canal tolls, whether only a portion of the terest is guaranteed or the whole work is carried ont ${ }^{4}$ tirely by private enterprise.

Should the latter course be the result and a joil stock company be successfully organized, it will ${ }^{114}$ doubtedly give an impetus to and be beneficial to th Western trade in future vears. Especially world $\pi e^{\text {at }}$ a henefit to Chicago and other large centres of the ern States, and, notwithstanding the jeers of York confrere, Ohicago may yet reach the hei
ambition and become in reality a seaport and a great distributing centre of European merchandise.
Should the joint stock company for this great project materialise it may almost be taken for granted that the men active in the trade of the Western States will have a full share in the enterprise.
That waterway would benefit our own North Western of the but so it would the whole of the Western States pending Union to the South of us. In the meantime, pending its construction, we can only offer the free use of our present system of the St. Lawrence route to the sea to our Chicago friends, and trust that they will make ${ }^{\text {a }}$ come a come a real seaport. The men of the great West :n and ther side of the border line are not easily repressed, and they generally succeed in getting what they want.

## The canadian exhibit at glasgow.

While there were some delays in having the exhibits exhe different countries ready for the opening of the as an initial Glasgow, it stands to the credit of Canada Were so well arranged ahead that competing countries ${ }^{l}{ }^{0} \mathrm{k}$ ked with arranged ahead that competing countries add" as it early shone with marked dignity high up on $D_{\text {the }}$ solidily-constructed building wherein much of the exhibition exhibit is tastily arrayed. Now, with the the Canadians full swing what is the popular verdict of tion, and the who have returned from an early inspecWho after the verdict of English and Scotch merchants saluatation to the world an in the height of its morning Passage to to the world of progress, have taken early splendor to Montreal? All are of one opinion as to the inge and of the display, the magnificence of the buildattendance and interest in the multitudinous array gath-
ered from the Cred from all quarters of the earth. One of Montreal's
staunch staunch citizens, on landing from a Glasgow boat a few
days ago anser theng to meet himed the inquiry of a friend, who went the spots off him at the landing, by saying, "It knock; ${ }^{n}$ ess point Paris, both from an árchitectural and busiGlasgow of view."
her name deserves it all. Her civic officials have made healthy, cleanspicuous throughout the world for a ment, music and well-governed city, the home of refineof man turic, learning and all that goes to make the mind vond the know a view of that centre of activity even be${ }^{2} e_{8}$ of k$)_{\text {nowledge of }}$ a grand exhibition. The citisuch a Gast uow look not for praise for the success of matner denoting taking. They went about it in the and with theng full confidence in its accomplishment, reater the air of security which marks the men of ${ }^{t i m e}$ der thought than that to which they are for the Mule deted.
decline of has been said of late regarding the apparent ${ }^{\text {steady }}$ if growth Brish commerce and industry in face of the if any growth and competition of newer countries, but of facts the to this is needed beyond an investigation ${ }^{\text {of }}$ restoring Glasgow exhibition will serve the purpose skiill culable matf-corfidence, and of showing the almost Hatu of British mitude of British trade, the unfailing bibitiol Wealth artisans, and above all the boundless hibition Wealth of the British colonies. At the Paris Ex${ }^{\text {an }}$ inf ferior display yreat Britain and her colonies made continental display as compared with some of the small-

Britain and her colonies were making a showing of quite another order, and they prove now by the grandeur and extent of the display at Glasgow that whether in peace or war they can combined challenge the admiration of the world in both the manufacture and use of modern implements. Glasgow, by her magnificent exhibition has demonstrated Britain's true position among the trading and manufacturing countries. If any further excuse for this Exhibition were needed, it is enough that it has eclipsed in beauty, value, and magnitude anything of the kind ever seen before in Great Britain. The Glasgow people subscribed over half a million to its guarantee fund. British exhibitors have proved their belief in it by occupying over 227,000 square feet of space. The colonies have taken 50,000 square feet; foreign countries, 172,000 square feet. The area necupied by the Exhibition is over 100 acres, with a frontage of three-quarters of a mile. The machinery hall covers 6 acres. The industrial hall is 700 feet by 330 feet, covering an area of 230,000 square feet. This hall, with steel roof, has a span of over 100 feet. The dome is over 200 feet high, and over the dome the winged figure, representing "Light," is 20 feet high, showing at night a powerful electric torch. The walls of the buildings are white, and the roofs red. The woodwork is a pretty shade of green.

Canada has a splendid display of grain and minerals. Among the mining exhibits which are most conspicuous are those of the Dominion Geological Survey Department, Ottawa; Bureau of Mines of the Province of Ontario; the Department of Mines, of Quebec; Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. The location of the Canadian building is the best on the grounds, which is saying much for Canada, as considerable difficulty was ex perienced in securing the site. A member of one of the largest firms in Scotland who had been refused the site before Canada got it, remarked: "You would not have got it either if it had not been for the part Canada played in the war." The inner walls are covered with red cottonette, with numerous flags draped on pillars and other points of vantage, while the floors are covered under the exhibits with a red carpet, and in the aisles with linoleum.
The Canadian exhibit is really in two parts. The largest, most important and interesting is that contained in what is known as the Canadian Pavilion above mentioned. It has no pretensions to architectural beauty, but it is , keeping with its surroundings, and calculated to give the maximum of space at the least cost. The principal entrance is in the centre, facing the other buildings, but a door at each end makes it convenient for visitors to view the whole exhibit whilst passing through the building. In the centre stands the agricultural trophy, generally conceded to be ihe grandest exhibit in the whole Exhibition. It is an eight-sided structure, sixty-three feet in circumference and thirty-three feet in height to the top of the dome. Its general appearance may be likened to a miniature of the Parliamentary library building at Ottawa. The other walls are about fourteen feet in height, with an arch in each, occupying the whole space from corner to corner, resting on pillars of open woodwork, rising about ten feet above the floor. Above each is a gable, from within which rises an octagonal dome to the height above mentioned. The space within the arches is filled with glass receptacles of various sizes, containing specimens of grain and seeds, and all the flat surface is de-
corated with bunches and wreaths of grain in the straw, grasses and other foliage. It is impossible to adequately describe the perfectness and harmony which causes this towering monument of Canada's resource:to be so continually attractive and so favorably commented on by all. Inside, a very comfortable circular couch occupies the centre of the building, and about it is a case containing specimens of wool, flax, etc. The roof, both inside and out, is made the means of displaying a number of articles connected with the branch of agriculture which the trophy is intended to illustrate.

Among the resources of Canada which it would have been wise to have shown in greater form is that of pu pwood. While some of the more prominent pulp companies are represented in a fair measure, it is admitted by those who have returned from the exhibition that this promising branch has not been made as conspicuous a part of the display as it actually deserves. Whatever important Canadian industries are in need of wider advertising as being almost exclusively a portion of the wealth of the Dominion, should be pushed to the front; but doubtless while the exhibition is still young, further arrangements will be made for bringing this valuable product into closer touch with the people of Europe.
Canadian apples are a constant attraction, being observed in all the appearance that denoted their perfection the day they were picked from the trees. Inquiries are numerous as to the posibilities of keeping this fruit in such perfect condition, and those interested in the exhibit are doing their utmost to convince all inquirers of the gradually improving methods of cold storage transportation which will shortly admit of ali Canadian fruit being freely offered in the principal markets of Great Britain in the same fresh, plump and perfect condition as that which displays its ripeness in the orchards and gardens of Canada.

## COST OF DOING BUSINESS.

Were every retail merchant in the Dominion to ask himself the simple question, whether the total cost of conducting his business equals 85 per cent. of his prefits, 95 per cent., or more than the total, then proceed to find out accurately, it would injure none but benefit many, surprise a large proportion, and cause a heavy percentage of the latter to make radical changes in the conduct of their business. And what a blessing this would prove to some wholesale firms who are interested! At first thought it seems odd that any merchant should ! 6 along from year to year without keeping such track of his business as would guide him in the knowledge of whether his store was actually paying or losing money, but when the all-absorbing interest usually given by owners of retail stores to the furtherance of trate and sustaining of that acquired, it is not difficult to see how the stock-taking periods may be left glide by in the constant effort at more immediately profitable pursuits. Resolutions not carried out are generally admitted to be bad visitors for they assist in destroying other good intentions. Thus it is with the many resolves that should form part of every retailer's periodical labors. but which are in numerous instances destined for early graves.

It is an easy matter for the man not in mercantile business to discourse on the necessities of the man who is; but let these two men but change places and before the second year would have rolled around it would be
quite probable that the hints of the outsider would be as necessary for the merchant as his own were befor for the dealer who would not insist on keeping accult ately detailed account of his piofits and expenses. the larger and more progressive centres business is being each year conducted on a finer basis; the minutest de tails are being looked through for amendment, and while expenses are enormously increasing in just prom portion to the expansion of trade, they are being gy tematized in such a way as to keep them from unnece sarily growing or becoming longer a mysterious loop hiow for escape of a percentage of the net profits which shoul be visible if the year's calculations show them to edrent The more improved methods of keeping cash have grea ly assisted this. In small stores, where a regular cablief is not employed, the latest improved cash register now a recognized necessity. It is, likewise, a comp to the proprietor for in its services he recognizes ar curacy, security and attention to detail not otherve? available. The knowledge that the cash is being correce ly kept tends to improved methods in other details, ul the careful, shrewd dealer has full control of his affait which, if becoming less profitable, are not a mystet! but shown him on his books.

The following communication from a successful virl England house, and appearing in a recent issue of the Iron Age , is deserving of the careful attention of eren retail merchant, emphasizing as it does the importall of knowing the cost of doing business as a condition success: "It is surprising that many good business ${ }^{\text {n }}$. deceive themselves in regard to the cost of doing blu ness, that is, the total cost as compared with the to the sales. If they are making a good profit such a nilsur may do little harm, but if the profit is small the erimil may be disastrous. We occasionally hear of a business being done at about a cost of 10 per cent., if the matter was investigated it would probaly found that several items of expense had been on liter and that the actual cost was nearer 25 per cent. $5 p$ est on capital should be charged at a fair rate, 39 , rived cent. The salary of each partner should be figmer part of the expense. All clerk hire, commission, taxes, insurance, heating, lighting, advertising, ing, postage and office expense, breakage and in freight and cartage, as well as all material used indul i" store, such as paper, twine, \&c., should be incluly ever! fact, the expense of doing business covers every paid out except the invoice cerst of the goods, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a concern can. live unless they add to the invocrip iiv enough profit to cover all expense of every deschild If the invoice cost of an article is $\$ 1$ and it is ser $\$ 1.25$, it is easy to say we are making 25 per cell the if the cost of doing business is 25 per cent. of the dot we are selling at a loss of about 6 per cent., i profit of 25 per cent. It should be remembered 33 1-3 per cent. should be added to the cost to ${ }^{\text {ci }}$ the expense of 25 per cent. on the sales. pens that a line of goods must be sold at an adran al 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. over invoice cost, but it are sold at 5 or 10 per cent. advance, another $\$ 100 \mathrm{ke}$ be sold at 40 to 45 per cent. over invoice cost the sales on a paying basis. Jobbers sometime a failure by selling goods on a margin of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ t cent., when their expenses average 10 per cent. ${ }^{\text {il }}$, total sales. After inventory is taken it is a to look the thing squarely in the face and total cost of doing the year's business. unsatisfactory it may lead to greater care in

Profitable. which only pays expenses cannot be called regular Which expenses, and no allowance is made for goods From prove to be unsaleable."
Whose these views it might be possible for a dealer,
lesss ralueral stock had become in bulk of considerable
concludin than the original invoice and delivery price,
store and that he could not profitably conduct his ditions so change his stock through sacrifices and adonle of to bring it entirely up-to-date. But this is shelves the chief points. Any article on a dealer's the marked his experience tells him is not selling at ing seasod price, aside from goods subject to the changmulust adins, is, consequently, lessened in value, and he mroved admit that carrying that particular article has his first ass. To put a price on it which will sell it is must derive duty. To hold it longer merely because the hess decive a profit from it is not only an unwise busithe more old but its keeping injures his other stock; for gain-store old goods in a store, if not recognized as a barWher, for such discount goods, the worse for the "Warries it It doesn't matter what class of goods a dealer ${ }^{\text {orer er }}$ purche can keep them moving at a regular prafit to replenishe, or at a loss for the time being in order eessity lish with new, profitable stock. - The great negoods lo so in being sufficiently careful in selecting insufficient prevent their after sacrifice except in a degree With to affect the season's profits.
With the facilities for speedy and cheap transportation mew afforded most every country dealer, through the large percentectric railways it seems odd that such a permit their going appeir stores to present the same sober, easscades. Epearance that distinguished them in former deaequainted Every dealer in the country should be as well enticing trade the city stores and their methods of this knowlede as their more active customers are ; and Mays, use as should cause them to make as great dissortments, make many leaders as possible, buy bargain asdisplayts, make as large door, window and sidewalk tinct signs thempatible with space, and mark with discity signs the price on every article thus offered. The
dealer can do no more. If the country dealer docs
this much he is greatly assisting in holding the trade the city dealers are trying to win. There is no cost to this and attention to it will be quickly rewarded.

## THE RECENT CRISIS IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.

The recent wild disturbance in the market for E. S. railway securities is atill furnishing valuable lessons. Our English exchanges are still discussing the subject. "Very few events in recent years," says the Economist, "have had such a seriously disturbing influence upon the London Stock Exchange as the extraordinary breakdown in the New York railroad market towards the end of last week; for although the gambling mania, which has assumed highly dangerous proportions in the United States, has infected a comparatively small class of speculators on this side of the Atlantic, this week's settlement has shown only too plainly that the professional commitments here had become so embarrassing as to lead to fears of a far-reaching panic. "Pay-day" was awaited with the greatest anxiety, and when it became known that the cheques of only four or five firms had been returned, and that only one actual failure had occurred, members of the "House" experienced a feeling of intense relief. That the anticipated panic was averted was due to two causes. In the first place, the leaders of the two American financial groups, whose quarrel or "misunderstanding" in con nection with the "deal" in Northern Pacific shares precipitated the Wall Street crisis, came to the rescue of the dealers who had unwittingly sold the rival bidders some 150,000 shares more than actually exist; and, in the second place, the Committee of the London Stock Exchange not only fixed the "making-up" prices in Northern Pacifics before the usual time, and at a perfectly arbitrary level, but decided to suspend the "buying-in" rule in its application to these securities until further notice. The action of the American groups was perfectly natural, for they have many irons in the fire, and the succes of their world-wide operations would clearly have been seriously jeopardized by the continuance of the crisis and the development of a firstrate panic; but the suspension of a very salutary rule of

# Пifllll d Phillir rinillin 

## Hemp Rope Depariment.

Manila Rope, Staple Brand.
" " "Red Star" "
" "Blue Star" "
Sisal Rope,
Nuw Zealand Rope.
Tarred Russian Hemp Rope. Bultroped Boltrope Cordage.

