

The Chartered Banks.

FANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five read cannot be paid up Capital Stock of this lostitution has been declared, for the current half year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its branches. on and after MONDAY, the Second DAY OF DEC-EMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days in-

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,

The Bank of Toronto. DIVIDEND No. 91.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current helf year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT, per annum, upon the Paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the Second day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board, D. COULSON,

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 23rd Oct , 1901.

General Manager.

General Manager.

Montreal, 15th October, 1901.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 stg. Reserve Fund, 5 Gracechurch St. E, C. COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Bredle, Ed. Arthur Hoare,

| . L. DIVUIC, | Eu. Alluur Houre, |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| John James Cater, | H. J. B. Kendall, |
| laspard Farrer. | Frederic Lubbock, |
| Richar H. Glyn, | George D. Whatman, |
| Ienry R. Farrer, | and the second second |
| | A. G. Wallis. |
| Head Office in Car | nada, St. James stree |
| | ntreal. |
| H. STIKEMAN. | General Manager. |
| | Y, Inspector. |
| | IN CANADA: |
| ondon, Ont., Quebec | |
| | |

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E WES L OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: OSHAWA, ONT. Anthorized, \$1,000,000 401,200 134,000

THE ONTARIO BANK.

NOTICE is hereby siven that a dividend of Two and One-half per cent. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the second day of Decem ber next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, C. McGILL,

Toronto, 22nd October, 1901.

General Manager.

1846

1847

The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. Bank of Hamilton. UNION BANK OF CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five The Canadian Bank of Commerce per cent. (5 p.c.) on the capital stock of the bank for the half year ending S0 November next, has been declared, and that the same vill be payable DIVIDEND No. 70. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after DIVIDEND No. 69. at the Bank and its branches on 2nd December. NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE The transfer books will be closed from 16th to AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declased for the current half-year, and that the same will be payal le 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. J. TURNBULL, at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 3°th of November, both days inclusive. General Manager. Monday the 2nd day of December next. Hamilton, 23rd Oct., 1901. By order of the Board. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 31st of November, both days E. E. WEBB, inclusive. General Manager. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders Quebec, October 25th, 1901. of the bank will be held at the banking house, in Eastern Townships Bank. (Established 1859) School State Schol State </t Toronto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock. By order of the board, B. E. WALKER, General Manager. Toronto, October 22nd, 1901. QUEBEC BANK. DIVIDEND No. 159. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the cur-rent half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches on and after Monday, the Second day of December next. Agents in London, Eng., National Bank of Agents in Noston, National Exchange Bank, Agents in New York, National Park Bank, Collections made at all accessible points remitted. points and remitted. THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$2,500,000 P Reserve Fund, \$2,'00,000 DIRECTORS: B. B. OSLER. M.P. - President. WILMOY D. MATT TEWS, Vice-President. M. Anestin, James J. Foy, K. C., M.P.P. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Branches. - Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Gravenhurst, Gneiph, Euntsville, Lindesy, Nap-nee, Oshawa, Orllia. Sea forth. Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W. cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor, Queen; Spadins Ave. cor. College St.; Sher-bourne St., cor. Queen: Market Branch, cor. 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STRATHY, General Manager The Traders' Bank of Canada, Toronto, 22nd Oct The Standard Bank of Canada. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after Monday, the 2nd, Day of Dec. next. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclu-INCORPORATED 1832. BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. By order of the Board, NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3%p.c.) for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per an-num, on the paid-up capital stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office or at the Bearches. On GEORGE P. REID, General Manager. JOHN Y. PAYZANT, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, R. L. BORDEN, GEO. S CAMPBELL, HECTOB MCINNES. TORONTO, Ont. payable at the head office or at its Branches, on General Office, H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Manager. D. WATERS, Chief Insp'r. GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. BRANCHES. The Bank of Ottawa. Monday, the 2nd day of December next. DIVIDEND No. 51. DIVIDEND No. 51. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be pay-able at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the second day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 36th November next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this city, on Wednesday the 11th day of December next, the chair to be taken at 3 o'clock P.M. By order of the Board. BRANCHES. In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown Dertmouth. Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glaegow, North Sydney, Oxford Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Campbellion, Chatham, Fre-dericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St Stephen, St. Andrews (sub. to St. Stephen), Sussex, Wood-stock. In P. E. Leland, Charleton The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. ock. In P.E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside, In Quebec—Montreal and Paspeblac. In Ontario—Almonte, Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, In Ontario foronto. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. In United States.-Boston, Mass.: Calair, Maine.) icago. 1)] By order of the Board, GEORGE BURN, General Manager.

Ottawa,'22nd October, 1901.



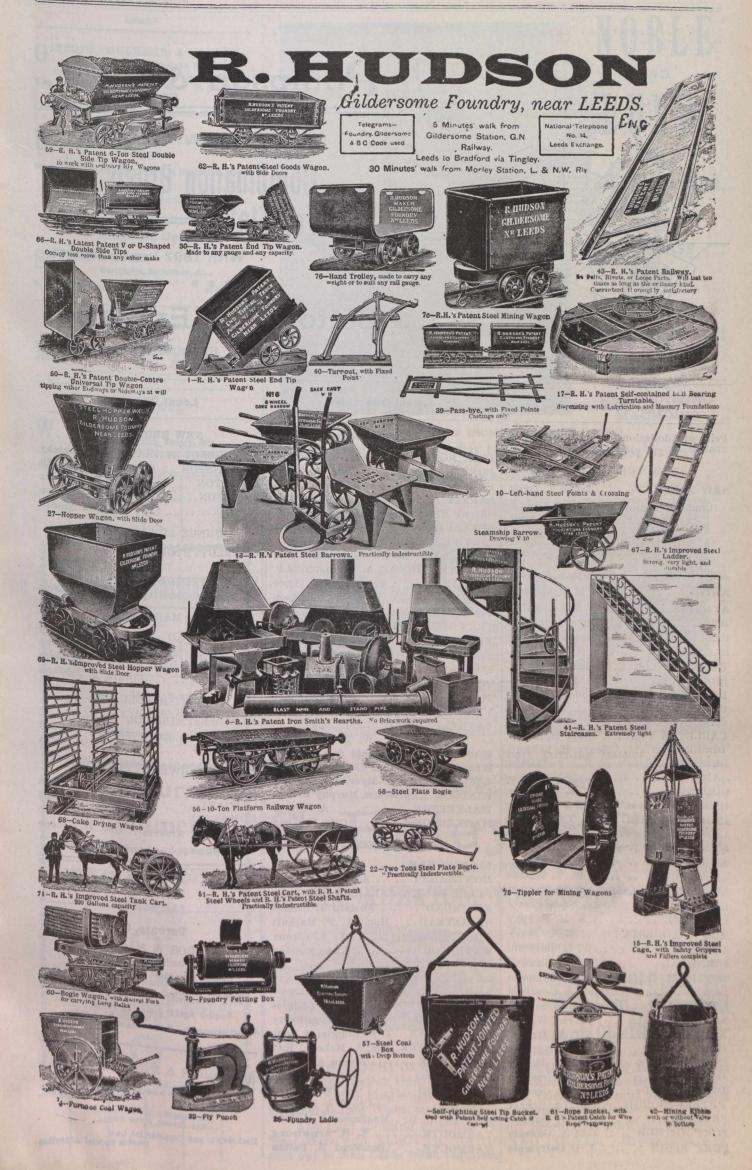
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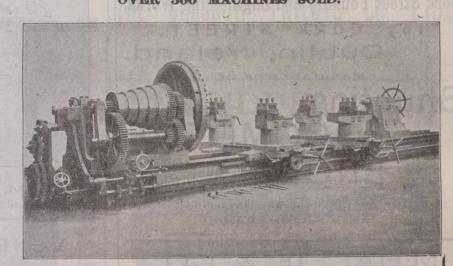
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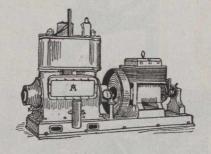
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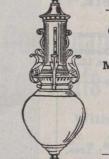




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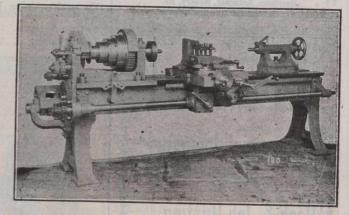
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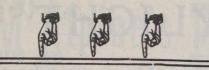
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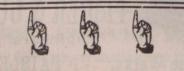
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'HAROC" SPECIALITIES.