Wire Rope Deparimmant Special (Conitrery sachios) Special "C" quainy. "Dlough steel Ropesh gieel Ropes. Special "A" quality Pateat Improved Steel Wire Roper "B " quality Patent Imp ed steel Wire Ropes. Wire Rope Departmenth (Shippine Secion) wite Special Flexible steel Hawsers and Ropes. Extra Special Flexible 8 ste Wire Hawsers and foper B. B. Galvani'd Wire Kigg ${ }^{\text {ing }}$

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

## FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp.

SPECIALITY:-Manila Binder Twine "RED STAR" Brand.
the Stock Exchange here is a very different matter. The rule is obviously designed to prevent reckless speculation, and although in practice it scarcely fulfils its mission, there can be no doubt that it has generally tended to keep speculation within reasonable dimensions. Yet upon the present occasion the rule has been temporarily abrogated in the interest of a few firms. It is quite true that the circumstances which the Committee had to consider were of an abnormal character; for the arbitrage firms, who constitute by far the most important element in the American railroad market, had bought and sold large blocks of Northern Pacific shares on New York account, and until the balance of the scrip, which proves to have been largely over-sold, could be obtained from the States or from Continental centres, most of these firms were in the position of involuntary "bears," and to have put the "buying-in" rule in operttion against them would have wrought havoc in the market. Indeed, it is reported that two or three of the leading arbitrage dealers informed the committee that unless the rule were suspended they would "hammer" themselves, as the phrase goes, before the rule could be made operative. But is the case to be made a precedent? Is it to be assumed that the rule is only to be employed in the humdrum experiences of small defaulters and that it is to be suspended whenever the speculative commitments have grown to such an unwieldy size that the application of the rule would prove very troublesome? Are the magnitude of the transactions involved to 'be taken as a reason why the parties concerned in them are to be exempted from the penalties which the case of misadventure would attach to smaller operators. The application of that principle in the case of the Barings was a fine thing for them, and it would be a fine
thing for the financial groups who have been workivg the American market. But is it a principle the storn Exchange Committee think it would be right to a dopt and act upon? If so, it is not at all improbable thal Stock Exchange business will suffer more than it has ${ }^{3}$. ready done by the "Yankee" crisis.

Apart from the influence of the upset upon the posil tion of the market here, the sudden stoppage of thi "boom" in American securities has emphasised a polill to which we have more than once, referred in dealive with the later developments of the railroad industy in the United States. In the unregenerate days ${ }^{\text {on }}$ American railroads a very large proportion of the undel takings were controlled, and practically run, for stoc jobbing purposes by a lot of more or less unscrup pull "bosses," and in consequence investors in "Yanke" were in many instances systematically victimised. when the era of the "boss" was succeeded by the el of control by the banking and financial interests it widely predicted that the railroads would be run sol in the interests of their proprietors. Recent eved ly have shown, however, that the newer and undoubtel more honest phase of the business is liable to very dangerous jealousies and complications, which be but little less harmful to real investors than the predations of the "bosses." A considerable amp of the appreciation which has taken place in Ameril railroad securities since the last Presidential has been justified by increased profits and dividend ${ }^{\text {s }}$, the quotations of many of the securities have been ed to an extravagant level by the purchases of the fin cial groups who have wished to obtain control, " view either of bringing about working arrangel ${ }^{10}$ with roads in which they were already interested,
making "turns" out of financial rearrangements. But in endeavouring to carry out their programmes, it is i evitable that friction should occasionally arise. In the case of the Northern Pacific the fight for the control between the Morgan-Hill parties on the one hand, and the Harriman-Rockefeller party, represented by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Co., on the other hand, arose from the of the on the part of the latter group that the acquisition Northern Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road by the be a serions Pacific and Great Northern companies would Harriman-Renace to the Union Pacific, in which the The systems refeller group are especially interested. run systems represented by the rival financial cliques and it is is for a considerable portion of their length, doubts is not, therefore, to be wondered at that grave of interest" principle applying to the projects of the troo factions. principle applying to the projects of the prietors of the several companies general bodies of proquantities, and upon sompanies are treated as negligible ble officers and upon some occasions even the responsinored by those who companies have been studiously ig-
the Nation the property in hand. As the Nation points out, "it is an open secret that the ChiStreet, Burlington, and Quincy directors were, in Wall Street's phrase 'caught napping.' Had they been con-
solted at that sulted at the start on the advantage of selling their com-
pany to Probability or two larger railways, there is a strong What has that the plan would have been defeated. of 1901 has heen done in a good part of the notable deals represented, even that powerful capitalists, sometimes unment, but backed indirectly on the boards of managebought up controd by enormous banking capital, have able, and control of the stock at the best price obtainhardly be denien have issued their ultimatum. It will ${ }^{a}$ system. denied that there are serious dangers in such these m . So far as the modus operandi is concerned, ${ }^{\text {Ir. }}$. Jay Gecent transactions merely repeat the exploits of repeaterl the in 1880. None of them, thus far, has methods. The second stage of that arch-speculator's Ghitalising they have, nevertheless, succeeded in reWhich nlay the American railway industry on a scale Ulecting a goorl pare trouble later, besides incidentally inulation:" good part of the public with the virus of specroad policy which it would be unwise for enterprising
in westors and Thestors to ignore.
is another point to be mentioned before we ${ }^{\text {rise }}$ in Uustified by therican railroad securities having been largely the position the improvement which has taken place in Grapency, it has the United States currency. The Unalterable has been said, has been placed upon a sol:it, disturbable gold basis, and any fears of the monetary barleed as having at one time threatened may be rethe ple who are been entirely obviated. But the same kets for fency arrangements so mich of the improvement in With for securities previously assured us that any darhith regard to the previously assured us that any danger from been removed the maintenance of the gold standard tant that, it is not the first Mckinley victory. Apart Dossibform has still be forgotten that a most imporOlpren to hold with to be completed before it will he armency is hold with accuracy that the United States upon a sound basis. The refunding Telseang their have given the banks large powers of inBed for effectine issue; but means have yet to be de-
cumstances may have rendered them redundant. The currency regulations at present in use lack elasticity, and do not accommodate themselves to fluctuations in the industrial and trading conditions. To remedy the defect, it has been proposed that the National banks, instead of issuing notes only against their holdings of Government bonds, should be empowered to issue against their general assets, so as to enable them to meet the requirements of the public at any given time, and it is quite probable that some arrangement of the kind would ere now have been come to had it not been for the hostility to the National banks which has been displayed by a large section of the American people. A suspicion is entertained that these banks are very much rum in the interests of the capitalist class, and that the suggested variation of the note-issuing regulations wonld place in their hands greater and more dangerous powers than they already possess. There can be no doubt that the financial groups who have been revolutionizing the railroad industry have been largely backed in their opcrations by the National banks, and the sharp lessons which American investors and outside speculators have lately received are calculated to strengthen the impression that these banks are not conducted in the national interest, but in the interest of capital. The prevalence of this idea is likely to make still more difficult the reforms in the currency arrangements which are widely recognised, and it may easily happen that the improvement of the currency which has been pointed to as a justification for much of the rise in the values of railroad securities, may be delayed because of the idea which is so largely held that the national banks are much ton powerful as it is, and need to be curbed rather than given extended privileges. Sooner or later, no doubt, the quotations of "Yankee" securities will be regulated by considerations of intrinsic values; but for the moment they are subject mainly to extranenus and largely delusive influences, and are, therefore, liable to such fluctuations as have been lately witnessed."

## U. S. DUTIES ON IMPORTS FROM NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORIES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has been engaged latterly on cases arising from the conquest of the territories in the West and East Indies from Spain in 1898. Looking upon these acquisitions as since forming a part of the republic, importers were not likely to neglect very long availing themselves of what they believed to be their rights - to bring goods from one part of United States territory to another free of duty. The test case before the judges related to the shipment of a cargo of oranges from Porto Rico to the United States. The Government claimed that although that island belongs to the United States, it is not a part thereof within the revenue clause of the Constitution, and this view was maintained in the Supreme Court by a majority of one. What is known as the Foraker Act is therefore declared constitutional so far as it imposes duties upon imports from Porto Rico. The same doctrine applies inferentially to the Philippines. It is looked upon as one of the most important decisions of recent years. There was no little perturbation among the Cabinet members over the discussion. One of the judges, in dissenting in the previous Dooley case relieved the tension when he announced that the Court would, in the present case
(Downes vs. Bidwell) reverse itself and hold that Congress had power to impose a special tariff on imports from Porto Rico, as though it were a foreign country, after deciding in the Dooley and De Lima cases that it was not a foreign territory, but part of the Uniter? States, and, therefore, not subject to the Dingley rates on its exports, coming into the United States. It was evident from the way another judge spoke of the "confusion of thought" shown in the majority decision in the De Lima case, by other allusions and by the closeness of the vote, that the debates in consultation had been long and intense and had evoked considerable feeling. The terms in the mouths of outsiders that "the Constitution follows the flag"-or does not follow it-led to much acrimonious discussion. The Court "upholds the power of Congress to govern acquired territory according to its needs without being hampered by the revenue limitations of the Constitution, which were only: intended to apply to the United States. The answer to the question, according to all the decisions, seems to be that while the acquired territories are brought under the Constitution as well as the flag, they have not the status of States to which the tariff clause of the Constitution applies, but are entirely in the power of Congress."
The decision in the Downes case is considered the most far-reaching as it affects future relations; wherens the De Lima Case was the first to receive the attention of the Court, and, "as it appeared to be quite sweepingly opposed to the Government's contentions, many persons precipitately arrived at the conclusion that the Government had been worsted, all along the line. This view suffered a decided change when the conclusion was announced in the Downes' case. The Court was very evenly divided on both cases, and political lines were not at all controlling."

The De Lima case (an importation of sugar) involved "the power of the Government to collect a duty on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after: the ratification of the treaty of Paris and before the passage of the Porto Rican act. The Court said the Government's contention in this case was substantially e claim that Porto Rico is foreign territory. The entire case turned upon that contention. The Court held that the position was not well taken; that Porto Rico was not at the time foreign territory, and that therefore the duty which had been collected must be returned." This was narrowed down to the question whether the territory, acquired by the U.S. by cession from a foreign power, remained a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws. Chief Justice Fuller, one of the most influential of the Court, rejected the contentions that the rule of uniformity was not applicable to Porto Rien because it had not been incorporated into and become an integral part of the United States. The word "incorporation" had no occult meaning, and whatever its situation before, the Foraker act made Porto Rico an organized territory of the United States. He coul. not accept the view that even after organized, "Congress has the power to keep it, like a disembodied shade, in an intermediate state of ambiguous existence for an indefinite period, and, more than that, that after it has been called from that limbo, commerce with it is absolutely subject to the will of Congress, irrespective of constitutional provisions." The concurring opinion of the majority recognized that: "Oongress in dealing with the people of new territories or possessions is borind to
respect the fundamental guarantees of life, liberts inl property, but assumes that Congress is not bouril in those territories or possessions to follow the rules ul taxation prescribed by the Constitution. And yet the power to tax involves the power to destroy, and he levy of duties touches all our people in all places andid the jurisdiction of the Government. The logieal ter sult is that Congress may prohibit commerce altogetier between the States and Territories and may preserilid one rule of taxation in one territory and a different Tlue in another. That theory assumes that the Constitul tion created a Government empowered to acquire colll tries throughout the world, to be governed by differen rules than those obtaining in the original States all Territories, and substitutes for the present systell ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Republican Government a system of domination ore distant provinces in the exercise of unrestricted parre: In our judgment so much of the Porto Rican act as inv thorized the imposition of these duties is invalid and plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Some argument tir made as to general consequences apprehended to foll from this result, but the language of the Constituticil be too plain and unambiguous to permit its meaning to thus influenced.

Again, it is objected on bellay of the Government that the possession of absolute porm is essential to the acquisition of vast and distant tertir tories, and that we should regard the situation as it is day rather than as it was a century ago."

The decision affords another example of how readit? laws framed by even so able a people may be set aside to suit the occasion.

## THE COMING ROUTE TO THE ATLANTIC.

With the rapid progress at present being made in a ded branches of industry, particularly those which are 10 upon as the base and by which many others are and $^{\text {in }}$ erned, it is not surprising that undertakings, whic with past decades were considered but wild dreams are considered to-day in the light of practicability and sible near accomplishment. Prominently tol felt among these is the proposed Montreal, Ottawa and the gian Bay canal route from the head of the lakes to Atlantic. There has not been much said about route but enough has been said to attract the eagle of some of the shrewdest shipping men acros ${ }^{\text {socel }}$ Southern border. The following appeared in a tals issue of our New York namesake: "Complete del Gre the proposed Canadian ship canal between the the ${ }^{10}$ Lakes and Montreal, which is regarded here as the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ one of all the Canadian propositions that might be rious menace to New York, were received in this eity Saturday. This information comes from the real, Ottawa \& Georgian Bay Canal Co., whicher for its object the building of a deep waterway bend? the Great Lakes and Montreal via Georgian Bar Ottawa River. While opinion here is divided as to the fiel tent to which this waterway with its tolls would commerce from free American water routes and American ports, the claims made by the Canadial this respect and the details of the canal will no prove of interest to local merchants and shippers. pecially the grain trade.

The route of the proposed deep waterway Georgian Bay up the French River into Lake thence across a divide throngh some smaller the Mattawa River, and then down the Mattaw?

Ottawa Rivers to Montreal. Its length will be 430 miles. It will rise from Lake Huron to Lake Nipissing 60 feet and then fall to the St. Lawrence at Montreal 621 feet. There will be 50 single locks 500 feet long, 60 feet wide, with sills 20 feet deep, so placed that they can be duplicated easily as soon as the traffe warrants. The distance from Chicago to Montreal by this route will be 905 miles, the distance from Chicago to Buffalo being 900 miles. Navigation being of necessity slower in the waterway than in the open lakes, a fessel would need just one full day more time ' (twentrfour hours) to reach Montreal than Buffalo, or two days more on the round trip. It costs about $11-4$ cents a bushel to transport grain from Chicago to Buffalo. It will cost 1 1-2 cents to take it to Montreal.
At Buffalo it is necessary to break bulk and trausship by canal or rail for New York with elevator charges in addition. At New York there are lighterage and elevator charges for getting the grain aboard ocean-going Vessels for export. At Montreal there will be one transIt costs 3 from the lake carrier to the ocean carrier. It costs $31-4$ cents per bushel to deliver the grain from Chicala to the seaboard, making the total cost from Northwest to New York $4 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. The grain of the the proposed be taken to Montreal, the seaboard, by present cost of delivery to the seaports of the than the States. It is delivery to the seaports of the United a cent saving is sufficient to determine the route of saving is sufficient to determine the route of

## 4. HIRST \& SON, Limited, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,

 Crescent Works, Vioropela DEWSBURY, ENG.

And All Kinds of Mining Machinery.

## x <br> Shulump Wir courally, Linited

Patent Plough Manufacturers or Plough Steel Rope Wire, Patent Mild Plough Steel Rope Wire, Gatent Steel Rope Wire,
Galvanised Hawser Wire to Lloyds' Tests, Vanised Cable Wireer Wire to Lloyds' Tests, Bright and Anire, Bright and Annealed Wire.
Soft Steel Galvanised Mild Steel Rigging Wire, Galvanised Mild Steel Rigging Wire,
el Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire.
shipment, which would enable the Canadian company to charge at least 2 3-4 cents per bushel in tolls. The company figures, however, on charging $11-2$ cents per bushel, or 50 cents per ton, for grain, and figures that at that rate the returns on the capital invested in building the canal would average 4 per cent. on the first ten years' business.

Careful computations from reports of boards of trade, commercial statistics, Sault Canal reports and other compilations show that the canal could reasonably expect an average annual shipment of export grain from the Northwest amounting to $5,000,000$ tons. Of copper ore fully 100,000 tons would be carried. There is a strong foreign demand for Lake Superior iron ore, to take the place of Spanish ore, which is being rapidly exhausted for making Bessemer steel. The Spanish output is $6,-$ 000,000 tons. The export of beef and hog products of the United States for 1899 from Chicago and the Northwest amounted to $1,574,000$ tons. The Ottawa lumber district sends out $2,000,000$ tons of sawn lumber annually, while the cordwood output is not far from $5,000,000$ tons. Pulpwood is a considerable product, there being, it is said, $2,000,000$ cords of standing spruce in the
Lake Nipissing Lake Nipissing region suitable for pulpwood, and it is believed that the shipments of pulp alone would soon amount to $1,000,000$ tons per annum. For a return cargo Nova Scotia coal might be carried. Upon the basis of these estimates it is figured as reasonably certain that the business of the canal when once opened to commerce ought not to fall short of $7,000,000$ tons.

It is proposed to charge tolls only one way. The estimate for business is for one way. There will be an equal tonnage returning, but most of it light, especially at first. It is expected to charge 50 cents per ton one way, the ressel to return free, or else 25 cents each way. Ocean-going vessels loaded both ways, however, would be charged a toll of 50 cents each way. It would take five years to construct the proposed waterway, which is five years less than the time the United States Commission estimated for the American waterway. The memorandum points out this fact and adds if the Canadian waterway is built the American waterway will never be able to compete. That portion connecting the St. Lawrence with the Hudson, making a short route from Montreal to New York through Lake Champlain, might be constructed, however. The Canadian waterway with this extension would be 300 miles shorter than any practicable route wholly within the United States between Chicago and New York-1,350 miles, against 1,625 to be exact. With this New York extension the Canadian canal could reasonably expect to secure the volume of domestic traffic estimated by the Tnited States Commission for the American canal, or $20,000,000$ tons per annum. The Canadian canal from its geographical location would be open for business on an average of about seven months of the year."

The Canadian Government have been and are spending an immense amount of money in improving the St. Lawrence route and the canal system which taps many of the principal cities and towns in Ontario. This work was begun long before lake and ocean traffic had assumed anything like present dimensions. At that time the vast and spreading wheat fields of Manitoba and the Northwest were but serving food to the bear and the buffalo. The great mineral wealth of Northern Ontario and British Columbia was comparatively unknown, and the thought of the shortest, cheapest and most direct route to the Atlantic, in the endeavor to supply

\title{

Bottle Washing Machinery.


Origival Inventor and Patentee.

\section*{OUR NEW PATTERN "KINGSTON."

## OUR NEW PATTERN "KINGSTON." No. 2

 22-dozen Half-pint Beers. Fitted with Revolving Rinsers as shewln, £27 with Bottle Sinker.OVER 1,000 'KINGSTONS are now in use.

# D. G. BINNINGTON, Kinesion Machine Works, HULL, ENGLALILI 

Speclal estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

the markets of Europe, if it ever arose, was certainly not a national issue. With growing population and increasing wealth in all parts of the American continent the shortest and cheapest route for the transportation of export goods will be sought, perfected, and patronized by all inland shippers whose products are sufficiently near. If the above route can be made to accommodate vessels, as indicated, its completion is but a matter of time, which will be shortened through the growing competition which is observable on every hand, and which is rolling into huge heaps the scattered capital of both halves of the continent. These, in turu, will still draw, one to the other, through the same force as is now apparent, until capital is at command for the speedy accomplishment of whatever transportation route is deemed the most feasible.

## THE DOMINION BANK.

The 30th annual meeting of the above remarkably prosperous bank was held in Toronto on 29th inst., a copy of the statement presented at which appears on a later page in this issue. The Dominion Bank has had an uninterrupted career of success from the start, though it has had the misfortune to lose two very able presidents, Mr. Austin and Sir Frank Smith, and two general managers, Mr. Bethune, to whose wisdom its prosperity is largely due, and Mr . Gamble, whose untimeIy taking off was so much regretted. It has, however, zecured a very able president in Mr. E. B. Osler, whose early and prolonged financial experience eminently qualify him for this eminent position. Mr. Brough is doing well as general manager, and no doubt is justly proud of last year's record which is the best the Dominion Bank ever had. Last year the paid-up capital was inereased from $\$ 1,500,000$ to $\$ 2,440,291$, it is therefore impracticable to state the exact percentage of the net profits to the capital but it appears to have been high!y satisfactory, probably over that of previous years. The trofits were $\$ 2 \% 5,192$, which provided $\$ 206,766$ for 4 dividends, three of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and one of 3 per cent.

The balance was disposed of by transferring $\$ 30,000$ to reduction of Bank Premises' Account, and $\$ 38,426$ to credit of Profit and Loss, the balance of which $\$ 100,48^{2}$ is carried forward to next year. The premium received in new capital stock, viz., $\$ 940,291$ was added to the heserve Fund, by which appropriation it was raised fromi $\$ 1,500,000$ to $\$ 2,440,291$, which is equal to the amount of paid up capital. The earning power of the bank was thitis raised by the new stock to that it enjoyed before the addition was made to the paid up capital. As a re sult of a larger capital the circulation has risen to $\$ 1$, $\$ 90,639$, which is $\$ 290,639$ beyond the limit of 1980 year. The deposits increased since April 30th, 1900 : from $\$ 15,790,401$ to $\$ 18,577,61 \%$, an increase of $\$ 2,78 \%$, 216. We note here, as in the case of the Bank Montreal, that the current loans did not advance prom portionately to the deposits. This is a feature in banking that will call for consideration. The Dominio Bank is very strong in all respects. Its Montreal bitsl ness is growing under the skill and courteous manager ment of Mr. Bogart.
"LA CANADIENNE" LTFE.
Industrial life assurance has been making considerab ale headway in Ontario for some years, following the examp set by the United States. The ioperation was not lost the $1^{11}$ the people of the Province of Quebec who had before the blic olso an example direct from the neighbouring repib ${ }^{\text {blic }}$ The managers of this exotic were, however, quite dent of being able to supply all the requirements in that line demanded by our provincial population, and therefore was the stir provincial population, and As Co. ("La Canadienne" Compagnie d'Assurance sur la feld when it annonnced that it was prepared to enter the fie ${ }^{\text {in }}$ and contend for a share of what was going, on the pi ciple of "Live and let live" The figures given else whe in the Company's latest statement show what progress -not that it has been all plain. easy work from the star to for rivals were not inert and they were determined ay with Caesar, "Veni, vidi, vici." But others may co wer too: and whatever errors of judsment may have be ir ommitted by the way in earlier days, they were not any means irremediablei; and they who believe-as

Telegraphic Address : "PURIFIER, BATLEY."

Ridings Mills, WHITELEE,
(And at Garfield Mills). CELEBRATED PURIFIED

## Flocks and COlools,

Large Stocks of all Descriptions of

## Drummed Wools \& Ruggings

RIDINGS MILLS.

Manufacturers of all kinds of .

For COLLAR MAKERS AND BROWN SADDLERS.

HORSE
HOME AND EXPORT.

# Kersey, Rugging, Tiltings, India and Check Serge. Prince's Check, Linen, Hemp, Navy Canvas, Combination and Jute Sheets of every variety. 

BEST MAKE.

SUPERIOR CUT.
LOWEST PRICES.
Waterproof Gig Aprons, Box Cloths, Macintoshes and Oil Cloth Loin Govers. Body Rollers, Surcingles,
$\mathrm{K}_{\text {nee }}$ Caterproof Gig Aprons, Box Cloths, Macintoshes and Oil Cloth Loin Covers. Body Rollers, Surcingles,
every
Ceptlock Boots, Speedy Cut Boots, Saddle Girths, Body Belts, Athletic Belts and Braces. Webs of
every description, Collar Checks, Linings, Serges and Collar Cloths. Heads and Reins, Martingales, Breast-
plates, Drest
Plates, Driving Reins, Cruppers and Stirrup Leathers made on the premises, for Home Trade and Export.
none but tem trade supplied.
PRIOES ON APPLIOATION.

Telegrams :-" Waller, Greetland."

## Xilialler 娽roflererg

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Cotto Main Drivine Ropes

## ROPE, TWINE, COTTON BANDING \& COP FLY.

## Oreelifie mills, West Vale,

near Halifax, England.

[^1]
## WATERED STOCKS.

satisfaction to learn that the repeated warn-
appeals to the public to favour certain new enterprises displayed to eatch the unwary have not been sounded in vain. A glance at the deposits-after-notice columns in the monthly bank statements goes to show that but little money has been withdrawn for the purpose. Much of the stock offered to investors consists of water-which is not so expensive here as in some South African treks and bat-tle-fields. "It is not a little surprising," remarks a Halifax (N.S.) reader, "how liberal are the so-called millionaires in offering to share with Tom, Dick and Harry, and their relatives male and female, the great advantages they possess on the 'ground floor' in these gigantic enterprises."

Meetings, Reports, \&c.

## THE DOMINION BANK.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Foronto, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1901.
Among those present were noticed: Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, Wm. Spry, M. Boulton, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Cockshutt, Wm. Ross, M.P., A. W. Austin, Thos. Walmsley, Timothy Eaton, Dr. J. F. Ross, W. C. Crowther, W. G. Cassels, H. M. Pellatt, David Smith, T. D. Brown, G. W. Lewis, J Stewart, J. Long, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadlay, Peter MacDonald, R. Brown, G. N. Reynolds, A. Foulds, V. H. E. Hutchison, T. G. Brough and others. It was moved by Mr. Wm. Tnce, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.
Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Calssels were appointed Scrutineers.

Brass, Copper, Iron and Galvanized Wire Cloth in all Strengths and Meshes, Mining Screens and all kinds of Wire Work.



## ESTABLISHED 1827.

## H. HENDERSON \& SOILS,

Tanners and Curries.

## Makers of Leather Belting and Fire Hose.



——SPECIALTIES——

Oak Bark Tanned Strap Butts.
Oak Bark Tanned Harness Leather.
Best Curried Black and Stained Harness and Trace Backs, and all Leathers for Saddlers' Purposes.
Leather Belting-Single and Double.
Mechanical Leathers of Every Description, for Foundries, Shipbuilding Yards, Jute, Cotton, Flax and Woollen Mills.
Pump Leathers and Hydraulic Rings, etc., etc.
Walrus Leather in sides from $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ to $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick.
JURORS' AWARD INTERNATIONAL Exhibition, 1862。
Medal \& Higher Award, Jubilee International Exhibition, ADELAIDE, 1887. Medal \& Highest award, centennial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:
To the Shareholders:
The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th April, 1901:
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1900
Premium received on new Capital Stock $\$ 62,056.38$ Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1901, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts

275,192.50
\$1,277,540.76
Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st

## Aug., 1900

Dividend $21 / 2$ per cent., paid
1st November, 1900 .. .. 47,308.55
Dividend $21 / 2$ per cent., paid 1st February, 1901 .. .....
Dividend $21 / 2$ per cent., pay-
able 1st May, 1901 .. .. .. $58,998.98$
Written off Bank Premises .. .. .. $30,000.00$
Transferred to Reserve Fund..
. . $940,291.88$
$\$ 1,177,058.66$
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward .. $\$ 100,48 \% .10$ RESERVE FUND.
Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1900. $\$ 1,500,000.00$ Transferred from Profit and Loss Account
$\$ 2,440,291.8$ It is with deep regret your Directors have to record the death, which occurred in January lat, of the Hon. Sir Frank Smith, who had so ably filled the position of VicePresident of the Bank from its organization in 1871 and the death of Mr. James Austin in February, 1897, and B. President from that time until his death.. Mr. E. Nat Oiler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Mat thews Vice-President. Mr. J. J. Fry, K.C., was elected a Director to fill the vacancy on the Board.
Arrangements are being made to open offices at Grad venhurst, Ont., and in Toronto on the corners of Queen and ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Teraulay streets, and Bloor and Bathurst streets. At the the latter point a suitable building is being erected by the Bank.
All Branches of the Bank have been inspected during the past twelve months.

Toronto, May 29th, 1901.
The Report as read wad opted.
The usual resolutions of thanks to the Directors $a^{\mathrm{m}^{\text {did }}}$ Officers of the Bank were passed.
The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messes. A.W . Austin, W. R. Brock, M.P., T. Eat B. J. J. For, K.C., Wm. Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews, and E. Ostler, M.P.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Ostler, M.P., was elected President and Mr. W. D. M thews Vice-President for the ensuing term. GENERAL STATEMENT.

## Liabilities.

Notes in Circulation .. .. .. .. ..
.. $\$ 1,790,66^{99.00}$
Deposits not bearing int rest . . $\$ 2,042,234.13$
Deposits bearing interest..
$16,535,383.15$

Total Liabilities to the Public Capital Stock paid up Reserve Fund
$\$ 2,440,291.88$
Balance of Pr fits carried forward $100,482.10$
Dividend No. 74, payable 1st May. $58,998.98$ Former Dividends unclaimed.
Reserved for Interest \& Exchange
Rebate on Bills Discounted.


Dotes Government
Dosit $\ldots \ldots$
 Notes of andion
and Cheques on other
$\$ 849,626.19$
$1,418,519.00$
$100,000.00$

## Holloway Manulacturing Company,

${ }^{98}$ Duke Street, - GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.


Grade Cycle Fittings, Motors and General Engineering.
IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, and Iron Shipbuilders and Repairers.


ENGLAND

## Banks

Balances due from other Banks in Canada
Balances due from other Banks in the United Kingdom
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom
Provincial Government Securities.
Canadian Municipal Securities and British cr Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stockis
Loans on call secured by Stocks and Debentures

Bills Discounted and Advances current
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank
$718,483.51$
$2,203,179.85$
3,957,826.12
$13,245,420.14$
29,583.31
43,979.15
$15,571.19$
422,740.74
7,303.70
$13,764,598.23$
$\$ 25,623,245.51$

Toronto, 30th April, 1901.

## "LA CANADIENNE" LIFE ASSUR. CO

"La Canadienne" Life Assurance Company has just sent to its policyholders a circular showing the rapid growth of its business within the last few years. Its progress has been marvellous; within ten years the Company's capital of insurance has risen from $\$ 377,745$ to $\$ 4,105,683.40$, while its annual income has increased from $\$ 12,680.45$ to \$263,433.78.
"La Canadienne," justly proud of the success attending its operations so far, is about further to enlarge its sphere of action, and we are all the more pleased at this fact because the encouragement it has received from the public has been due chiefly to the excellent administration, honesty and competence of its cffiess.
We borrow from the above mentioned circular the following extracts:
"To the polieyholders of "La Canadienne" Life Assurance Company:
Gentlemen,-I am informed that a new effort is being made by the agents of certain rival insurance companies

# Johnson \& Tucker, <br> Wilmingtoln <br> Hull, Englan 

(Late SHEPHERD, HILL \& Co

and confidence enjoyed by "La Canadienne" amongst the public.

For over ten years, "La Canadienne" has had to bear continually the unfair attempts made by those companies to 1 uin its credit, though such attempts have had very little effect. The publication of the annual statements given by "La Canadienne" has shown such a marvellous increase in the business of the Company that our opponents have given up their falsehoods and calumnies as regards the solvency of the Company. They have now adopted an entirely different line of conduct for they are trying fraudulently to derive benefit from the credit acquired by "La Canadienne," in systematically spreading the report of its acquisition by a certain American company.
In order to give to their affirmations some appearance of truth, they have tried by offers of money to take our agents away from us; and some of them who have been allured by promises made are circulating the report among the public that persons insured in "La Canadienne" should change their policies for those of other companies.
Since the balance-sheet issued by the Company unfortunately cannot contradict this last mentioned falsehood, I deem it to be my duty, as President of "La Canadienne," to give it an absolute and emphatic denial. No one has the right to come before the public, claiming that he has taken up all or part of the Company's business.
"La Canadienne," owing its existence to the efforts and money of our compatriots, will remain in the future as it has been in the past an essentially French-Canadian institution, and as such, deserving, from a national as well as from a financial point of view, the confidence and encouragement of all our compatriots.