"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.





1856

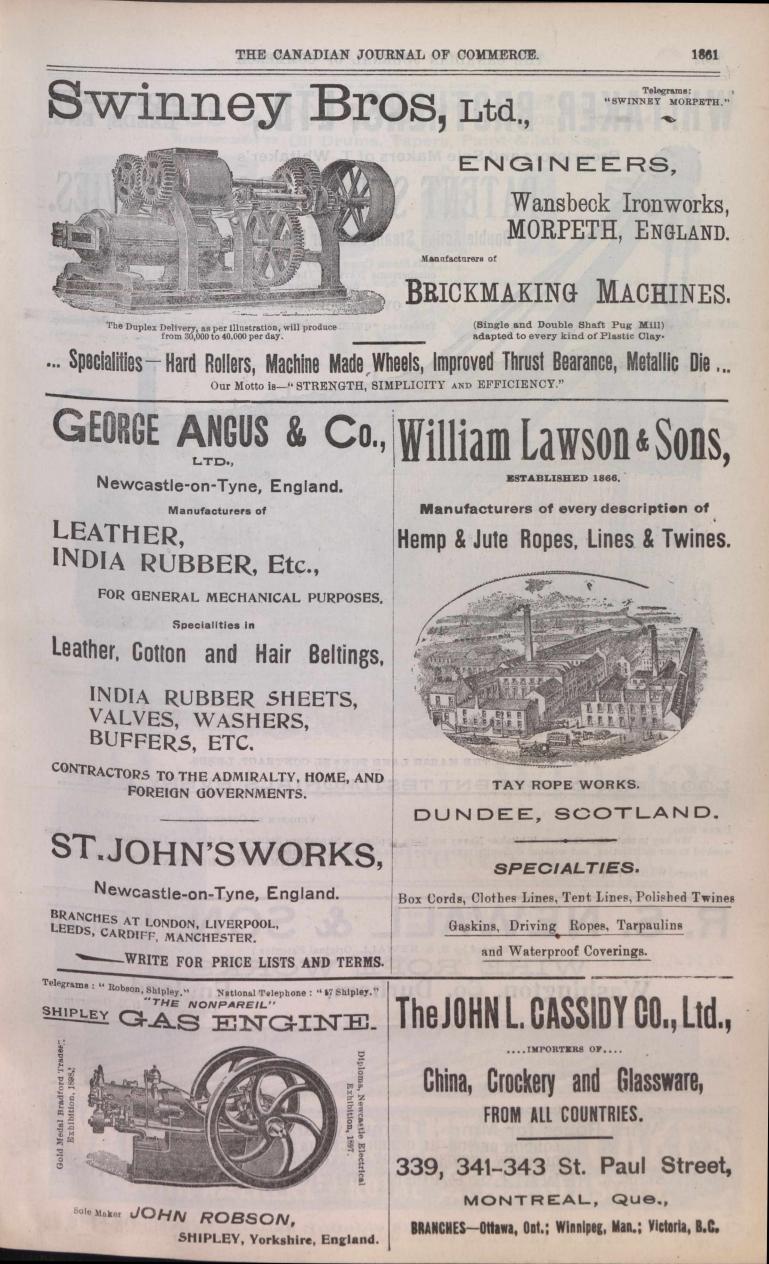


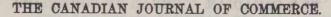
1857













AS AT WORK ON THE MARSH LANE TUNNEL CONTRACT, LEEDS. LOOK FOR DIFFERENT TESTIMONIALS EVERY MEEK

DEAR SIRS.

VEDBECK BY COPENHAGEN, DECEMBER 1st, 1895.

We beg to state that the new Whitaker Navvy we have applied at Skodsburg Station, and through Jaegersborg Woods, has worked to our satisfaction, and without difficulty taken away roots and stubs. Yours faithfully, GUMMERSON, HOFFMANN & HANSEN. Messrs. Whitaker Bros., Ltd.,



Wire Ropes for Mines. Tramways and other purposes. LONDON OFFICE-11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. E.C. GLASGOW OFFICE-19, ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE. Sole Makers of ... NEWALL'S PATENT MICROMETER WIRE GAUGE



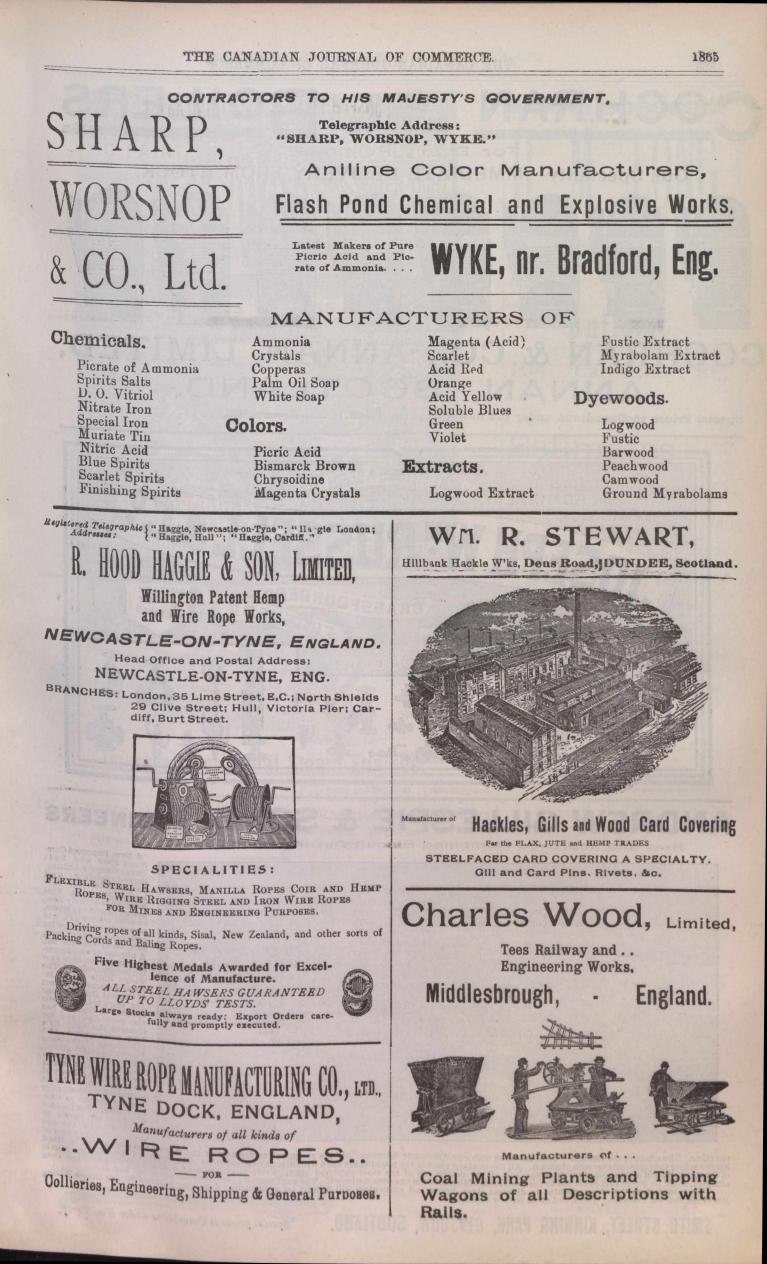
Makers of all Varieties Suitable for Export.

SCOTLAND.