So as to dispel all doubts that may exist as to the accuracy of our balance-sheet, which our opponents think too good to be true, we now publish it with this letter, excepting some details of no interest whatever to the public, such as sent to the Insurance Inspector for the Province of Quebec, sworn to by the President and Secretary. We have added a table showing the extraordinary development of the Company's business, which in 1891 amounted to
$\$ 377,745$, and which on the 31st day of December, ${ }^{1}$ reached the sum of $\$ 4,105,683.40$
Hoping that the unfair competition we have had to from other and rival companies and their agen ${ }^{\text {ts, }}$ tand in the future as it has in the past to promote national enterprise, I remain, dear sirs,

Your devoted servant,
J. G. LAVIOLETTE,

Extract from the annual statement of "La Canadil Lifel Assurance Company for the year ending Dec. ${ }^{31,}$ as given to the Quebec Government:
The Hon. J. G. Laviolette, President. P. Garon,
Assets of the Company, showing details, as per ledger:

1. Value, as accurate as possible, of the real es-
tate of Company .......................................
2. Amount of loans on real estate, secured either by mortgages, bonds,or other securities, distinguishing those with first privilege
3. Amount of money loans to policyholders on the Company's policies, taken as collateral security
4. Par value and market value of shares and paper, Canadian or otherwise, owned by the Company showing amount, number of shares, and par and market value of each class
5. Cash in hand at Company's head office $\$ 300.53$
6. Deposits in bank
$93,300.3^{2}$
7. Balances, as per ledger of agents
8. Premiums collected after 31st Dec., 1900.

Other Alssets.
9. All other property of the Company, with details

Liabilities.

1. Actual net value of all outstanding policies in force, mentioning mode of computation or valuation, exclusive of reinsured policies 2. Dividends to shareholders, and dividends

Contractors to H．M．Government．
5\％Telegrams：＂CUNDALL，SHIPL円Y．＂
The＂CUNDALL＂
Patent


時
Economical，Reliable，Easily Managed and Safe． Makers of the Largest Oil Engines in the World．

## R．CUNDALL \＆SONS，Limited，

Best Power for FARM，DAIRY，wood cutting，<br>IIINING，\＆c．

SFIPI田 ENGLAND．

surplus and other profits to policyholders due
and to be paid ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Amouat of all other debts due by Company ．．
119.52 441.04

## \＄229，212．56

state－The above actual net value of all out－ standing policies is computated after the Gire H．M．of the Institute of Actraaries of Deceat Britain，at $41 / 2$ p．c．interest，up to 31 st dar Mer，1900，as furnished by Mr．Black－ for，actuary of the Insurance Department the Dominion．
 Amounces） $\qquad$ Amount of interest received
$\$ 178,627.62$
3，946．49
832.42
27.25
$\$ 183,433.78$
Expenditure
dowmernt actually paid for losses and en－
2．Policies ${ }^{\text {downents }}$ due
${ }^{3}$ ．Sumes reimbursed，amount paid by Company
or dividendsey paid shareholders as interes
4．Sums paid ands $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$
staff expens commission，salary，and other staff expenses
6．All unts paid for taxes，licenses，duties or fines
2,29
$11,960.13$
$\$ 135,120.53$

## Statement of Policies．

Statement of Pilmber and amount of policies and of all ${ }_{4}^{4,961}$ additions to end of preceding year，No． New
Polticies pol No 27,820
Numes expired，detailed，No，23，538 ．．．．1，711，900．57
date of and amount of policies in force at
te statement，No． 49,249

Province of Quebec，District of Montreal．
I，J．G．Laviolette，and I，Pierre Garon，President and Secretary respectively of the Company，being duly sworn， do depose and say，and each of us doth depose and say separately：That deponents are the above－mentioned offi－ cers of said Company；that on the 31st December last，the Company had absolute ownership of the above assets， free and clear of all obligations and claims，except as above stated，and that the above statement，with lists and explanations annexed and signed by deponents，is a complete and accurate one of the liabilities，assets and ex－ penditure，and general state of business of the Company， on the said 31st day of December last，and for the year expiring on that day，to the best of deponents＇informa－ tion，knowledge and belief，respectively．
（Signed）J．G．LAVIOLETTE，President． P．GARON，Secretary．
Signed and sworn before me，this day 30th day of March， at Montreal， 1901.
(Signed),

F．S．MACKAY，N．P．
Progress of the Company since 1891.


# FLETCHER \& SHAW government 

Ryburn Leather Works, SOWHRRFY BRIDGE, HNGI,AND.

T"grama-"Fletcher \& Shaw, Sowerhy Bridge.
Manufacturers of every description of
Leather Belting, Laces, Picking Bands, Combing Leathers, \&c.


Telephone No.-0480, Halffes.

## RECENT FIRES

Fort William, Ont., May 25.-J. MeConnell \& Co.'s livery premises, owned by T. A. Morton, burned, with contents. -Port Arthur, Ont., 25.-St. Joseph's Convent suffered about $\$ 5,000$ damage; fully insured.-Hamilton, 25.-Departmental store of Stanley Mills \& Ca., suffered some $\$ 9,000$ damage. Fire started by spontaneous combustion. Fully insured.-Coaticook, Que., 22.-Building in race course park, owned by W. Smith, burned. Contents included much agricultural machinery and a valuable merry-goround. The latter was insured for $\$ 1,300$.-Rat Portage, Ont., 22.-Chas. Fraser's livery burned. Lces corered by insurance.-Windsor, Ont., 22.-The Review Printing Company's plant burned. Total loss about $\$ 5,000$. Fully insured.-Lachute, Que., 25.-Old Court H use building, purchased some years ago by J. C. Wilson \& Co., burned. Supposed to have caught from spark from engine. London, Ont., 27.-Bank of Montreal building suffered some $\$ 500$ loss on upper floor; insured.-Tilsonburg, Ont., 27.Barn belonging to James Leach, at Eden, burned, presumably through children playing with matches. Two little boys perished in the flames.-Havelock, Ont., 27.-Fire at Oak Lake destroyed a log house cccupied by the family of James Post. Two lives were lost.-Belleville, Ont,, 24. Vacant house, owned by John Burke, burned. Loss about $\$ 800$; insured for $\$ 500$ in Commercial Union.-Milverton, Ont., 24.-John Schneider's barn struck by lightning and destroyed, with contents includig live stock. Loss, $\$ 1,500$; no insurance.-Vancouver, B.C., 26.-Spicer's shingle mill
almost totally destroyed. Loss, $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 20,000$; fully covered by insurance.-Deloraine, Man., 27.-School building valued at $\$ 12,000$, destroyed.
-The Canadian Spool Cotton Company is applying for Provincial incorporation. The chief place of business to be Montreal. The capital stock is to be $\$ 200,000$, divid into 2,000 shares of $\$ 100$ each. The names of the applicants are: S. A. Coats, director, of New York; W. Wilsoll agent, Montreal, and W. C. McLeish, manager, also Montreal.
-The Directors of the Royal-Victoria Life Ins. Co. hari increased the deposit of the Company with the Governmen at Ottawa to over $\$ 100,000.00$, for the protection of polic holders. All interested in the welfare of this home will pany-the policyholders as well as the public at large-wo be pleased to learn of this additional evidence of strengti and prosperity.
-The Eastern Townships Bank opened its Montreal branch for business on Monday last. Mr. Austin, as already stated, is manager of this branch. Mr. McKinnon, the gell sistant General Manager at Sherbrooke, wha is acting go eral manager during the absence of Mr. Farwell abroat has been in town during the week, directing the prep the tions for opening the elegant new officess, which are on streetr ground floor of the Temple Building, St. James almost adjoining the premises of this Journal.

BUSINESS DIFICULTIES
-The retail dry goods firm of Bedard, Bertrand \& Gauvin, Quebec, has assigned .Assets, $\$ 52,535$; liabilities, $\$ 52$,415. The Montreal creditors are: Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlin \& Co., $\$ 3,562$; Hermann H. Wolff \& Co., $\$ 3,255$; Gault Bros., Limited, $\$ 1,881$; the W. R Brock Company, Limited, \$705; Tooke Bros., \$738; 'Thos. May \& Co., \$641; Caverhill \& Kissock, \$577.- Modiste Guillet, hats and furs, Montreal, has assigned.
-It is rumoured that the late manager of a Montreal theatre is arranging. for the introduction of a new theatre
in the Balmoral Hotel building on Notre Dame street, which recently changed ownership.
-The present population of Montreal, including adjoining suburbs, is unofficially reported to be about 361,000 , but Ottawa advices to date do not verify these.
-The tax rate of Toronto has been struck at $191 / 2$ mils on an assessment of $\$ 128,000,000$. The tax burden, including local improvement rates, will be almost $\$ 2,860,000$, or $\$ 12.90$ per head of the estimated population of 222,000 that the census enumerators have unofficially given out.

FINANCIAL.
Montreal, Thursday, 30th May, 1901. The bank meeting season was the gurated by the Dominion Bank on 29th inst., the statement of which, $\mathrm{pl}^{\mathrm{pl}^{\text {l }}}$ lished in this issue, will be found ${ }^{\text {to }}$ give the keynote to most of the other Plethora of funds, a moderate dem ${ }^{a^{12}}$ for discounts, are likely to be the $\mathrm{p}^{\text {l }}$ dominant features of bank stateme ${ }^{11}$ this year. We doubt if the profits ${ }^{\circ}$ the whole will be equal to the anticip ions of shareholders, who, as a ${ }^{10}$ imagine that bank profits ought to pand in proportion to the ge

## The "Airedale" Exhaust Steam Pressure Feed Water Heater.

## WLITH SPIRAL DEFLEGTORS. <br> WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN TWELVE MOITHS.

 THE MOST EFFICIENT HEATER ON THE MARKEI. By means of the SPIRAL DEFLECTORS, as fltted to this Heater, the efficiency of the apparatus is doubled, as compared with a similar Heater without Deflectors.

Telegrams :-"Lumby, Halifax, Eng."

# Boilers 

${ }^{\sigma}$ WND
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
All Wrought WELDED without rivets, and without seams for Hot Water or Steam.
LUMBY, SON \& WOOD, Ltd.,
HALIFAX ENGLAND. -
Finest Catalogue in the Trade Post Free. Prompt Deliveries.

SUICLIFIFE BROS
Wood-Working
Machine
Makers

Causeway, Halifax, Yorks, England.
hands, at 74 to $751 / 4$; a few Tron and Steel sold at $331 / 2$ to 34 ; Heat \& Power has been pushed by manipulators !? to from 97 to 98 . A few bank shares have sold this week, Toronto at 2.47, to 249; Hamilton, 216; Dominion, 242 $\% / 4$, Traders', 1031/2 to 104; Ontario, 124. Consols, $935 / 8$. Berlin, exchange on London, 20 m . 47pf.; Paris, 25f. 19c. Gold is being shipped to France from New York. Local foreign exchange, 60 's, $91 / 4$ to $93 / 8$; demand, 10 to $101 / 8$. Mioney rates here remain unchanged, in London and New York the market is easier

The folowing is a comparative table of stocks for week ending May 30th, supplied by Chas. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

Averace
same
Banks. Shares. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sold. Highst. Lowst date }\end{aligned}$ Montreal x d .. $272561 / 2 \quad 256 \quad 2543 / 4$ Molsons .. .. .. 9 1991/2 199175 Merchants x d .. $61571 / 8 \quad 1561 / 2157$ Hochelaga x d . $25141 \quad 141 \quad 137$ Ottawa .. .. .. 20205 205
Quebec .. .. ... 30 115 $1 / 2114$
Miscellaneous.
Can. Pac. Co., .. $982104102 \quad 941 / 4$ Duluth, com. .... $125 \quad 9 \quad 81 / 2 \quad 41 / 2$ Miontreal St. Ry. $380285 \quad 2831 / 42551 / 2$ Do. new .. .. . 85283 2813/4 244 Toronto St. Ry.. 650111 1091/2 99 Halifax St. Ry. . $75 \quad 92 \quad 9291$ Twin City Trans.6868 $83 \quad 761 / 4 \quad 633 / 5$ Montreal Power . 6656 991/4 97 Rich. \& Ont. Nav. $595118 \quad 115 \quad 1061 / 2$ Com. Cable: . . . 125 1838/4 1831/4 165 Montreal Tel. Co. . $1168 \quad 168$ 1631/2 Montreal Cot. . . 35 1331/2 1323/4 141 Dom. Cotton x d. $1126 \quad 76 \% / 8 \quad 74 \quad 94$ Can. Col. Cot. . . . 25676780 Republic .. .. $.7000 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 95$ Virtue .. .. .. . 1000 10 10 99 North Star . . . . $500 \quad 62 \quad 62 \quad 110$ Dom. Coal, com. . 330 35 341/2 42 Dom. I. \& S. com. $250 \quad 341 / 2 \quad 331 / 2 \quad$... Do. pfd. .. .. .. . 31086 85 Can. Col. Cotton . $12500 \quad 99 \quad 983 / 8 \quad 991 / 2$ Dom. I. \& S. bds. $11000 \quad 88$ 971/4 ...

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE. Clearings. Balances. Total for week end-
ing 30 May, 1901 ..14,862,098 2,456,627 Corresponding
week, 1901 .. .. .. 13,053,524 2,455,304
". 1899 .. .. .. 15,804,822 2,064,163
" 1898 . . . .. 14,405,936 2,028,620

## BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

For week ending May 28, 1901.
May 22 .. ... ... ... ... ... 12 5-16d
23 ..... ... ... ... ... $121 / 4$
24 ... ... ... ... ... ... 12d
25 ..... ... ... ... ... 11 15-16.
27.. ... ... ... ... ... $121 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$

28 .. ... ... ... ....... 12 5-160

## George SWIFT,

## Claremont Ironworks,

## MACHINE TOOLS=

OF
EVERY
DESORIPTION

## DRILLING SLOTTING MACHINES A seom $^{\text {mim }}$

Special Prices under the New Canaalian falthe

as $^{\text {andy }}$
the
snoll
bo!

# Ulaverley Iron \& Steel Co., 

HIGHEST CLASS SCOTCH IRON \& FINEST INGOT STEEL.

IN BARS, ANGLES, TEES AND HOOPS.

Iron and Steel tested with "Buokton's" latest mschine, and certified accordingly, if required, before leaving the Works,
Special attention given to the quality for Horse-Shoeing, Rivet, and all other purposes.
Shipping Ports :-GLASGOW, GREENOCK, LEITH, GRANGEMOUTH.
sTOCKS AND BONDS.


* Paying quarterly dividends.


## BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS <br> Forsale by <br> Public Auction.

THE extenstre property, buildingg groundeland Jarvis St., in the City of Brantford, Ontario, Cana. Jarvis St., in the City of Brantford, Ontario, Cana-
da on Wednegday the 12 th of June, at 2.80 o'clock in on Wednesda
The factory is in good running order and will be sold as \& going concern and offers a rare opportunity to any person or company who wishes to engage in the soap or other manufacturing business. Full details as to extent of buildings and grounds, plant and machinely, will be furnished on application to the undereigned.
The purchaser of the property will be afforded the irst privilege of securing the valuable trade marks Rememer date of ssle - Wempany. at 2.30 P.M., on the premises.
S. G. READ

Auctioneer.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE

## MARKETS.

Thursday, May 30, 1901.
Trade in general is still feeling the effects, and to a greater degree, of the prolonged chilly, wet weather. Dry goods dealers complain most for the whims of fashion bend only to one decree: the north wind, and when he rules fashion rests. Trade in underwear is almost at a standstill and the only cheering prospects seen through the chilling mists are that this cannot last much longer. Dairy produce is drawing more interest from exporters and prices have reached a point where good profits are insured in the regular way. It was feared some weeks ago that cheese would keep too low for profit to the makers, now it is feared it will go too high for profit to the exporters. Butter is up to a good selling price and indications are that it may hold at or near present value. Hardware is generally steady under a good movement. Leather is exceptionally quiet in a local way, the good export movement covering most of the transactions. Groceries are steady, though somewhat quieter than during the previous week. Paints and oils are steady while glass is firm at the recent advance. Crop prospects in the West are all that could be desired. In Eastern Ontario we hear of injury and delay through excessive rains. This, however, applies to late seeding, which can be substituted at slight loss. Fail-
$\qquad$ Auditor Town onneuve and of is Ohambre de Commerce du District de Montreal.