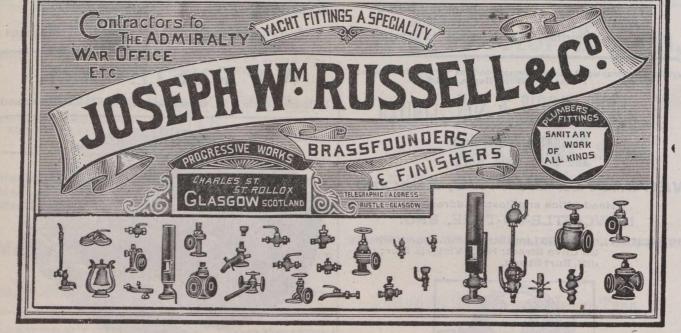
1864



NOTE. - "Buy British Machines, 33% per cent. in favor of British manufactures under the new preferential tariff with Canada."







& SONS, ANDREV ENCINEERS New and Improved Combined Biscuit Cutting Machin



SMITH STREET, KINNING PARK, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

A New, Improved Com-bined Hard and Soft Dough Gauging, Cutting Scrap-Separating, and Panning Machine. Rol-lereize, 24 in. x Sin. This Machine is entirely new, and an improved nattern.





171 St. James Street.

- MONTREAL.---

on application.

1867



Awnings, Tents Tarpaulins, Flags, Etc. Thos. Sonne..... 193 Commissioners St.

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W. & F. P. Currie & Co.... 134 McGill St. W. McNally & Co..... 50 McGill St.

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The City Carpet Beating Co., 11 Hermine St. H. N. Tabb, Mgr.

Dry Goods, Wholesale,

W. R. Brock & Co..... 26 St. Helen St \iphonse Racine & Co. 340 & 342 St. Paul St

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff

BREWERY







- A company composed of Halifax capitalists have bonded the North Sydney Electric Light Company property for \$30,000.

-Mr. Henry Gillard, senior member of the firm of Gillard and Co., wholesale grocers, and one of the best known men in Ontario, died on the 26th ult.

-Paris advices state that a private wireless telegraph system has been established between Spezzia and Sardinia, a distance of 200 kilometres, (about 120 miles).

-The Post-Office Department has arranged for two services during the winter from Athabasca to Peace River. The first starts the beginning of the present month

-Yokohama advices state that the attempt to dispose abroad of bonds of 50,000,000 yen has failed. This, it is expected, will seriously affect the position of the Cabinet.

-The Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company's surveyors have concluded their work on the new line to Carleton Place. The plans for construction will be prepared during the winter.

-Marie Diana Delisle, doing business as crockery and chinaware dealer, at Quebec, under the name of Quebec China Hall, has consented to assign on demand of F. X. Laflamme, who has a claim of \$10,000.

-The wall paper manufactory of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ult. The loss will be in the vicinity of \$40,-000, which is fully covered by insurance.

-In "shooting" a gas well at Wheatley. Ont., to increase the flow, a seam of oil was opened ,and the experts pronounced it a superior article. The flow showed a capacity of about 50 barrels a day.

-A by-law for the purpose of granting a bonus of \$2,-500 to J. C. Mundell & Company, furniture manufacturers, Elora, Ont., was submitted to the ratepayers recently and was carried by a good majority.

-We are in receipt, from the North American Life Assurance Company, of an excellent photogravure portrait of the Duke of York neatly mounted, and forming a handsome souvenir of the Royal visit.

-According to a despatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock, the Russian general. Grodekoff, accompanied by the Russian assistant Minister of Finance, M. Romanoff, will shortly open the Manchurian-Siberian Railway.

-Among the latest companies to receive letters patent of incorporation are the following: The Consumers' Electric Company of Ottawa, with a capital stock of \$300,000: the Radford Paper Company of Montreal, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and the Campbell Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

-The Board of Railway Commissioners has under advisement a petition from the Fitchburg Railway Company for authority to issue additional bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The treasurer of the road states that \$1,000,000 of this sum is needed to take up the bonds coming due, and the balance is required to pay for permanent improvements made since the lease to the Boston & Maine road.

-Plans and estimates for a Pittsburg Polytechnic Institute are being prepared at request of Mr. Andrew Car-



Note-Buy British Dynamos, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 331% in favour of English Goods.



Special reduction to Canadians under the new made with England.

Machines in use, 2402

BARTRAM & SON, Melbourne.

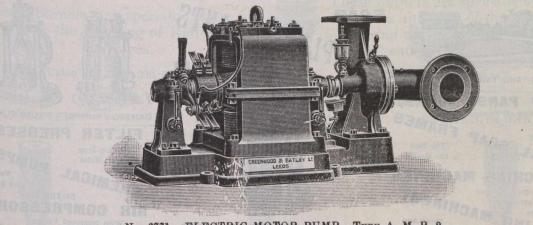
IAMES

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HP. 71,786.

Made from 11 to 300 HP.

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



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To whom all Communications should be Addressed.

negie, which call for an outlay of from \$5,000,000 to \$8,-000,000 for buildings and an endowment fund of \$25,000,-000 more for maintenance, says the Herald. Mr. Carnegie is now in this country. When he reaches Pittsburg, the committee, which has for several months been busily engaged, will make a report to him.

-The Fisheries Department, says an Ottawa letter, will probably make the selection at an early date of the site for a new hatchery at or near Rivers Inlet, B.C., where the decrease in the salmon supply has become serious. The canners along that part of the coast claim that two or three more seasons will probably end the sockeye salmon fishery there, upon which they are largely dependent. Hatcheries will be established at other places as the need is demonstrated.

-The Rainy River construction work is progressing rapidly. Provincial Engineer McCallum will leave this week to inspect another 100-mile section of the road, which has just been completed. The line is now finished for a distance of 175 miles west from Stanley Junction, and for 50 miles east of Beaver Mills, and has been inspected 125 miles west of Stanley. The intermediate gap will, it is expected, be completed before the end of the year.

-Complaints are being made at Vancouver, B.C., that the deep-sea fishing laws are not lived up to by the American companies in the Pacific waters. Canadian companies declare that steamers have recently fished for halibut in Canadian waters and carried the halibut to Seattle without clearing at a Canadian port. Complaints were made to the Canadian authorities, it is claimed, and no action was taken. Another United States company shipping very largely from Vancouver, it is claimed, has so many privileges from the Canadian Government that it is impossible for other companies to compete. —The trials on the military electric railway from Berlin to Zossen, says a recent dispatch, are reported to be perfectly successful. The speed of the trains has been gradually increased until now 85 miles are comfortably covered in the hour. The cars run smoothly, and the engineers express confidence that they will attain a speed of 125 miles an hour. The wires have been tested to a capacity of 14,000 volts, but hitherto only $8_{\circ}000$ volts have been necessary. It is expected that a current of 10,000 volts will suffice to give a speed per hour of 125 miles.

-Paris advices state that the Chamber of Deputies has begun the discussion of the Ministerial project aiming at the revival of the decaying French merchant marine. The project provides that any iron or steel vessel exceeding 100 tons, gross tonnage, engaged in international trade and flying the French flag shall receive an annual subsidy in proportion to her tonnage until she is twenty years old. A larger subsidy is accorded to vessels fulfilling similar conditions built in France, and under fifteen years old. Admiral Rieunier, Repubican, criticized the bill as being ineffective, and sugggested a tax on foreign flags entering French ports.

-A Chicago inventor has discovered a process of manufacturing a 36-candle-power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago, the inventor's attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which he keeps secret. He enlarged the glow and perfected the light by placing it in an air-tight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant until eternity, if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the lights in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe, and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

-The following verdict will be pleasing to the traveller

ALLAN,

Agents for Egypt: ALDEESON & CO., Alexandria

and

Cairo

1872



who has had occasion to question the authority of street car officials. Eugene Lezinsky, according to a New York dispatch, has obtained a verdict for \$5,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company because he refused to pay a 5-cent fare twice over and was ejected from the car. Mr. Lezinsky boarded a Broadway car and paid his fare. By reason of a blockade, he ,with other passengers, was obliged to transfer at the next block. On the second car the conductor demanded another fare, which was refused. The conductor then called a policeman and had Mr. Lezinsky ejected from the car and arrested.

-The estimates for the entire U.S. postal service for the year ending June 30, 1903, aggregate \$135,885,596. A half million dollars is asked for "transportation of mail by pneumatic tube or other similar devices, by purchase or otherwise." The total for rural free delivery is \$6,-250,000, an increase of \$2,750,000 over the current year. The compensation for postmasters amounts to \$20,000,-000; letter-carriers and substitutes and temporary carriers, \$17,430,450; star route services, \$6,715,000; railroad transportation, railway postoffice car services and railway mail services, \$52,463,456. The grand total for inland mail transportation is \$63,019,956, and for foreign mail, \$2,542,000.

-Arrangements are being rapidly made for the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, Ont., December 9th to 13th. Round trip tickets will be issued to the public at single fare from points west of Kingston and Sharbot Lake. Visitors from points further east will be accorded the same rates on the certificate plan, and exhibitors and judges will be allowed a single fare to go betweeen the 6th and 13th and return until the 17th. Many improvements are being made in the premises, and the lecture room is being enlarged by two-thirds of its capacity. Many inquiries are being received by Secretary Westervelt regarding the live stock auction sales at Guelph and Ottawa to be held in February next.

-From Ottawa it is learned that if present negotiations reach a satisfactory settlement work will be started this fall on a large steam saw mill at Deschenes. A syndicate of Ottawa and outside lumbermen holding extensive limits, are behind the project. These parties have at present no facilities for cutting their logs, a want which is to be filled by the new mill. If the mill is proceeded with this year, it will be ready for operation in July. It is the intention of the syndicate to erect a mill with a yearly output of 50,000,000 feet and giving employment to between 150 and 200 men. It will be operated by steam, the necessary fuel being provided by the saw dust and refuse.

-Pennsylvania Railroad officials and Clement A. Griscom, of the American Steamship Gompany, are having brought to their attention anew the long-cherished plan of Austin Corbin, who desired to establish a steamship port at Montauk Point, cutting many hours off the trip by way of Sandy Hook, and making through traffic for the Long Island Railroad. The Corbin plan was modified and proposed to the Pennsylvania, which now controls the Long Island, makes two jumps of the ocean voyage, as follows: New York to Greenport by Long Island Railway. The East River tunnel, when completed, would make this a two-hour run without change, from a terminal in down town New York; Greenport to Halifax, N.S., by fast steamships, and from Halifax to Southampton.



In view of the greatly increased summer traffic on the Muskoka lakes, the Ontario Government have decided to enlarge the lock at Port Carling, connecting Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau, In order to have it completed in time for navigation next summer, the work will be proceeded with at once. The present length of 133 feet will be increased to 170 feet. The cost is estimated at \$12,-000. As the work is wholly local, and affects several municipalities, who have urged that the improvement be made, it is within the jurisdiction of the provincial au-It is understood that the steamboat companies contemplate enlarging their vessels to keep pace with the improvements in the railway and hotel services.

-The Customs receipts for the first four months of the current fiscal year show an increase of \$689,813, compared with the same period of the previous year. figures in detail are as follows:

| July | | | | 1900-1. | 1901-2 |
|------------------------|----------|------|------|-------------|-------------|
| July August | | | | \$2,414,771 | \$2,274,067 |
| August September . | •••• ••• | | | 2,658,667 | 3,005,495 |
| September . October | •• ••• | | | 2,472,731 | 2,755,541 |
| October | ••• ••• | | | 2,483,951 | 2,684.830 |
| Totals | | | 1154 | | |

The Customs revenue for October is \$200,879 ahead of ·····. \$10,030,120 \$10,719,933 the same month last year, the figures being, for 1900-1, \$2,483,951, and for the past four weeks, \$2,684,830.

-Chief Grain Inspector Horn, of the Winipeg district, announces that up to the 3rd instant, 10,300,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Manitoba. This is greater than the big year of 1899 by two million bushels, and shows that the extra efforts put forth this year to get out the crop have given good results. The percentage of No. 1 hard for this year is not as large as for the year 1899. This year 3,953 cars graded No. 1 hard out of a total of 12,806, while in 1899 for the same period 7,941 cars were No. 1 out of 10 art No. 1 out of 10,251 cars. month of October inspected 7,879 cars of grain, 7,625 cars being wheat, which represents about 6,319,580 bushels shipped out of the Province through Winnipeg and Emerson for one month. Of this amount 1,748 cars grade No. 1 hard. Decidedly cold weather prevails over Manitoba and the Canadian west, and furs were in general use.

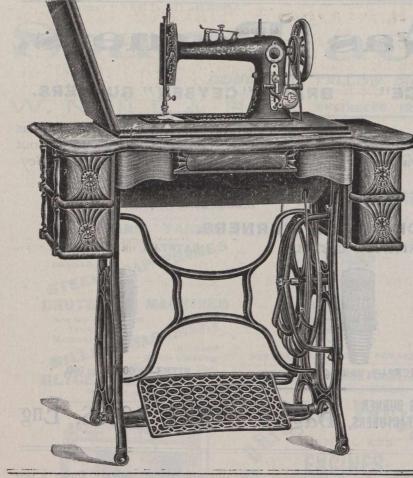
-The Attorney-General has submitted a case to the Sourt of Appeal for consideration and decision in regard

to the status of trading stamp companies. Under a provision of the municipal amendment act of 1901, of the Ontario Legislature the Councils of cities, towns and villages are empowered to pass by-laws prohibiting the sale or any transactions in trading stamps by any individual, firm or company, provided always that no such by-law shall apply to any merchant or manufacturer who issues coupons or tickets which he himself redeems in money or merchandise. It is objected that the act may be construed to give power to municipalities to pass by-laws prohibiting the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, Limited, or other companies of the same nature from doing business, and the Court of Appeal is asked to declare whether the legislation was within the powers of the Ontario Assembly.

-What is said to be the strictest pure food law in the United States went into effect in New Jersey, U.S., this Its enforcement, says a New York dispatch, has week. been intrusted to the New Jersey State Board of Health. There will be a large number of deputies scattered all over the State. Everything that can come into use for human consumption as food or drink is included under the law. The inspection will even include canned goods. It does not matter whether these or anything else is manufactured or put up outside the State or in it. Wines not made in the natural manner or containing coloring substances or anything rendering them impure will be liable to confiscation, and destruction if offered for sale. Milk must come up to the set standards of purity and richness to be legally put on sale. Municipal water supplies are also liable to condemnation if impure. Fitting penalties are established for the manufacture or sale of anything to eat or drink that is not pure.

-Philadelphia advices state that the anthracite coal trade is continuing its full working at the mines, but is handicapped in deliveries through the inability to secure cars. The coal companies have orders far in excess of delivery, and unless they can get means of transportation it is evident that they will be unable to fill all the orders. Want of cars is the complaint from all railroads in all branches of traffic, and the coal trade consequently is not much different from other industries in this respect. The movement of coal both east and west is good, while scarcely up to the demand, and the season's output is far ahead of any previous record, being in excess of 44,000,-

1873



000 tons to the close of October, and on account of the strike in the autumn of 1900 reducing the output for last year and makes already the excess above the output of 1900 over 9,000,000 tons. Prices are fully maintained everywhere, the inquiry being for coal and the buyer being content with the price, if he can be supplied.

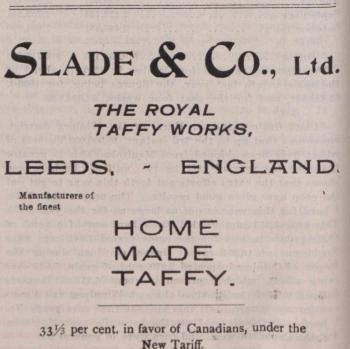


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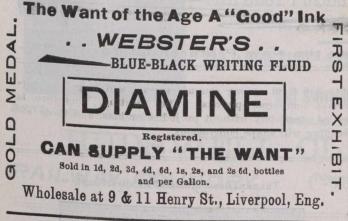
We make High

European Office : A2 Southwark Bridge Road, London, Eng. Southern Office : 121-123 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Representatives for the Province of Quebec : H. & J. YOUNG, 111-115 Bridge St., Quebec, P.Q. Representative for Asia and The Philliplines : NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO., New York City. Representative for Australasia: H. S. CHIPMAN, 54 Margaret St., Sydney, Australia. Representative for Mexico :- W. B. ARRINGTON, Guadalajara. Mex. Representative for Yucatan : W. M JAMES, Merida, Yucatan, Mex.