Rooms $\$ 1$ \& 48 Montreal St. Ry. Bldg., Montreal. Accountants, Curators, Liquidators and


> Edwards \& Rawson, Limited,
> SERGES : Blue (Indigo dyed) and all colors, Long Faced WOOLLENS, BAIRES, CAMLETS, \&c.

Canai Mills,
Hallifax, England.
ures are not of large proportions, the generally sound condition of trade together with plenty work for mechanics and labourers permitting of retailers doing a profitable trade and receiving more consideration from wholesale houses when necessary.
Butter.-There has been a large business passing, the demand being quite active both for export and local requirements. Receipts have been moying off quickly. Towards the close, however, a weaker feeling is noticeable foreign advices being less favorable. Prices have, accordingly, declined about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ all round. Finest creamery is now selling at 19 c to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Townships dairy is dealt in at 17e to 18 c , and Western dairy at $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Cements, Firericiss, Etc.-The trade shows no improvement from the lack of interest previously reported. No large transactions are heard of, and prices are nominally unchanged. Arrivals for week ending 28 were: 2,110 brls. Belgian cement; 1,500 brls. English cement and 35,000 fire bricks.
Cheese.-There has been a good business passing with colored in active request at steady prices. Sales of finest are being put through at $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 9c, and French goods at $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $81 / 2$ e. The market as we close is somewhat easier, owing to a fear which appears to have gained circulation that prices at the present notch are becoming too high for a secure export business. This has been strengthened by latest cables.
Egas.-The market holds steady with a good business passing. Supplies are large, but sales are sufficient to keep stocks within 2 limit. Value is from 11c to $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; No. $2,91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 10 c .
Flour \& Feed.-Conditions in these comodities have not changed since last report, beyond a lowering of $\$ 1$ per ton on shorts. Flour is in active demand locally, keeping millers busy and preventing any attention being given to foreign business. Feed is also in brisk request, the cool weather assisting. Prices are given on another page. Green Fruits, Etc.-The exceedingly backward, wet weather keeps green fruit growing, but prevents movement in a commercial way. Oranges and lemons have been purchased in large quantities by city dealers and were warm weather once here these would go rapidly into distribution. As it is, lemons are slow, oranges, however, are moving freely and are dearer. The fruit stalls are displaying a summer garb by the advent this week of Cali-

## "Robisco" White Metull

 (REGISTERED.)THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
 ... SOLE PROPRIETORS
Robert Bowran \& Con, wemiturive
..Chapman \& Furneaux.


## Locomotive Engineers,

 GATESHEAD - ON ENGLAND. Manufacturers of Locomot any gauge of Railway to every variety of service. Coal, Coke, Wood or PetroleCable Address: Cable Adare ${ }^{\text {BLACKTHORN, Gateshed }}$ dol
Speciality: Heavy Tank Engines for Mineral Trali ODIC COMPOSITION MANUFACTURERS

## Odic Plastic Composition Company,

33 Broad Charte,
Tol. Add: " "dico", Nowcastio-on-Tyne. Newcastle-on-Tyne, EDo "ODIC COMPOSITION"

Non-Explosive, Non-Poisono $0^{11^{18} \cdot}$ For Steel or Iron Decks, Holds, Bunkers, Inside of Tanks, and all inside work.
"ODIC" PLASTIC OEME EI
Non-Poisonous. For Steam Joints, Boiler Seam ${ }^{\text {s, }}$
agents wanted in canada.
fornia cherries. Prices of these are high, dealers holding at $\$ 2.15$ to $\$ 2.40$ per 10 lb . boxes. Small boxes strawberries sell freely at 10 c to 15 c retail. The heavy rains have caused a growth of rhubarb to a degree that admits of it being sold at a trifle, which takes
from the sale of other plants. Other quotations ${ }^{\text {are }}$. apples, fancy, $\$ 6.00$ oranges, fancy. Messina, boxes, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2$ boxes, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.75 ;$ do. boxes, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1,75$;

FINISHED COMPLETE READY FOR SHIPPING

# Fownes Forge \& Engineering Company, 

LITMITED.
ST. BEDE WORKS, TYNE DOCK,

## South Shields, Eng

[^2]$\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.50$; Lemons, 300 s, $0 \$ 1$, $\$ 3.00$; Bananas, 8 -hands, $\$ 1.50$ $\$ 2.25$ to No. $1, \$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2.25$; extras, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{c}$; $\$ 2.50$; pineapples, each, 5 c to brl., \$4; peet potatoes Vineland, per 100-qt.' $\$ 9.00$ cranberries, Cape Cod, per 6.50; new figs $\$ 11.50$; frozen, $\$ 5.50$ to oxecs, 8 c figs, mats, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.; do. $041 / 2 \mathrm{C}$ per 12 e per lb.; new dates, $41 / 4$ arge, 14 c ; do. Nuts, Pecans, extra filberts do. large, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; walnuts, e Der lb, 12c; French chestnuts, ett uce, per cocoanuts, $\$ 3.25$; Boston ${ }^{\text {for mia }}$, per dozen, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.40$; Cali$\$ .50$; new Fry, per crate, green tops, new Florida tomatoes, $\$ 2.75$ to lorida strawes, 15e dozen bunches ; ox; spinawberries, 15 c to 16 e per mbers, new Bers, Boston hot house, $\$ 1.50$ doz.; ions, $\$ 3.25$ potatoes, $\$ 6.00 \mathrm{brl}$.; do. ${ }^{1} l_{\text {b.; }}, \$ 3.25$ crate; Egyptian onions, Canadian brls., $\$ 2.75$; new carGROCEP dozen bunches.
at $\$ 4.60$ Sugars are holding e of ther granulated. The unced the market for some time early by some as the forerunvalues activity which will show is not the active season, is alone general opinion and Certain lend color to its acprice is is that sugar at the it on the cheap, permitting it on the basis of 5 c per 1 lb . in usually on the slim amount are unerentily for. Other olasses is untful. New Baressels, some arriving here per een some 3,000 puncheons account, Saded this week, on freely at Sales are going il delivery at 29c guaranteed dated Mail advices from eing fast may 11th, says: The xpected reaped and shipped, ds. sum to reach 60,000 to molas and abrout 50,000 Rain is badty district young erop is suffering demand There is at present nand for both sugar and
molasses. Up to date 29,380 hhds. sugar and 17,325 puncheons molasses háve been shipped, compared with $12,-$ 813 hhds. sugar and 16,244 puncheous molasses same time last year. New Japan tea samples have been received this week and show fine quality as compared with 1900 crop. Shipments left Yokohama on the 3rd instant and are due to arrive at Montreal early in June.

Habdware \& Mietals.-Prices of hardware are holding comparatively steady. After a shaking up, almost weekly, for a comple of years it is at least pleasant to the retail trade that values are likely to hold regular for the season. Crop prospects are such as to keep trade good; each week testifying further to the splendid growth of the crops. Block tin has advanced 1c, being now quoted at 31 c and strip tin at 32c. Lead pipe is now subject to a discount of 30 p.c. instead of 25. Discount on shot has also been changed to $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$ p.c. instead of 15 . Wire nails and barb wire are steady at figures as quoted on another page. There was a sharp break in tin in the London market on Tuesday, prices declining £2 5 s on spot and £2 12s 6 d on futures. Spot closed at $£ 128$ with 120 tons sold; futures at £126 17s 6 d with 200 tons sold. Soft Spanish lead was quoted at £12 8s 9d. The closing: price of pig iron warrants in the Glasgow market were: Scotch warrants, 53 s 10d; No. 3, Middlesboro, $45 \mathrm{~s} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, a slight decline from those of the previous week.
Leather \& Shoes-Locally the leather market is almost on an enforeed holiday, the small business being done proving an unsual experience even at this dull season. Some of the large manufactring shoe houses are preparing to take stock, and, of course, will not buy beyond actual necessity. Were it not for the export trade stocks of some lines would now be in excess of holders' desires. The latter, however, continues good, considerable sole
shipping from here this week, while black leather is moving out freely from the West. The outlook, from the shoe manufacturers' point of view is quite satisfactory, travellers from most sections doing a good order trade. The change to natural toes and commonsense heel shapes has greatly assisted the sale of the higher grades of shoes. Dealers generally agree that when the better class of goods is made on the same designs as the cheap they can, with little persuasion, sell better goods to those who having been hitherto wearing the cheaper makes. In this way more profit is obtained all round and more satisfaction is given to customers. If makers will but study to please and ensure good wear under present styles they never had a better chance to assist their own interests and those of their customers. It is to be hoped each representative Canadian manufacturer will see to this.
Maple Products. - The demand is light. As the season advancels the market is becoming quieter with prices nominally unchanged.
Paints, Oils \& Glass.-Linseed oils and turpentine are steady at last week's quotations. Paints are in good request and firm. Glass is also firm at the advance as noted in last week's report.
Provisions.-A moderate local demand continues, smoked meats showing most activity. For these prices are somewhat firmer. Scarcity of feed in some localities is responsible for few hogs being marketed, while many consider present prices below what the near future will disclose and are holding back. In the Liverpool market prices hold steady. Pork sold this week at 60s 6d; ; lard at 41s 3d; long cut light bacon, at 42s 9d; long cut heavy bacon at 41 s ; short cut heavy at 40 s 6 d ; American tallow at 25 s , and Australian tallow, at 26s 3d. Chicago, 29.-Cash provisions closed: Mess pork, $\$ 14.65$ to $\$ 14.70$; lard, $\$ 8.20$ to $\$ 8.22$; short ribs, sides, loose, $\$ 7.85$ to $\$ 8,05$;

Superior Foot,
Power $\&$ Turret
LTTHES
For Prices apply
RESIDE, Railway Terrace, BRIGHOUSE, Yorks, England.


OHUOKS, TAPS AND DIES.

## MOUNT BROS.,

## Manufacturers and Dealers in

Eleotrloal supples Wiringiand Electric Light Contractors.

Bells, Annurcistors Telephones, etc
784 Cralg St.. - Montreal

## LEE

Ward Commercial Agency Mercantlie Roporis, Collictions.

## Personal Attention, Prompt Returns

 246 8t. James Street, MONTREAI Attontion Given to Special Reporting.dry salted shoulders, $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 c ; short clear sides, $\$ 8.12 \frac{1}{2}$. Local quotations are: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, $\$ 19.50$ to $\$ 20.00$; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, $\$ 20.50$ to $\$ 21.00$; family short cut back prok. $\$ 19.50$ to $\$ 20.00$; heavy short cut clear pork, $\$ 19.00$ to $\$ 19.50$, pure Canadian lard, in 375 lb . tierces, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; parchment lined, 50 lb . boxes, $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; parch ment lined pails, $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 12 \mathrm{c}$; tin pails, $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; tins, 3,5 and 10 lbs ., 12 e to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; compound refined lard in 375 lb . tierces, $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; parchment lined wood pails, 20 lb., $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; tin pails, $20 \mathrm{lb} ., 71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Hams, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 14 c ; and bacon 11 c to 14 c per pound.
Wool.-The London auctions closed as they opened, all merinos showing an advance of $71 / 2$ to 10 per cent. Crossbreds held steady. Low stock was about 5 to 10 per cent. lower. The local demand for fine wools is considerably better. Numerous small lots of Cape are moving at $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 15 c lh . Natals are worth 16 e to $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. B.A.'s are quoted at 25 c for yellow and 35 c for white. Canadian fleece is likely to keep foreign low wools out of the market owing to the exceedingly low price at which it is now quoted: 13 e to 14c. Avallable stock is reported heavy There is fully $150,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. Northwest wool in Toronto, which might be quoted at 14 c to 16 c . An offer of 15 c was mađe by a prominent Eastern dealer for this wool this week but it was not лccepted.

## The Cambon Ion Company, Lth



HOT WATER GOODS, RAIN WATER GOODS, GRATES. RANGES, HORTICULTUBAL agricultural \& builders' castings. gas \& water pipes, \&C.
GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS, Camelon Iron Works, - Falkirk, Scotland. THE CAMELON CLOSE FIRE KITCHENERS.

# R. D. \& C. J. CRUICKSHANK 

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,


# ALex B. CRICHTON \& Co. 

manufacturers of

School, Shopping and Market Bags,
Aprons, Skipping Ropes, Olothes
Lines, Jute Twines, Hearth Rugs,


Door Mats, Art Squares, Matting,
Jute Carpets, \&c.


WALLACE WORKS, (Den's Road)

## DUIND푶,

CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.
have the initials N. E. S. represent and "lse the meaning of the words "not The ere specified."
ave the meaning N.O.P. represent and therivise meaning of the words "not provided for:"
(Continur (hinued from Page 1443.) Hatters' Hat Bands, for Hatters, see $\mathrm{Ir}_{\mathrm{on}}$, see lids, \&e.; Band and Hoop biils
sor Iry Exchange, Cheques, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and all similar Work unsigned, and Cards or other
Commereial all similar lithographed, Blank Forms, printed or or copper, or or printed from steel primted matter, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Bars,
steel, rother plates and other steel, round, see Bars, in steel; Bar
Iron or Steel, or Steel, see Iron; Barillá soap,
e; Barkato, same Phate, Barkato, same as Acid Phos- 25 p.e.; Bars, yellow metal,
free; Bars, brass, see Brass; Bars, Britannia metal, free; Bars, gold and silver, see Bullion, free; Bars, copper, see Copper; Barbed Wire Fencing, see Item Wire; Barbary Gim, see Gums; Barilla or Soda Ash, free; Bark, prepared, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Bark,Hemlock Bark Extract, 20 p.c.; Bark,Hemlock, crude, free; Bark, tanners', erude, free; Bark, Cinchona, powdered, 20 p.c.; Bark, Cinchona, crude, see Dyeing articles and Drugs, etc.; Barks, other in a crude state used in dyeing, \&c., see Dyeing or Tanning Articles and Drugs; Bark, Cark, see Cork; Bark, other, NE.S., 20 p.c.; Barked Marline, see Fish Hooks; Barley, 30 p.c.; Barley, damaged by water in transitu (on rppraised value), 20 p.c.; Barley Flour, 20 p.c.; Barley, pearl barley, prepared, 20 p.c.; Barometers, 25 p.c.; Barrels containing Mess Pork, sec Meats, Barrels, containing Bottled Ale, Beer or Porter, free; barrels containing Wheat Flour or Cornmeal, free; barrels containing Salted Beef,

$$
\mathrm{T} \odot \text { LET. }
$$

One Suite of Rooms in...

## Bellevue Apartments,

 metoalfe st.ADply for Permit to

## M. S. FOLEY

171 st. James st.
> free; Barrels containing Apples (green). free; Barrels containing petroleum, or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, 20 cts . each; Barrels, half barrels, containing ditto, 20 ets. each; barrels, containing Salt, N.ES., 25 p.c.; barrels containing Cement, see Cement; Barrels, exported and returned, see Bags, etc.; Barrel head linings, 25 p.e.; Barytes, 20 p.c.; Base Coin, importation prohibited; Bases for Electrotype, see Electrotype; Baskets, Carpenters' Tool Baskets, 30 p.c.; Baskets of Wil-

## Fulled Raw Hide Belling 프…Laces.

## Card Clothing of all Kinds.

# CIf 

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

## Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes. <br> Edward Fairburn \& Sons,

# CONTRAOTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. <br> SHARP <br> Telegraphtc Address: "SHARP, WORSNOP, WYKE." <br> Aniline Color Manufacturers, <br> WORSNOP <br> \& C0., Ltd. Flash Pond Chemical and Explosive Worls,  <br> MANUFACTURERS OF <br> Picrate of Ammonia Spirits Salts D. O. Vifriol Nitrate Iron Special Iron Muriate Tin Nitric Aeid Blue Spirits; Scarlet Spirits <br> Finishing,Spirits <br> <br> \section*{Chemicals.} <br> <br> \section*{Chemicals.} Crystals Copperas Palm Oil Soap White Soap <br> Picric Acid <br> Bismarck Brown <br> Chrysoidine <br> Magenta Crystals <br> <br> \section*{Ammonia} <br> <br> \section*{Ammonia} <br> <br> \section*{Colors.} <br> <br> \section*{Colors.} <br> Magenta (Acid) Scarlet Acid Red Urange Acid Yellow Soluble Blues Green Violet <br> Logwood Extract <br> <br> \section*{Extracts.} <br> <br> \section*{Extracts.} <br> Fustic Extract Myrabolam Extra Indigo Extract <br> Logwood Fustic Barwood Peachwood Camwood Ground M rabolans <br> <br> \section*{Dyewoods.} 

 <br> <br> \section*{Dyewoods.}}
low, Bamboo, and other N.E.S., 30 p. c.; Basswood Lumber, see Lumber in Wood; Baths of Earthenware, Stone, Cement or Clay, 30 p.c.; Baths of other material, 30 p.c.; Batteries, electric, 25 p.c.; Batting and Batts of Cotton, see Cotton; Bay Rum, see Spirits; Bays, 20 p.c.; Bayonets and Swords, 30 p.c.; Beads in bulk to pay according to material; Bead Ornaments, 35 p.c.; Beads, Prayer, 35 p.c.; Bead necklets, glass. 35 p.c.; bead necklets, gold and silver, 35 p.c.; Bead and Shell Bracelets combined, 35 p.c.; Beaded Trimmings, 35 p.c.; Beaded Braids, 35 p.c.; Beams, iron or steel, see Iron or Steel; Beams, iron or steel, for ships, see Masts; Beams, weighing beams, see Scales; Beans, cocoa beans not roasted, crushed or ground, free; Beans, cocoa, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Beans, green, not in cans, 25 p.e.; Beans, canned, see Vegetables; Beans, grain, 15 cents per bushel; Beans, seed beans from Britain, free; Beans, when damaged by water in transitu, on appraised value, 20 p.c.; Beans, baked, see Vegetables; Beans, Tonquin Bean Seed, see Seeds; Beans, Tonquin, Vanilla and Nux Vomica, crude only, free; Beans, Tonquin, Vanilla, and Nux Vomica, when powdered, 20 p.c.; Beans, Locust, \&c.; see Locust Beans, \&c.; Beans, crude drug, see Drugs; Dedsteads of Iron, Brass, Steel, or any other material, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Bedsteads, articles for the manufacture of, see Tubing; Bed Feathers, see Feathers; Bed comforters; or Counterpanes, 35 p.c.; Bed Ticking, Cottion, see Cotton; Bedfast, steel for, see Ice Creepers in Steel; Beer imported in Bottles, 24 ets. per I.G.; Beer imported in wood, 16 cents per I.G.; Beer, Root Beer, not containing spirits, 20 p.c.; Beer, Root Beer extract, $\$ 2.40$ per gal. and 30 p.c.; Beer colouring, non-alcoholic, 20 p.c.; Beer Pumps of Bräss, 30 p.c.; Beef, see Meats; Bees, free; Bees Wax, 10 p.e; Beet Seed, free; Beetroot

Sugar, see Sugar; Belladonna Leaves, crude, see Drugs, free; Belladonna Leaves, when powdered, 20 p.c.: Bellows, blacksmith's bellows, 25 p . c.; Bells, when imported for the use of churches only, free; Bells, electric, 30 p.c.; Bells, of any description, N. E.S., 30 p.c.; Bell Annunciator,pushes and other articles wholly adapted to telephone, telegraph and other electric and galvanic apparatus, and not suitable for other purposes, 25 p.c.; Belts of leather, 35 p.c.; Belts, clectric, 20 p.e.; Belts, Galvanic, 20 p.c.; Belts, Cartridge belts of any material, 30 p.c.; Belts of Silk, 35 p.c.; Belts of Cottion, 35 p.c.; Belts and Trusses, Surgical, 20 p.c.; Belts, plated belts, 35 p.c.; Belts, all other, N.E.S., 35 p.c.; Belt Dressing, 25 p.c.; Belting of Cotton, 20 p.c.; Belting, Rubber, 25 pe.; Belting of leather or other materials, NE.S., 20 p.c.; Benzole, not elsewhere specified, 5 cents per I.G: Bent Plate Glass, N.E.S., see Glass; Berean Leaf Cluster, 15 cents per lb.;

Berries, crude drugs, see Drugs, Berries,for dyeing or used in coult ing dyes, crude, see Dyeing Artil \&e.; free; Berries, ground or dered, N.E.S., 20 p.c.; Beta Bo ${ }^{10^{67}}$ Resorein, free; Bibles, see 30 p. ci free; Bibs of cotton or linen, ${ }^{\text {d, }}$ fre Bichromate of Potash, crude, Bichromate of Soda, free; $\mathrm{Bir}^{\mathrm{c}^{2}}$ ate of Soda, 20 p.c.
(To be Continued.)

MESSRS. DONKIN \& CO.
(Contractors to the Admiralty.) St. Andrew's Works, N

Tyne, wing., Patentees and Makers of Hand and Steam Steering Gear reet connection with rudder he Hoisting Engines with Patent ling Gear, etc. Among the sp of this well-known firm, as illustrated catalogue. are:


123 Special Prices to Oanadians under the New Tariff.
Steering Gear, hand and steam com-
bineed
 8 incheses of cylinders, diameter, 3 to Wonteres; stroke, 4 to 7 inches.- Horisteering Combined Hand and steam tert.) Dear (Donkin \& Nichol's PaHer, 3 to sual sizes of eylinders: Diam${ }^{\text {strok }}, 3$ to $61 / 2$ inches and upwards; ${ }^{\text {ing }}$, Giear $^{2} 6$ in inches.-Horizontal Stecrticherol's pateam only). (Donkin \& Inderers: Patent.) Usual sizes of cyMMVarirses Diameter, 3 to 12 inches and Winerds; stroke, 4 to 15 inches.-ComThwartend and Steam Steering Gear,
 Inders: Patent.) Usual sizes of cyTPWerars; Diamesterer, 3 to 12 inches and ${ }^{20}$ ontalds; strole, 4 to 15 inches.-HoriThwarsteship Twing Gear (steam only),
 ${ }^{\text {lindofs }}$ Patent.) Usual sizes of cyMWVars: Diameter, stroter, 3 to 12 inches and
 Drum steering Gear (steam only), ${ }^{4}$ Nith outside engine casing. (Donkin $\underbrace{(\text { Chol's Patent.) Usual sizes of cy- }}$
linders: Diameter, 3 to 12 inches and upwards; stroke. 4 to 15 inches.-Combined Hand and Steam Steering Gear for direct connection with rudder head. (Wilson \& Pirrie's Patent.) - Ash Hoisting Engines, for working two ventilators simultaneously. Cylinders: Diameter, 3 to 6 inches and upwards; stroke, $41 / 2$ to 6 inches.-Ash Hoisting Engines. for working one or two ventilators, alternately. Fitted with Donkin's patent valve gear; combining control, adjustable automatic stop, cut-off, and load indicator gear. Cylinders: Diameter, 3 to 6 inches and upwards; stroke, $41 / 2$ to 6 inches.- Combined Hand and Steam Ash Hoist, for working one ventilator, or two ventilators alternately .-Vertical High-Speed Engines. -Workshop Engines, as fitted in H.M. battleships Resolution, Revenge, \&c., \&c. Vertical Coal Whipping Engines. Horizontal Coal Whipping Engines. Combined Engine and Double Blowing Fan, with wrought iron or steel casing, for forced draught, and for general
ventilating; various sizes.-Combined Engine and Single Exhausting Fan, with wrought iron or steel casing. For exhausting gases from oil tanks of steamers, and for general ventilating.Open Exhausting Combined Fan and Engine. Bulkhead attachment.-Combined Air Propeller and Engine, or Motor, for ventilating transport and emigrant ships, and for general ventilating and drying. - Combined Blowing Fan and Engine, with duplicate relieving engine, for forced draught and general ventilating. - Ships' Telegraph and Alarm Gear of every description, mechanical and electric.-Horizontal sliding Watertight Door. The engraving shown on page 20 of the catalogue represents an ordinary watertight bulkhead door, having applied to it an arrangement of balance-weight, chain, and pulley, by means of which, in conjunction with a short screw formed on the spindle, and a half-nut hinged to the bulkhead, the door may be instantly closed and firmly secured in its

## 

 Engineers, - Millwrights Machine Makers, BRITANNIA WORKS, SPRINGFIELD ROHD, BELFAST, ... IRELAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICFS CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.


Limited, Engineers, Millwrights, Boiler-Makers.

Hietricic Iightit and Tramway Pole Pases.

Iron and Brass Founders, NORTH WALL IRON WORKS,
Dublin. ireland.

## EXTRACT of INDICO. REDUCED INOICO:

## J. W. EASTBURN,

Raglan Chemical Works: HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tariff.
seat, or, when closed, may be opened to its full extent with equal rapidity, instead of being closed and opened by means of a nut arranged in the dosr, and the usual long screw. In order to close the door, the ring, or other appliance, holding the balance-weight is dis-
engaged, when the door, which, together with its spindle, being somewhat heavier than the balanceweight, automatically closes. The descent may, if required, be accelerated, either by pushing up the balance-weight, or pulling down the door. When the door has been closed as described, the hinged half-nut is caused to engage with the short serew formed on the vertical spindle, and the spindle is then revolved by the usual hand-wheel sufficiently to wedge the door firmly into its seat. To open the door the vertical spindle is revolved just sufficienitly to loosen the door in its seat, the half-nut is then disengaged, the balance-weight pulled down to its lowest position, and secured to the bulkhead by its attachment. Send for catalogue and special terms to Canadians under new tariff.

## MANUFACTURE OF CLAY PIPES.

(A visit to Messrs. W. White \& Son, of Glasgow.)
The good old Clay Pipe does not meet, at the present time, with quite the same amount of favour among fashionable smokers as in a by-gone day, but the production of clays is continued on an extensive scale, and it is a subject to which we nave hitherto not given much attention in our columns. A recent visit to Glasgow, the most important home of the industry, has furnished an opportunity, and the account which we give below was made in the moulding room in the factory of Messrs. W. White \& Son, of Glasgow, a leading house in the

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.


Works and Offices - TYHE DOCK, England,
MANUFACTURER OF

## "HAROC" SPECIALITIES.

"HAROC" Enamels for Holds, Bunkers, Tanks, Tank Tops. etc.
"HAROC" Enamels for the Covering of Roofings of Sheds, etc. (either Wood or Iron).
"HAROC" Metallic Elastic Cement for Boiler Bottoms (inside), and Silicate Cotton Mattresses for Boiler Bottoms (outside).
"HAROC" Non-Conducting Composition for Covering Boilers, Pipes, etc., etc.

\title{

ESTABLISHED 1805

\section*{\& SON.