-San Francisco advices state that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased a large tract of Bay Shore land adjoining the Standard Oil Company property above Point Richmond, to be used, it is said, as a terminus for the Morgan-Hill syndicate of railroads, embracing the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. The purchase price is given out as something over \$100,000. Just what the plans of the Morgan-Hill syndicate are in reference to extending its lines through California to San Francisco is not known, but the project has been under discussion for The purchase included some five hundred some time. acres extending from the northern boundary of the Standard Oil Company's tract. The land purchased is only about a mile and a half from the Santa Fe terminus and along its west shore there is plenty of deep water. By building a wharf a short distance into the bay vessels of the deepest draught will be able to load and unload with absolute safety.





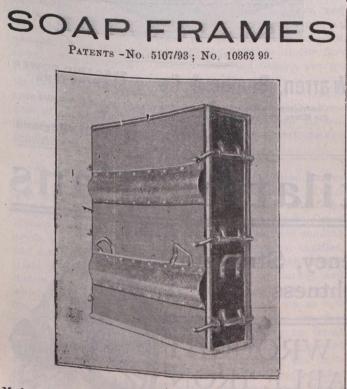


Manganese

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EVERITT & CO.,

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Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt. Easily Erected. Self-Caulking. Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Axles fitted if required.

H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaica Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng. Soap Trade Supplied under the new Tariff -P. F. Pease & Co. of Worcester, England, which concern also has establishments at Darlington, Yorkshire and London, have, it is reported, acquired the United Kingdom patents for the automatic screw machines manufactured by the Acme Screw Company of Hartford, Conn., and will equip a plant at Worcester for the purpose of building the machines there for the British market. Mr. Schischkar, of Schischkar & Co., of Birmingham, Eng., sailed Saturday for England, after some weeks sojourn in the United States, where he came principally for the purpose of arranging the sale. The Schischkar concern held options on the Acme patents for Great Britain for some time past and acted as British representatives for the sale of the Acme Company's machinery, having been so appointed by the Prentiss Tool & Supply Company of 115 Liberty street, who control the export trade of the Hartford concern for all European countries outside of Russia. The equipment of the Worcester plant will cost about \$50,000. The buildings are already erected.

-The nomination for officers for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was held at Toronto recently and a number of the officers were elected by acclamation. as follows: President, Robert Munro, Montreal; 1st vice-president, Cyrusa Birge, Hamilton; Ontario vice-president, W. K. George, Toronto; Quebec vice-president, J. J. McGill, Montreal; New Brunswick vice-president, C. J. Osman, Hillsboro, N.B.; Manitoba vice-president, F. W. Thompson, Winnipeg; British Columbia vice-president, J. Hendrie, Vancouver; treasurer, Geo. Booth, the Booth Copper Co., Toronto. Montreal representatives of executive council-Frank Paul, Hon. J. D. Rolland, W. W. Watson, Robt. Munro, A. E. Ogilvie, J. J. McGill, Wm. McMaster, Jas. Davidson, C. C. Ballantyne .- Quebec representatives-J. Ritchie, Quebec; S. T. Willett, Chambly Canton, Que.; A. Guilette, Danville .- British Columbia representative-D. R. Ker, Victoria.—For the Nova Scotia vice-president, Mr. D. W. Robb, of Amherst, and Geo. S. Campbell are nominated.

-Heavy shipments of Canadian horses to South Africa still continue. Lieut.-Col. Dent, who is purchasing horses in Canada for this purpose, stated that it was not so easy now to obtain in Canada the number of horses desired, owing to the fact that his instructions were to purchase no more animals for artillery purposes. He was not now taking horses over 151/2 hands, animals under that size being the most suitable for the mounted infantry and cavalry forces. Naturally, this restriction limited the purchasable number, but he had no reason to complain of the class of horses coming within the requirements of the War Office, and which he was now buying in Ontario. A number of excellent animals had been secured in Listowel, Paris and London, which places he had recently visited. Since March last some 6,400 Canadian horses had been shipped from Montreal to South Africa, and he would forward 800 this month, and a similar number in December. The latter shipment would go from Portland, as navigation on the St. Lawrence would then be closed.

-Members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, says a recent dispatch, have issued a call for a special meeting to consider "commercial reciprocity." The

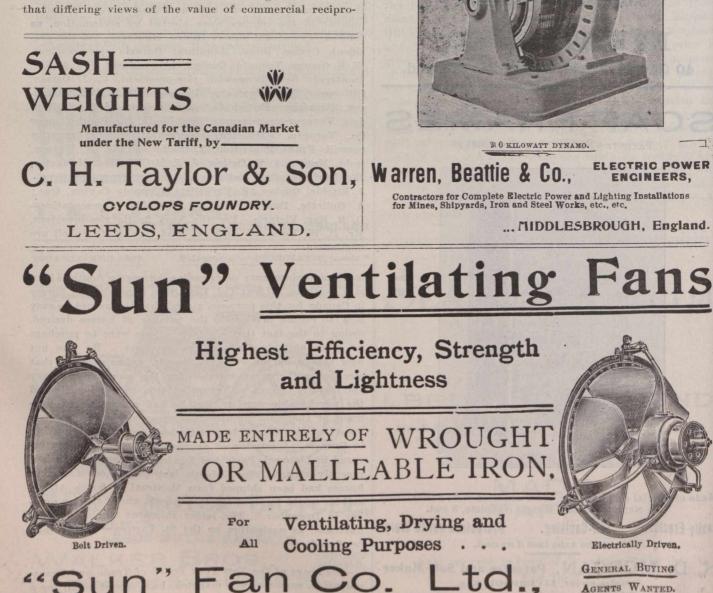


reciprocity as a means of expanding foreign markets for American products without sacrificing the interests of any of our industries,' the undersigned, with the approval of the executive committee of the board, invite and request all members of the Board of Trade and Transportation who are engaged in manufactures to designate a principal or executive officer in each such firm or corporation to meet in the board rooms on Thursday, November 7, at 2.30 p.m., for a liberal comparison of views on the subject, to formulate some expresssion of the sentiment of the meeting, and if deemed desirable, to select and recommend to the board ten delegates to the National Reciprocity Convention, which will be held in Washington, D.C., on November, 19th inst. The undersigned are aware

called absolutely without prejudice or bias, and those attending will shape conclusions."



O KILOWATT DYNAMO.



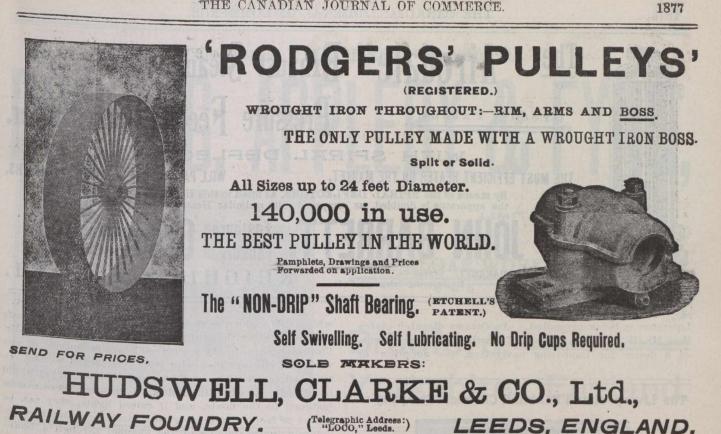
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ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEERS,

... MIDDLESBROUGH, England.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tarlf.

AGENTS WANTED. 40a Thornton Road, BRADFORD, ENC.



-There is every likelihood, from information received by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, that next year will witness quite a development in the sugar beet industry, for which a bounty was provided by the Legislature last session. The subject is being taken up actively in several portions of the province, and a number of factories are practically assured. The factory at Wallaceburg, Ont., is reported under way, and work will, it is expected, be pushed rapidly this fall as long as the weather will permit. It is intended to have all the machinery on the ground before April next, so as to some wthin the Dominion act remitting the duty thereon. At Dresden acreage contracts are being secured from the farmers, and the erection of a fine factory is expected to be begun at an early date. The Michigan parties who are interested are said to be well pleased with the attitude of the farmers. The Boards of Trade of Galt and Guelph are seeuring contracts from farmers for the supply of beets, the former being already in negotiation with a company and the latter preparing to make an offer for the location of a factory in that vicinity. Berlin has all but closed an agreement for a factory, while negotiations are pending for one at Walkerton.

-In a report to the State Department United States Consul Walter Schumann, at Mainz, says in part: "A German trade journal gives a very interesting account of the import trade of Greece. According to this report, Great Britain stands at the head of the list of countries sending goods to Greece; her chief exports being yarns, textiles, and coal. Second and third in importance in the import trade come the grain-producing countries of Turkey and Russia. The fourth place is held by Austria-Hungary, which supplies chiefly articles for daily use-such as coffee, sugar, dried vegetables, etc.; then come the following countries: Germany, (which is gaining on Great Britain, and has a share in almost every article imported into Greece), France, Italy, Belgium, and finally the Unit-Continuing, the consul says: "Our country participates to a very small extent in Greek trade. There is hardly an article in the long list in which Germany has not a share of the trade. American manufacturers can surely compete with any others in price and quality, and our exports could be doubled if our manufacturers devoted the care to our export trade that Germans devote to theirs. We have made great progress in this line, but our efforts in foreign markets are still too spasmodic

Canadian port has just been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, from West St. John, N.B., and includes eight transatlantic lines, with the following steamers:-Allan Royal mail steamship line, weekly service, with the following steamers: Parisian, Numidian, Ionian, Tunisian, Corinthian.—Elder-Dempster line, fortnightly to Liverpool, with the following steamers: Garth Castle, Lake Superior and Lake Ontario .- Donaldson line, fortnightly to Glasgow; the steamers being: Concordia, Amarynthia and Alcides .- The Manchester liners, fortnightly to Manchester, with the steamers Manchester Commerce, Manchester City and Manchester Trader.-The Head line to Belfast, with the steamers Bengore Head and Teelin Head .-The Head line to Dublin, with the steamers Dunmore Head and Bray Head .- Franco-Canadian line to Havre and Antwerp, with the steamer Manchester Shipper. -Furness line, fortnightly to London, with the steamers Coyalish, Dabone and Evangeline.-West Indian service, Pickford & Black's line to Bermuda and the West Indies, with the following steamers: - Erin, Orinoco, Oruro, and Ocanio.-The first Royal mail steamer, the Parisian, leaves November 23, the fine new steamer, the Ionian, sailing December 7.

-The Illinois Pure Food Commission has started an investigation of flour adulteration that promises a revelation and may end in the prosecution of manufactures who mix with their product a caustic mineral poison known as barytes. Assistant Food Commissioner Patterson, says a Chicago dispatch, will leave on a tour of the State for the purpose of gathering samples of flour, which the State chemist will analyze. At least fifty towns and cities will be visited. The chief objection to the use of barytes in the adulteration of flour is that it is a powerful irritant, and if used any length of time causes fatal derangement of the stomach. Barytes is mined near Raleigh, N.C.; Sweetwater, Tenn., and in the country lying between Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. Lynchburg is said to be the headquarters for this industry. There the raw product finds a ready market, bringing from \$8 to \$10 a ton. There are rolling mills in that city where the native product is pulverized. In this form it resembles flour. It is profitably employed as an adulterant in powdered sugar and flour because of its weight. It ranks next to bar lead in specific gravity. Barytes is also mixed with white lead and is utilized to quite an extent in the manufacture of jaspar ware and for the formation of white figures on colored jars and ornamental vessels.

-Another scheme for the safe navigation of the St.



Lawrence is being promoted. An Ottawa dispatch states what Mr. H. J| Cloran, Mayor of Hawkesbury, has patented a device for improving navigation, the adoption of

The Liverpool and Bankhall Chemical Company's



The best and most effectual remedy for

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

> at present in the market. PREVENTS THE FLY STRIKING.

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

healthy condition. It is also invaluable as a WASH for CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, &c., killing Farasites of all kinds, and curing Sores and Wounds. SOLE MAKERS:

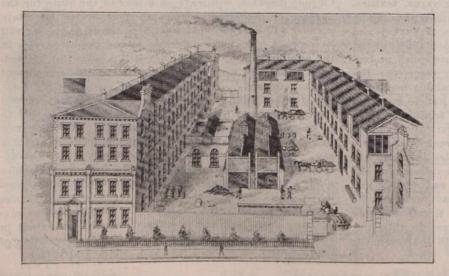
The Liverpool & Bankhall Seed Crushing & Chemical Co., Limited, Liverpool, England.

which will make the St. Lawrence route absolutely safe and do away with lighthouses, buoys, and pilots. Mr. Cloran's idea is to lay a wire cable at the bottom of any navigable channel, and raise from it attached wires. To these wires are attached floats, and on them lights would be placed. If waterline lights are required these can be fastened to the floats, and if raised lights, they can be placed 20 feet up, and navigation would be maintained absolutely in the middle of the channel through a boulevard of lights. from the lake to the gulf. "It is cheaper to lay those lights as described," said Mr. Cloran, "than to place street lights, because there are no posts. The cable is simply dropped and the plan is most inexpensive." In the spring the lights could be turned on from the power-house, and a man go over the route, raise the buoys, which he could easily locate through the water, release the weights and in six hours the work would be The floats, while up, could not be upset, as they done. would be anchored at the four corners, and would be flexible, so that if struck by boat or otherwise would not break."

-For the first time in many years the British mint will not issue any new money at Christmas. The first issue of the coinage of King Edward VII., says a London letter, will be as early in 1902 as possible. Before the date of issue the coinage will be heralded by a Royal proclamation describing minutely the character and appearance of each coin, without which formality none could be legally put into circulation. Most of the dies of the Victorian coinage will then be destroyed, but, of course, speci-

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HUSLING, APPLEBY & FYNN.

mens will be preserved. The mint is already more than usually busy in connection with the special army medals, and the issue of the new coinage, both of which involve enormous labour. As soon as the issue is made there will certainly be a tremendous rush for the new coins. Precedents show first issues from the mint in a new reign are long hoarded in enormous quantities. In view of this a sufficient quantity must be issued to counteract the tendency of scarcity to inflate the face value of the coinage in its ordinary use. This may partly account for the postponement of the new issue, as the fewer Victorian coins that are in circulation, the stronger will be the provocation to put the new money into active use. The second issue may be made within a shorter interval than usual, as it is the first issue alone that has charms for the collector.

-The Buffalo exhibition ended on the 2nd instant. The Exposition, says a dispatch, has not been a financial success, but the benefits derived from it will be of value to the commercial interests of the country. The republics of Central and South America, Mexico, and the Dominion of Canada responded heartily to the suggestion of an all-American exposition, and sent to Buffalo a collection of exhibits seldom if ever before equalled. The financial loss will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and will fall upon the holders of the common stock, the holders of the second mortgage bonds and the contractors. Two hundred and ten thousand shares of common stock were sold at \$10 a share. The stock was subscribed for by the citizens of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier in small lots of from one share to one hundred, so that this loss of \$2,100,-000 will not be seriously felt by any one. The first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$2,500,000, will be paid in full. An issue of \$500,000 second mortgage bonds is unprovided for, but the revenue from salvage on the buildings and from other sources will probably cover a part. The balance due to contractors is estimated at \$1,000,000 and represents their profits for the work done. The total number of admissions for the six months was close to 8,179,-674, which included passes. An average of 2,000,000 a month had been figured on by the Exposition officials.

-Fire Insurance Decisions.—The provision of Act S. C. Feb. 28, 1896 (22 St. at Large, 113, 114), that after the expiration of sixty days an insurer in a fire insurance policy shall be estopped to deny the truth of the statements in the application which was adopted, "except for fraud in making the application for insurance," does not preclude an insurer from contesting the valuation placed upon the property in the application and policy, where it is

alleged that such calculation exceeded the true value of the property by more than 100 per cent., and that its adoption was secured by the fraudulent misrepresentation and concealment of the insured. Home Ins. Co. of New York et al vs. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. et al., 109 Fed. Rep. (U.S.C.C.) 681.-When the insured, in contracting for insurance, fully informs an agent of the insurance company, who is authorized to take applications for insurance, deliver the policy and receive premiums, of the true state of his title to or interest in the property upon which insurance is desired, and with such knowledge the agent issues the policy, the insurer cannot, in case of loss, refuse payment because of some provision in the policy to require a different title or interest than that disclosed to such agent; and this is true, though the policy itself contained a provision that it was issued and accepted subject to the stipulation that "no officer, agent or other representative of the company shall have power to waive any provision or condition of the policy," except by agreement indorsed on the back thereof, and no such waiver was shown to have been so indorsed on the policy. Pope vs. Glens Falls Ins. Co., 30 So. Rep. (Ala.) 496.-Where an insurance company contended that a loss to a mill was occasioned by a rise in the river washing away the foundation and causing the building to collapse, it was error to charge that since it was doubtful, in the minds of the directors of the defendant, whether the loss was caused by lightning or not, it was proper for them to submit the matter to the jury for decision. Clark vs. Franklin Farmers' Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 86 N. W. Rep. (Wis.) 459.-The attaching of riders to insurance policies under which a loss had occurred, by direction of the assured. making such loss payable to a creditor holding notes of prior date, where there had been no definite agreement previously for such security, gave the creditors only such interest as the assured then possessed, and subject to all equities outstanding against such proceeds in favour of others before the loss occurred. In re Wittenberg Veneer & Panel Co., 108 Fed. Rep. (U.S.D.C.) 593.

LIMITED.

Yorkshire, England.

TRAFALGAR WORKS.

Bradford, ===

1879

-The Premier of Ontario, in a recent speech, referred to the advantages of New Ontario, in the following terms: There is no reason under the sun why Ontario's sons should be moving to the prairies when they can avail themselves of splendid opportunities for successful farming in the northwestern portion of their own Province, That is the way the case presents itself to my min.d We have already spent some money in making known the splendid resources of this country, and I think a few years will show that the outlay has been made to good advantage. At any rate, we are bound to lay the matter



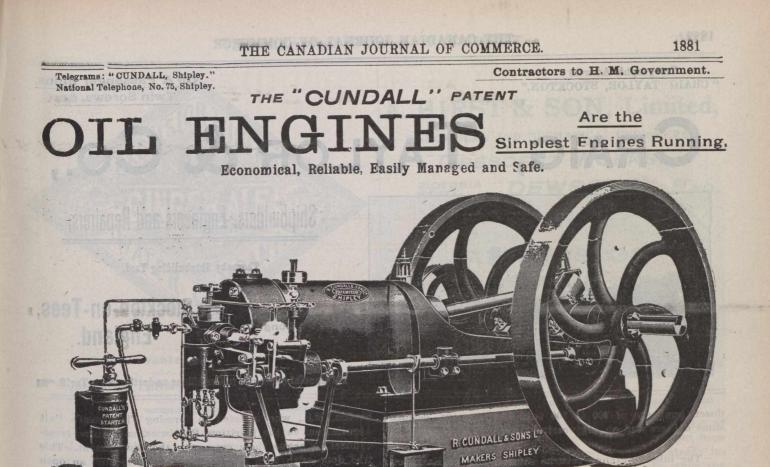
fairly before the public, with the full assurance that our efforts are not to prove fruitless. Means of communication are being opened up through new Ontario, and before long there will be in operation a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway up to Lac Seul. Here is a distriet capable of yielding a handsome return to those who want to enter it. The railway company has given its promise that it will shortly provide transportation facilities. Lac Seul is a grand body of water that lies on an old route of communication with James Bay by way of the Albany River. We will spend some money on locks, and should with a very moderate outlay be able to provide a through waterway down to the main line of travel east and west. The waterway is there to our hands already. It has been travelled by the Indians for centuries on their way in and out from the great northern sea, and would need but little attention here and there to give settlers what they need-cheap transportation for their grain and other products to the markets of the world. It is a great problem we are facing in the development of this rich quarter of Canada. Its tilling will mean wonderful things for the whole Dominion, and particularly for the Ottawa Valley, through which it must have access to the business centres of the great world beyond. The Ontario Government fully realizes the importance of the question we have in hand. It is something worthy our people's most careful thought how Ontario shall make the most of the rich endowments that have been dealt to us by nature with such lavish hand. My chief concern is for the Province in which we live. We cannot spare to Manitoba and the Territories the best of our hardy We need them to make the most of our home sons. We have in new Ontario the most fertile soil, lands. well watered, and in parts wooded. Let us make these facts known.

-All American records were broken in the Boston wool market last week. The largest transactions hitherto on record in any one week's business, says a late report, were for the week ending November 3, 1899, when 18,366,-500 pounds were sold in Boston. This total has been surpassed by a week's transactions of not less than 25,000,000 pounds, a larger amount than the combined clips of Michigan and Ohio. The American Woollen Company has been the chief purchaser. Stocks are still so large that though these heavy purchases have stiffened the market they have failed to advance it, holders being content after the terrible losses of 1900 to take moderate profits. The highest price paid this week was 18c for a light threeeighth blood Montana wool. There is still one lot of 1899 wool in the market, bought at the top wave of speculation at 25c. All wools, however, of this year's clip, purchased last spring, showed a comfortable profit. Montana and Oregon wools have sold most freely and at full There have been slight advances on fine pulled and fine Australian wools. Domestic fleeces and especially delaines have been sold freely, though at no higher Dealers from other markets have been selling prices.

their wools in Boston this week. There has not been a single sale to speculators. Every pound sold has been directly to the mills. The sales of this week cannot be entirely delivered for months to come. South American markets have opened at an advance of a cent a pound above last year's opening rates, or fully on a par with the recovery from the spring decline noted in the last London auctions. The receipts of wool in Boston since January 1 have been 230,552,664 pounds, against 150,715,865 pounds for the same period in 1900. The Boston shipments to date are 214,663,635 pounds, against sales of 123,-768,000 pounds for the same period in 1900. The stock on hand in Boston, January 1, 1901, was 76,309,500 pounds, the total stock now is 92,198,499 pounds.

-The growth of the export trade in bacon from Canada has been one of the features of the commercial development of the past few years. In 1890, says an Ottawa letter, the total value of the pork. bacon and hams exported from Canada amounted to \$645,300. At the close of the fiscal year ending June, 1901, the export trade in these same commodities had grown to the value of \$11,829,820. A large portion of the increase has been from the Province of Ontario. As yet the business is one of only small dimensions in the Province of Quebec although there does not appear to be any good reason why Quebec and the Maritime Provinces should not have a large industry in the raising and fattening of hogs suitable for bacon for the English market. The packing houses in the Province of Quebec from which an export trade is done cannot obtain nearly a sufficient supply of hogs to fill their orders or to keep their works running at their full capacity. One company with headquarters at Montreal, have written to the Department of Agriculture lately saying that when they get their new packing house completed they will require some 5,000 hogs per week to keep the works running. As much as 71/4 cents per pound live weight has been paid for hogs during periods this year, so it will be seen that the prices are remunerative. It is necessary that the hogs for that trade be bred suitably, and reared and fed in an economical way on such feeds as will yield the very best qualities of bacon and hams. Hogs weighing from 160 to 200 pounds live weight when fit for market bring the highest prices, and these are also the sort which leave the most profit to the farmers from raising and fattening. The Minister of Agriculture has given orders to start a campaign of education by holding a series of meetings in the province of Quebec during the coming autumn and winter. Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, has in hand the matter of arranging for & number of speakers who have been most successful in attending such meetings in the Province of Ontario.