\section*{\& SON. WHITES WHITES <br> <br> wilumwin <br> <br> wilumwin

\section*{ABSORBENT

## ABSORBENT <br> $1 a]^{d}$ <br> $1 a]^{d}$ <br> Glasgow, Scotland til <br> pili <br>  OF ALL DEALER




MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY $30,1901$.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Name of Axticle. | Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholessl6. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mardware. | $\text { \$c } 8 c$ | Coil Chain-No. 1 |  | Lead Plpe, per 100 lbs. | $700000$ | Tallow, cake................. | 0 00 0 05 <br> 0 05 0 06 <br> 0 0 0 0 |
| Tin, Block | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 09 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 81\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}3600 & 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 50 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |  | less 30 p.c. | " ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {\% Ondered............ }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 05 & 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 048 \\ 0 & 0 & 048\end{array}$ |
|  | (llllll $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 81 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |  | 3 345 8 835 8 0000 | Spelter, per 100 lbs | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 45 \\ 5 & 75 & 6 & 00\end{array}$ | 6 rough | 0020021 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 00 & 0 & 82 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}835 & 0 & 00 \\ 885 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | Sheet, Zinc " |  |  |  |
| COT TAIL BOREDULE, | C 00000 |  |  | Black Sheet Iron. |  | No. 1 B , A. Sole. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 26 & 0 & 27\end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{4}{ }^{4} 8$ Prico, per Keg, car lots | 225000 | Galvanized Staples- 100 lb box, $11 \%$ to 1 K | 3500000 | Per 100 lbs. | 285000 | No. $2 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A}$. Sole.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ No.. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 24 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & \end{array}$ |
|  | 235000 | Bright, 11/3 to 136..... | 325000 | 18 to 20 guage | 255000 | Slanghter. No. 1.......... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 28 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 28\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Galvanized Iron |  | 22 to 24 do | ${ }^{2} 600000$ | light medinm \& heavy.. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 25 & \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| if mad Fence Nails- |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Queen's Head, } \\ \text { or equal. }{ }^{\text {a }} \text {, }\end{array}\right\}$ gauge 28 | 450 | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & \text { do } \\ 28 & \text { do }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 75 & 0 \\ 2 & 85 \\ 2 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$ | nesse.... | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 25 & 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 80 \end{array}$ |
|  | 005000 | Comet do 28 garge..... | 440 | WIRE: |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 25 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 34 & 0 & 36\end{array}$ |
| Had tad | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |  |  | Plain galv'd, No. | 400000 | Upper, light | 035037 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 15 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | Iron Horse Shoes: | 000850 | do do No. 6, 7, 8 | 350000 | Grained Uppe | 034035 |
| \% | 040 | No. 2 and arg | 000375 | do do No, 9 | 285000 | Scotch Grain | 035088 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 65 & 0 \\ 1 & 00\end{array}$ |  |  | do do do No. | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 60 & 0 & 00 \\ 870 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | Kip Skins, Fre | 060065 |
|  | 100000 | Bar Iron, per 100 lbs . | 00000 | do do No. 12 | 800000 | Canada Kip | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 45 & 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 68\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Car lots Norway | $000 \leqslant 25$ | do do No. 1 | 810000 | Hemlock Cs |  |
| id per 100 lbs naile- |  | Am. Sh. St'l, 6 ft . $\times 2 \mathrm{j}$ ft., 18 | 3 000 270 | do do No. | 410000 | Lig | $050 \quad 060$ |
|  | 10000 | $\mathrm{Al} \mathrm{\%}^{6}$ 6 20 | 0000295 | do do No. | 460000 | French Csit | $\begin{array}{llll}085 & 110\end{array}$ |
| B0x, Tobacco | 150000 | 2 | [1000 00010 | do do No. | 485 8 3 05 f.o.b. | Splits, light and medium. | 022025 |
| Moorlig Nails- Box |  | $\begin{array}{llll}63 & 6 & 6 & 24 \\ 38 & 6 & 4 & 28\end{array}$ | 0  <br> 0 00 <br> 0 00 <br> 8 8 | Spring Wire per 100, 1.00 | Montresl, | \% small............... | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 17 \\ 0 & 18\end{array}$ |
| der 100 |  | $6{ }^{6}$ | 00088 | net extra. |  | Leather Board, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 \\ 0 & 06\end{array}$ |
| tad 9 d | 055000 |  | 000000 | Iron and Steel Wirepl'n |  | Enameled Cow | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 06 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 18\end{array}$ |
| thers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 060000 |  | - 000000 | 6 to 9. | 280 base. | Pebble Grain | O12 0 |
| is ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{0} 650$ |  |  |  |  | Glove Gra | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 0 & 18\end{array}$ |
| Plorehing ${ }^{1}$ | 095000 | and larger | 000265 |  | 000 | B. Calf | 015020 |
| limehing nails- | $120 \quad 000$ | Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in . |  | " $7-16$ and up.... | 010 | Brush (Cow) | 011018 |
| 31/4nd and longer per 100 lbs |  | 30 c ; over base of ordin- |  | " \% \% | 0 091 | Buf....... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 85 & 0 & 46\end{array}$ |
| ind 23 inch.... | 060000 | iron, smaller size Eixtras |  | $\because$ \%-16 | 010 | Rusistis, hg | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 35 & 0 & 49 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 30\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 65 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 70 & 00\end{array}$ | Canada Plates: |  | " ${ }^{11}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 104\end{array}$ | No | 0 35040 |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}1 / 1 & 4 & \cdots\end{array}$ | 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 105 | Full Pollsh................. | 825 |  | $0^{0} 181$ | sadd | 780900 |
| $4 \cdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 95 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 1 & 00\end{array}$ | Ord. 52 sheets ....... ...... | . 250 | Manilla, $7-16$ \& $\lg _{n} \mathrm{~m}$ | 0 0 0 0 18 | Imt. French Ce | $065 \quad 075$ |
| 14iting nalls- .... 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 20 & 0 & 00 \\ 150 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | " 60 do ...... ...... | 235 | 3.16 $\quad$ \% $\quad \cdots$. | 014 | Einglish Oak lb | $080 \quad 085$ |
| 1xinch per |  | c 76 do | 260 | 5.16 | 014 | Dongols, extris............. | 038048 |
| "1 per 100 |  |  |  | 3-1 | 0 15 |  | 020022 |
| "...... ${ }^{4}$ | 120000 | Black Iron pipe, $\frac{1}{}$ in in | - 280 |  |  | " ordi | 014016 |
| 14/non barrein ${ }^{\text {a }}$ " | 150000 | 1/1n.... | 295 820 | Lath yarn |  | Colored Pebb | 018016 |
| $1^{\text {L M Ch }}$ per 100 lhalg |  | . | . $\begin{array}{r}820 \\ 450\end{array}$ | Wire Nalls. |  |  | 016082 |
| " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ " | 100000 |  | . $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 620\end{aligned}$ | Base Price carlosd...... | 2771 |  |  |
| -... 4 | 100000 | 1\%in.... | - $\begin{array}{r}620 \\ 75\end{array}$ | Less than "1...... | 285 100 |  |  |
|  | 125000 | 2in....... | - $\begin{aligned} & 795 \\ & 990\end{aligned}$ | 2d 1 extra | 100 | S. R. Pale | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 85 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 080\end{array}$ |
|  | 150000 | per 100 ft , nett. |  | 8 d | 065 | Straw Se | 045050 |
| fand 2x linger per 1001 |  | Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Dism'd | d 008 base | 4d and 5d | 040 | Cod Liver Oll, Nild. Norw |  |
| lx and 2x linch .... 4 |  | "6 Spring, 100 lbs...... | - 275000 | 6d and 7d | 030 | Process | 0901.00 |
|  | - 065000 |  | 195 base | 8 d and 9d | 015 | Norwegian | 100110 |
| 4. | 095 0 | ". Sleigh shoe, 100 l ibs.. | - 185 base | 10d and 12d " | 010 | Castor | 0097010 |
| $4 . . .4$ | 120000 | is Toe Calk............. | . 225 25 | 16d and 20d " ........ | 005 | astor | 000009 |
| pressed | 150000 | " Machinery........... | . ${ }^{2} 75$ 75 base | 30d to 60d | Base | Lard 6 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 75 & 085 \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 75\end{array}$ |
| ad 20 Inger per 1001 lbs . |  | Tin Plates: |  |  |  | Lins | 07980 |
| ly ind 2 K inch... 6 | $\begin{array}{llll}135 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | IC Coke, $14 \times 20$ | 875 | Montreal Green Hides |  | boiled, | 082088 |
|  | 1 1 150 85 0000 | IC Charcosl, $14 \times 20$ | 425 | ${ }_{6}$ No. 1 | 0 061 000 | Olive, pure | 090110 |
|  | 1 1 18565000 185000 | IX Charcoal ............... | 525 | No. | 0051000 | Extrs, qt., per case | 000870 |
|  | 1550 2500 | IXX * | 625 | " No. 3 .......... | 004,000 | Turpentine, nett | 052053 |
|  | 300000 | Terne Plate IC, 20x28.... | 800 box | Tanners pay 81 extrs for |  | Petroleum: |  |
|  | 0 11\% 000 |  | 010000 | sorted, cured dinspect' | 000090 | Benzine. Gasoline |  |
| 4 | $0 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | 22 and 24 guage case lots | 000750 |  | 0000010 | Silver Sta |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 091 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 09 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | 28 guage. | 000775 | Lambsking eac | 000010 | Imperisl Acm |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00\end{array}$ | Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs ; .. |  | Calfskins, N | 000010 | American | 018019 |
|  | $460 \quad 000$ | Sheet, ..... ............ | 000000 | ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\text {N No. }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 08 \\ 1 & 50 & 2 & 00\end{array}$ | Astral | 0 181 0 191 |
| $\cdots$ - $7.16 . \ldots \ldots$. | 4 05 0 <br> 3 05  | Shot, 100 lb , less $17 \frac{1}{\text { P }}$ P ., | 000680 | Horsehides. |  |  |  |
|  | 385000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

in which from Sales, Pollard \& Co., eldedwardens of peace, polities exBut whoever either side of the fireplace. a ays to-day somebody clearly does to extent, and notably in Ame-
rica and the Colonies, for the out-turn of Messrs. W. White \& Som is very considerable, especially for the export trade, to which they give great attention. Hundreds of cases of the wellknown T. D. brand were lying ready for shipment to the States and Can-

# .llorison's Ravilal Evaporator. 

Richardsons, Westgarth \& Co., Ltd.

## Hartlepool, England.

ada at the time of our visit. Although briar roots have come largely into use a large proportion of smokers keep loyally to the use of clay pipes. Knowing from experience that a soft burned clay pipe is sweeter than any of the more modern and showy substitutes, W.W.S. can claim all classes as their clients from the highest to the lowest. The late Thomas Carlyle was an old and constant customer of theirs always using a 21 -inch long pipe. Alfred Tennyson, on the contrary, smoked a medium-sized pipe. The Laureate had a great objection to a heel under the bowl, saying that it spoiled the Grecian simplicity of the pipe. W. W. \& S. make a specialty of these two pipes, putting them up in cardboard boxes of one dozen each. When the clay arrives at a pipe factory it has to be thoroughly dried, then beat into small pieces, moistened, and put through a pug mill to the consisteney of putty, when it is in a suitable state to be made into pipes. The number of shapes appear to be endless. Messrs. White \& Son having over 600 different shapes in use. The first thing is to take two pieces of clay from the lump. shape them thoroughly with the hands, and when a quaintity are thus nonghly shaped and laid together, they are passed by the shaper through the mould which is ready to hand the row

| Name of Article | Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholessle. | Name of Article. | Wholegale. | Name of Article. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Onited inches, 00 to |  | alt-Continued. | 3 c. \$. c. | Capstan Clgaretteb, 108. 508. |  |  |  |
| Onited inches,00 26 to 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 20\end{array}$ | Special Dairy, per brl. | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 00 & 2 & 50\end{array}$ | Gold Flake 10s, $50 \mathrm{~s} . . . . . .$. | ${ }^{0} 1515075$ | Ports- |  |
| a $\quad 41$ to | ${ }_{0} 00048$ | Cheose Salt p pagzoibib | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 45 & 0 & 50 \\ 125 & 1 & 50 \\ 1 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | Three Castles, 108, $508 . . . .$. . | (120 $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 20 & 1 \\ 1 & 25 & 200 \\ 50\end{array}$ | Sandeman ............il |  |
|  | 000495 | urk's Island per bush.... | ( | Gerth' smoking, per ib..... | 1-1 | Warter \& Mas eporto |  |
| Lead pare 50 to it $100 \mathrm{lb}, \mathrm{kgs}$. | 000825 |  |  | Wool. |  | Wisdom ot Warter' sher | 80015 |
| do No. $1 . .$. | $0_{0}^{0} 0005887$ | O. ${ }^{\text {Blacz Chewing, cade }}$ | 0501 |  |  | ries.... per gal.... |  |
| do No. 8 | ${ }^{0} 000512{ }^{0}$ | No. ${ }^{2}$ Old ${ }^{\text {cham, }}$, in pkg., | 059000 | Fleece $\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 15 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 17 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Clarets- |  |
| White Losid | O 0004 |  | 000082 | Unwashed. | 0 08 08 009 |  |  |
| Red Lead. | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 50 & 5 & 75 \\ 5 & 00 & 5 & 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ | old Cham, in tins, ibs. and |  | Pulled, con | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ | Nat. Johneon ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Sons.... | $4^{400}$ |
| Venetian Red Fng | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1\end{array}$ | od Chum, i-b tins | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 82 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 95\end{array}$ | do saper | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 21\end{array}$ | J. Calvet \& Co ........." |  |
| Yel. Ochre, French | 1 50 3 25 <br> 0 45 0 50 | Puritan, in pkgs, $1-118$ | 000085 | B, A. Scoured | 025085 | Champagnes |  |
| do Gllders. | 0 0 0 0 | do ${ }_{\text {do }} \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{lb}$ litine | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 85 \\ 0 & 0 & 85\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Natal }}$ |  | Pampagnes |  |
| do Paris, English Cement, | 0855100 085 0 | Out Cavendish, in plig., i-10. ${ }^{\text {en }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 88 \\ 0 & 80\end{array}$ | Chil | 0120 |  |  |
| Belgian do | (125 | Durham, in bags, 1-12s and |  | Australian | 000021 |  |  |
| German do | $\begin{array}{llll}230 & 2 & 50\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 100\end{array}$ |  |  | Brandies-Hennessy ..fsees |  |
| American do | ${ }_{2}^{2} 25250$ | Ritchie's Navy Cat, $1-5$ tins. | ${ }_{0} 000105$ | Bullding Paper. |  |  |  |
| Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay | $\begin{array}{lllll}16 & 0 & 22 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 & 1\end{array}$ | do smoking Mixtare, |  | Bulding Paper. |  |  |  |
| Rosin |  | ns, | 000095 | Tarred | 170 | Scotch Whis |  |
| Glue:- |  | ${ }_{\text {Ritchie }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1} 800000$ |  |  |
| Domestic Brok | 138015 | Untque, $1-1 \mathrm{i}$ ¢ plig | $\begin{array}{lll} \\ 0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 66\end{array}$ |  |  | Extra $\mathrm{sp}^{\text {p }}$ |  |
| French Cables.. do brl |  | do in plys., | ${ }^{0} 000061$ | WInes, Llquors, de. |  |  |  |
| American White, | ¢ 16020 |  | (1) | -Euglish...........qts |  | Kayper red cas |  |
| Coopers' Glue.. |  | Phu9 Tobaccos - |  | "618............. ${ }^{\text {pts }}$ | 16211674 |  |  |
| Golden Ochre.... | O 04.0 | Ritchite's Derby Smoking, |  |  |  | do |  |
| French Imperisl Gree | 012015 |  | 000063 | in stout...qts | 2402 |  |  |
| Genuine Quicksilver....... | $\begin{array}{llll}090 & 095\end{array}$ | ing Twist, 3118.. |  |  | $157+162 \pm$ | Irish Whisky- |  |
|  |  | Old Virginia 8olooe, 3\%...... | 000070 |  | 450 | Geo Roe \# Co. 1 gtar, qut |  |
| Mrown Japan. | 060075 | Solace, Thick and Thin 98, |  |  | ${ }^{4} 1154805$ |  |  |
| Black Japani...... Orange Shellac, | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 50 \\ 1 & 0 & 75 \\ 1 & 180\end{array}$ |  | 000067 | Club Whisiky...... U.P.... | 2.2008   <br> 8 80  <br> 8 8 80 | John Jamieson d |  |
| Orange do do Pur | 1 1 <br> 190 1800 <br> 1800  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 67 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Corby's IXL Rye, | 800850 | Angostura case of 2 doz. |  |
| White do | 025 | W. D. \& H, 0. Wiile. |  | - XTC | ${ }^{6} 00650$ | Banagher Irioh |  |
| Patty Balk 100 lb , brl $\ldots . .$. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 1 & 2 & 00 \\ 181 & 0 & 191\end{array}$ | (E. A. Gerth, agent.) |  |  | gal.2.202.30 | dson'sO1dTrish,qts, prch |  |
| Pariggreen in drum 1 lb pk. Salt. | 184019 | Westward Ho, 11 lb . tins... Merldian (Cavenaish $1 / 1 \mathrm{l}$.... | $\begin{array}{lllll}00 & 00 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 75\end{array}$ | Canadian W |  |  |  |
| Liverpool per bag <br> Conadan in smali bag. |  | Traveller | 000050 | Fine Old Port | $\begin{array}{ll} 600 \\ 50000 \\ 500 & 125 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Canadian, in small bage... <br> Cansdian, Quarters........ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 10 & 8 \\ 0 & 278 \\ 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 50\end{array}$ | Three Ca Bristol B | 00050 | Niagara | 5 5 5 0001125 |  |  |
| ractory Filled per bag | 090 125 | Capstan Navy Cut | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 50 \\ & & \end{array}$ | Burgundy | ${ }^{4} 5001000$ |  |  |
| do Quarters...... | 0273 0 | Captan |  |  | 450 450 |  |  |

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## of upright pieces of iron which look

 like the handles that turn the points on a line of railway, being the handles of the moulds. From the mould the pipe goes into a stove of moderate heat for a short time so as to acquire a consistency which would enable the finisher to do her work without denting the clay. It then returns to be finished; the seams, and rough edges are pared away, and the pipe is carefully put alongside his fellows in an earthen pot called a seggar and conveyed to the kiln when it burned to an extreme heat. On being drawn from the kiln the pipes are carried off by packers. who put them into boxes for conveyance to all ends of the earth. Messrs. Wm. White \& Son have,
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during the last few years, added lustre to their already illustrious name in this trade, by producing a new Patent Composition Pipe which has already proved itself to be an unparalleled suc-cess. This pipe, The "Allsorbo," is undoubtedly the most absorbent pipe ever made, and a severe test is to fill the bowl with water when, "within one minute, the water is completely absorbed. "White's Allsorbo Pipe" has received endless medical testimonies and has been smoked for three months without a touch of juice or nicotine reaching the smoker's mouth. In addition to this the material colors like meerschanm and as the price is
small, comes within the rea ${ }^{\text {ach }}$ smokers.