--"We want Canadian goods and produce brought in over an all-Canadian line, and we want more Canadians as residents." This was the view expressed by Mr. R. J. Eilbeck, Sheriff of Dawson City, Y.T., in reply to a question regarding the present needs of the city and Territory.



Extracts from Letters Received.

"Shall be pleased to show the 20 b. h. p. Oil Engine to any of your clients, and can thoroughly recommend it."

"I have every pleasure in stating that the 4 b, h. p. Oil Engine you supplied me with for Electric-lighting purposes and for Pumping is giving satisfaction. It is doing its work most efficiently."

".You will be glad to know that the 8-Brake Oil Engine which I got some time ago is giving me entire satisfaction. It is 'running very steadily -so much so that I am able to supply my Electric Light direct, without the slightest waver in the light. It is very easily started. I should say your Engines are as near perfection as possible."

"Canadian manufacturers and merchants," he continued, "are practically ignoring the best market in the Dominion of Canada. We are consumers, not producers, in Dawson and the Yukon, and are prepared to pay the best prices for almost anything that can be grown or manufactured in Canada. Canned goods, woollens, boilers, heaters, steam hoists, hydraulic machinery, butter and dairy produce are all wanted, but the Yukon Territory consumer has to buy them from Seattle, San Francisco, or Portland, Ore., and pay big duties on them. Seattle is being built up with gold from the Canadian Klondike, and San Francisco and Portland are getting a big share of money which never should go out of Canada. If Canadian dealers would only wake up they would soon capture the markets, as it would be an easy matter to send goods in bond from Vancouver. As it is now Americans are getting at least 75 per cent., and I think more than that, of a trade which they could not hold long if Canadians would set out to capture it." The Sheriff further stated that Dawson was as law-abiding a city as Toronto. It was up-todate, clean and healthy. The population was growing, and he believed that in two years it would be at least 100,000. The city has now three daily newspapers and four theatres, and the fact that these are all on a paying basis spoke well, he thought, for the wealth of a community of about 20,000 souls.

-An agreement has been reached in the long-standing litigation between the Lloyds Paper Co., of London, Eng., and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, the case having been before Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, as sole arbitrator. The Edward Lloyd Company, according to an Ottawa letter, agrees to reconvey to the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company the whole of the property: to pay $\pounds 102,417$ 19s 7d damages, made up of $\pounds 58,417$ 19s 7d actual cash already paid on account of purchase, and a further sum of $\pounds 44,000$ in cash, and assets to be ascertained by valuation, the valuator to be mutually agreed on, and, failing this, to be appointed by Sir John Boyd, Chancellor for Ontario. In addition to this the Lloyd Company agrees

R. Cundall & Sons, LIMITED. SHIPLEY, YORKS ENGLAND.

to give collateral guarantee for an issue of six per cent. bonds of the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company for £25,000, and also to purchase, if the pulp company so desires, the output of the mills, about to be completed, for two years from the time of starting up. The Lloyd Co. further agree to withdraw all allegations made in the statement of claim affecting the good faith and character of the Sturgeon Falls Company, and the truthfulness of their representations, and further admit that the result of the timber limit exploration made by order of the arbitrator alters the views they entertained, and they acknowledge that the trouble with the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company was the result of business misunderstanding. In addition to this the Lloyds agree to pay £7,000 on account of arbitration expenses. The agreement was signed by the managers of both companies.

-A Washington, U.S., report states that Secretary Long received from the Naval Board on Construction a programme of new construction involving an estimated expenditure of more than \$35,000,000. As submitted to Secretary Long, the programme includes: Four sea-going battleships of 16,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armour and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have a speed of eighteen knots and great radius of action .- Four armoured cruisers, of about 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armour and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to have a speed of twenty-two knots and a coalcarrying capacity of 2,000 tons. Eighteen gunboats, six to be of 600 tons, six of 1,000 tons, and six of 1,500 tons, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Six picket or despatch boats, to be of 1,000 tons each, and a The board did not include any speed of 20 knots. recommendation for the authorization of small gunboats for the Philippines, though the advisability of such action was discussed. It is possible that a supplemental recommendation will be made for the authorization of a



dozen gunboats of 200 to 300 tons displacement, besides some colliers and an engineering repair ship.

-The inland revenue returns at the port of Hamilton for last month were \$66,061.94, an increase of \$1,624.68 over the returns for the same month a year ago.

-The shipment of cedar logs from British Columbia to Puget Sound is growing rapidly. Eight million feet of logs, says a Vancouver dispatch, were exported to Puget Sound in the last four months. It will be remembered that the saw mill men, fearing that the price of cedar logs would be affected to their disadvantage if the logs were shipped to Puget Sound, waited upon the Provincial Government, and induced it to prohibit the export of the logs. The loggers, however, formed a combine, and engaged skilful ers were in operation last year, two in Prince Edward Island and one in Antigonish County, N.S. This year nearly 20 bait freezers have been in operations capable of storing 500 tons of frozen bait. The fishermen of the different localities visited have borne testimony to the value of the system of bait cold storage by the interest taken in the meetings and the efforts made by them to form associations. Financial considerations, however, have pre-States side of the line, but it is held by large concerns, and it is the small concerns, frozen out, that are doing the buying in Canada, They have, at all events, brought prosperous times to the British Columbia loggers.

-Ottawa advices state that Dr. Kendall, M.P. for Cape

Breton, N.S., who assisted in forming Fishermen's Bait Associations in the Maritime Provinces, says three freezcounsel to argue their case with the Government. This was done with such good effect that it is now an open secret that the Government, while leaving the law on the statute book, will never enforce it. One of the arguments of the mill men was that the Yankees were depleting the British Columbia timber limits. The answer to this was, that the output, which was about 20,000,000 feet a year, would cut very little figure with the Canadian timber limits. Another mistake made was the statement that Puget Sound limits were exhausted, and the Sound must buy in Canada, The Puget Sound timber limits are There is plenty of cedar on the United not exhausted vented many localities from taking advantage of the Gov-Many ernment's offer of assistance to erect freezers. prominent men engaged in the fishing industry have approved of the movement to establish a system of bait cold storage. The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have passed special acts for the free incorporation of fishermen's bait associations, and it is anticipated that similar legislation will be enacted by the Legislatures of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Que-Provision has been made for the erection of bait bec. freezers varying in capacity from 10 to 50 tons, and costing from \$500 to \$2 000. It has been found that the larger sized freezers are more in demand than the smaller ones, and of the freezers either built or building only two have a smaller capacity than 20 tons.

-"We are carrying about 100,0000 bushels of wheat a



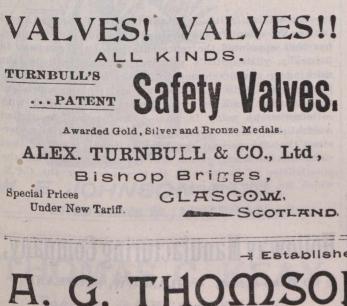
Steel and Iron Shipbuildersland Repairers.

Willington-Quay-on-Tyne,

ENGLAND.



day at present, and with more rolling stock the amount would be considerably augmented," was the statement made in Montreal some days ago by Mr. Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern. Both this road and the C.P.R. will, from present appearances, have all the grain they can handle for months to come, and will be carrying it through the winter months. Only 50 miles, Mr. Mackenzie says, remains to complete the road between Rainy River and Port Arthur, Ont., and this will be accomplished before the end of the year, thus affording an outlet at the lakes. Eight hundred and twenty-five miles are now in operation, from Rainy River west, including the lines in Manitoba, and 25 miles are constructed westward of the province of Manitoba, towards Edmonton, the present objective point. The Yellow Head pass, through which the



road defiles through the Rockies, is immediately west of Edmonton, but the route to the Pacific has not yet been delineated. The business of the road shows a steady increase month by month, since the 1st of July, when the lines were taken over from the Northern Pacific, and are now practically a portion of the Canadian