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fit, first-class workmanship throughHistable in line parts are made adthicient and sime of strain in the most reft main necks manner. The crank intal bushes, of lare made with gunfour parts, so that wearing surface, Withorizontal wo that both vertical Talve. The piston, position of the Pie spindles, piston, rod crank pin, Thee eyl quadrants aress heads, and exby cylinder is lagged with polished brabsed $^{\text {thes }}$ bands, planished steel sheets and The ralves and fitted with waste wabreat widt and exhaust ports are of inter consum in order to secure a minioif is horse power of steam per indiIul highstantly adjusted point of eut or high speed gadjusted by a powerJist ${ }^{\text {sing to the governor, to vary, ac- }}$ ient stead, and always admits hines the work required. These Arother or also arranged to work as illustrated compound engines. fed with-tail ropen shows a pair of thatic Corliss hauling engines fitexansions valve-gear and autoit misteceted and set engines have the corntyliery, near Ebchester, by Messrs. Bever, Dorling \& , of Dewsbury. They have
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eylindens are 18 in . in diameter, with a stroke of 3 ft ., and are fitted with Corliss valves, the eut-off being regulated by a pair of high-speed spring weighted governors. The reversing


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chinery and motive power, the use of ping clutches, for starting and stopthey has proved of such advantage that come have during the last few years ries it very largely into use. In factotain it frequently happens that cerquired, whils of the shafting are not requing, while other portions are rumof power the saving in friction, loss will usnall and wear and tear of plrai, smanll usully very quickly pay for the chatch or of putting in a friction old-fashioneding. In many cases the used to thed claw couplings have been portions of throw out or connect certain are left of the shafting whilst others sitates ainning, but this always necesther be stoppage, as they can neigear whilst wn into gear nor out if stoppage, even the shaft is running. A utes, is alwars if only for a few minmiil, on always a serious thing in a of machinery account of the large quanticy separate opery and the great number of stopped and interm which have to be friction and interrupted. With our of the shafting which is not required can be thrown which is not required again when required, without in any Way interferequired, without in any or withontering with the remainder, ${ }^{\text {or }}$ other interfering with the engine important are power. One more very employment argument in favour of the torjes is that friction clutches in fac"cerrring to any of the machines or ing eaple, that portion of the shaftwhereas, be stopped in a few seconds, engine-house, they have to run to the the engine-me, and perhaps have to seek hey can stop for some time, before large amount stop the shafting, a very ${ }^{0}$ life possible personat damage, not to speak life, may personal injury or loss of meantime. have been caused in the saying that We have no hesitation in been that in cases where perple have Would have by the shafting, lives Witnessed the accident could have immediately the accident could have imof one of stopped the shaft by means are many our friction clutches. There chtehes, butferent forms of friction worked by but most of them are by right means of a strap expanded these have theft-handed screws, and require freque disadvantage that they the screw requent adjustment, and that after a compreads and nuts wear out bever's Patenatively short time. Onr been specially Friction Clutch has propalts in proved itself in other clutches, and it has of it, which, in all cases a powerful in its which, owing to the simplicity been design dion, and the care taken been eminent and manufacture, has ${ }^{4}$ Pplied Winently satisfactory wherever ${ }^{\text {logue and }}$ Write for illustrated entathe new Canad terms admissible ansompativg new ix tinware. very user of tinware,-which means in stock, and ready necessary to have绪


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ed tiny too often caused through joinusting are, which appears to persist in its good and leaking at the time when Before us is behavior is most in need. Messrs. Ws is a catalogue, compiled for England, Walker \& Holroyd, Bradford, Mete array minutely describing a coniutensils of of kitchen and pastry-room of an assured make quite unique and assured security which can safe=

is needt patience to the winds for none
are used. many minor To describe in detail the facture of improvemnts in the mannthe family these varied necessaries of est, but withould be of general intertrations without the necessary illusconsiderable command it would prove of $y$, take pleasure length. We, accordingthe pleasure in referring readers ree, by thetrated price ust, maileif Wherein the above-mentioned firm ill be fully explained the lat-
est improvementis in this class of goods. We reproduce the following from the Hardwareman, an English trade jour nal, date January 8th, 1898: "Opening of New Works.-Messrs. Walker \& Holroyd, the well-known tin and irollplate workers and makers of seamless tinware, of the Pioneer Works, Thornbury, Bradford, last week celebrated the opening of their new works by
the firm. The building is 42 yards long by 15 wide and two storeys in height. On the ground floor are the general offices, the packing and delivery room, and the timekeeper's office, a feature of the last mentioned being that it is fitted with speaking tubes communicating with every room in the works. On the same floor is the machine shop 21 yards by 15 yards, fitted with a travelling crane to deliver plates, \&c., to the different departments. Two gas engines, made by Taylor's, Bradford, of nine horsepower and three horse-power respectively, have been laid down. Upstairs, we find a large soldering room containing 13 stoves, with a dining room for the workpeople and a cooking room. The whole premises are fitted in thoroghly up-to-date style, and care having been taken to provide for possible extensions, the firm are now in a position to cope with any increase of work which may come into their hands. The architect of the new premises is Mr. Benjamin Dobson.

The guests at the dinner included not only the workpeople but a considerable number of friends of the proprietors. Amongst those present were the partners, Messrs. J. L. Walker and W. Holroyd, Mr. B. Dobson (arehitect), and Mrs. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Skaife, Mr. and Mrs. F. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. F. Midgley, Mr, and Mrs. Stairmand, Mr. and Mrs.
an entertainment to their employees and a number of friends. For a cousiderable time past the business of the firm had been increasing so rapidly as to outgrow the capabilities of their ald works, but the partners were fortunate enough to secure a plot of land for new premises in close proximity to the Virginia works. On this they have erected a factory and plant fitted with all the most modern appliances. and of a character which will fully meet all the present requirements of

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## MillS' patent water-sealed valves, cast-iron BOWL SLEEPERS, BAILWAY and TRAMWAY CHAIRS.

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J. Moreland, Mr. R. H. Smith (The Hardwareman), and Mr. C. J. Thompson (Ironmonger). The company numbered about 100. The large dining hall had been beautifully decorated with bunting, the windows being festooned and draped, and the walls covered with mottoes of a seasonable character.

After an excellent dinner, provided by Messrs. Spink and Sons. Bradford, Mr. Dobson took the chair and opened the proceedings by giving an interestiag description of the new works. They had, he said, had considerable difficulties to contend with in their erection, but these had now been overcome, and he had pleasure in wishing every prosperity to the undertaking, the responsibilities of which had been so largely angmented by the extensions
they had met to wish success to that evening.
Mr. R. H. Smith (The Hardwareman) proposed the health and prosperity of the firm on their new undertaking. He had, he said, travelled over fifty miles that evening to show the interest The Hardwareman took in all pioneer enterprise. The firm he knew was but a young one, only having beon established eight years, and they were certainly to be congratulated in having in so short a period gathered round them so numerous a body of workpeople and built premises of such handsome dimensions as those in which they were then seated. It was a pleasure to see in these days of strikes and lock-onts employers and work-people meeting together so harmoniously, and he trusted the good feeling which ex-
isted would continue. On taking up paper only that morning he not ${ }^{\text {da }}$ statement that the timplate traw? America was reviving. But how. bolstering up tariffs and such and $^{m^{2^{99^{15}}}}$ cial means. With their prese mpl ${ }^{2^{10}}$ of production, and the hearty sy which existed between mast fir ${ }^{11^{11}}$ man, he did not think the fear ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Walker and Holroyd need or abron competition either at home or the 1 Mr. C J. Thompson seconded adopte solution, which was heartily Mr . Walker and Mr. Holroyd replied, expressing the pleasure fri il $0^{1 / 5}$ them to see so many of their flut that evening gathered round board. A pleasant social evaning die afterwards spent, the following to and gentlemen contributing to entertainment of the company

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Tersor (piano) ; Mr. B. Butterfield, ProVilson, Prerw, Mr. Biggin, Mr. F. (iolin), Professor Volvo, Mr. Rennison he stock, and Mr. R. H. Smith. One of g been teoms of the new works havall room, dacinarily converted into a bared $\mathrm{in}_{\text {, }}$ dacing was subsequently enthe continuing uncing about 10 o'clock the morning.
acknow elosing it was felt that some poyeesedgment was due from the emWhich they the very hadsome way in try enjoy had been treated and the Doran (the oldest employee of
the firm) asked his fellow-workmen to express to Messrs. Walker and Holroyd their best thanks for the kind manner in which they had been received that evening. He congratulated the firm upon their new works, and trusted they might ever combine to work as harmoniously together as they had done for the past eight years. In conclusion, he asked his fellow employees to endorse his expression of goodwiil by a hearty "three times three," a call which was most enthusiastically acceded to. Cheers were also heartily given for Mrs. Holroyd and Mrs. Walker.

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HEAD OFFICE, Globe Bullding, TORONTO.
SOOtish Union and National insurance
Of Edlburgh, soot land. ESTABLISHED 188.
, Manager North Amerlcan Branch, Hartiford, Conn.
$\$ 30,000,000 \mid$ Invested Funds...... $813,500,000$ 34,47,705 $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { Deposited with Dom. Gvt., 135,000 }\end{array}\right.$


## British * IMPríg ASSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE, - $\quad$ - TORONTO,

## FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capltø1, .. .. .. .. .. .. \$1,000,000.00
\$1,776,606.45 Assets, $\$ 19,946,517.73$ Gro. A. Cox, Presldent. J. J. Kenny, Vice-Pres. P. H. Sins, Secretary C. R. G. JOHNSON, Res. Agent, 1723 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

## The Mutual lifo msurances company

## OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC'MBER 31st, 1896

## Assets,

$\$ 184,935,690.80$
Reserce on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c).................... $\$ 168,291,916$

Recelpts from all sources ... $15,089,522$
$41,953,145$

$20,885,472$ Risks in force : 273,213 policies, amounting to.................. 801,867,478
Note.-The sbove statement shcws a large incresse over the business of 1892 in amount at risk, new business assumed, payments to policy-holders,
 and simount of pnlicies actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year Agents wanted. Apply to

FAYETTE BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL.
(FOUNDED 1825.)

## Law Union \& Crown Ins. Co., (OF LONDON.)

Assets exceed,

$822,000,000$.
FHre risks accepted on most every description of insurable property.
Canadian Head Office: BEAVER HALL, MONTREAL
J. E. E. DICKSON, Manager.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

## The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Ld.

-REFINERE AND MANUYACTURERS OF-

## CANADIAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS,. <br> Under New Patent Process

Reflned Olls, Benzine, Napthas and Casolenes, Lubricating Oils, Creases Parafine Wax Candles, Fuel Olls, \&c.

Refineries: SARNIA and PHTROLIA, Ont.

## Branches:

MONTREAL, P.Q. ST, JOHN, N.B, HALIEAX, N.S. WINNLPEG, Man: VANCOUVER, B.C.
-bRLLING AGENTE FOR PROVINGR OF ONTABIO-
The QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY, Limited, Head office: TORONTO, Ont,

## OILS.

## OILS.

MILTON, LONDON, KINGBTON, and other Stations in

## Nortit the

 AMERICAN LIFEassuramoe company. : 112-118 King St, West,
TORONTO, Ont.
4bethe Company unercelled financelast financial Absete . $\quad$ mpany has attained. It has position to

WM, MCOABE,
Man. Dir.
Managers for Province of Quebec,
180 St. Jsmes St., Montreal.
Sare \& Archibald, ARCHITECTS ${ }^{8_{00}} \mathrm{~m} 79$, Imperial Building, MONTREAL

## NEW YORK LIFE INSURANOE COMPANY.

JOHM A. MCCALL, President:
Gain in Insurance In force 1900 $\$ 140,000,000$
AN UNPARALLELED RECORD.
Applications invited by the undersigned for general and apecial agencies, and management of
territory from experienced Life Insurance men, as well as from those wishing to acquire training and experience.
W bstreni Cand. Br, $4963 /$ Main St., Winnipeg Man, N. B. Br., 1220 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. TORONTO Bra NOH, 6 King St. Weat, Toronto, Ont.
HALIFAX Bre, Barrington and Prince Sts. R. HOPF ATKINSON. Agency Dirgopor,
Company's Bullding, MONTREAL

# J. DUNCAN DAVISON <br> Imperisl Bdg. $10 \%$ St. James Street, Montreal. <br> $\rightarrow$ <br> COMMISSIONER 

Ontario, Quebec, Msnitobs, NewBrunswick
Novs Scotis snd Prince Edward Island.

LUEEPPOU \& LONOON \& GIOBE
INSURANCE :-: COMPANY.
Available Assets, $\quad-\quad \$ 58,553,900$
Funds Invested in Oanada, - \$2,110,000
Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Loeses are the prominent features of this Company.

Oanada Board of Directorm:
Fidmond J. Barbeat, Chairman,
Wentworth J, Bughanan, Deputy Chairman.
A. F. Gault, Sami. Finley, E. S. Clouston.

> G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary,

Head 'Omce, Oanada Branch:
MONTREAL
THE WATERLOO MUTUAL

## Fire Insurance Company.

 Established in 1863. Head Ofilice, Waterloo, Ont.Total Assets, Jan. 1,'94, \$349,734.71. George Randall, Esq., President; John Shur,
Esq., Vice President ; Frank Haight, Req. Managr: Asq., Vice President; Frank Haight, Ksq. Manager;
John Killer, Esq., Inspector.

UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES

ARE ISSUED BY THE . .

## GONFEDERATION LIF

 ASSOCIATION.Cash Values,
Extended Insurance, Paid up Policie
GUARANTEED.
Full information sent on application.
H. J. JOHNSTON,

Prov. Manab
ST.
174 ST. JAMES MONTREAL.
W. C. MACDONALD,

Actuary.
J. K. MACDONALD.

Head Office, - TORONTO.

The Royal=Victoria Life Insurance Company' CAPITAL, - . \$1,000,000.
INOREASE IN BUSINESS IN 1900, OOMPARED WITH 1899.

…....................... \$ 9,001.79
Premiums $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .416 .79 ~$
Total Cash Income.420.47
Reserves, Government Standard
Insurance in Force..

120,638.21
$2,116,880.00$

## The Canada Accident

Assurance Companv. Head Office, MONTRHAL.
A Canadian Company for Canadian Business ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS.

T. H. HUDSON,
R. WILSON SMITH,

President

## WESTERN ASSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE.
Assets, over
Annual Inoome,
Head Opfloe. - Toronto. Ont. Hon, Gro. Cox, Pres, J. J. Kemny Viee-Pres, \&Man,-Dir C. C. Fogter, Secretary.

Montreal Branoh, - - 188 ST. JAMES STREET.
Robt. Btceerdiee, Manager.
Routh \& Charlton, City Agents.

THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED FIRE. LONDON, gerambiarid 1808,

## SUBSORIBRD CAPITAL,

\$8,000,000
TOTAL 1,500,000

COMPANY'S BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

| Increase over 1899 <br> Increase over 1899 <br> Increase over 1899 $\qquad$ <br> Increase over 1899 <br> Increase over 1899 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S. is $^{\prime \prime}$
General

Inli

Capital Fully Subscribed,

## Trafalgar Chambers,

Canadian Branch :

## .

\section*{NATIONAL | Assuphan |
| :---: |
| Complo |} <br> \section*{of ireland.} <br> \section*{of ireland.}

H. M. LAMBERT.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

## $-\mathrm{OF}-$

## North Star, Crescent

 and Pearl Bating ${ }^{6 \prime \prime}$ Purity, Brightness, Lotiness.No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow allings of short find Not even in lowest grades. Threengrades-Three prices an the price.

## COMMERCIAL

 ASSURANCE CO., Itd,FIRE LIFE MARINE Agenoles in all the prinoipal cities as the Dominion.


[^0]:    at in the fiench eistimates for 1902 are stated to be the largPenditure history of the coumtry, putting the national ex50,000 for the year at $\$ 720,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 15$,$r$ the expenditure of the budget of 1901 .
    We learn from Ottawa that Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Chief from of the Marine Department, who has just returnthe water of inspection on the Upper Lakes, reports the case in Lake Erie is lower than was ever known made by before, due to al series of dry seasons, the and the fact power development works at Niagara do it easier fort that dredging in Tonawanda Canal has whol thinks for water to escape from the lake. The Uter Otherwise the some remedial measures at an early obstacle to navigation. nacle to navigation.

[^1]:    hor that those of our own people whJ are "to the manor class of insurter adapted to and better equipped for ohis likely to insurance, are not in any degree disappointed or lesitation to in the years to come; we have therefore no Mieerly, "Vive join with them in shouting with all our $H_{\text {Herly }}$ M.L.L.C., is thadienne!"-Hon. J. G. Laviolette, forarmerlin is vice-presid is the prident of the Company, Mr. A. S. "fer and seceetreary, witht, while Mr. Pierre Garon is manPerintendent.

[^2]:[^3]:    *Excluding periodical cash bonus.

[^4]:    INSFEOTION INVITED

[^5]:    Starching Machines;

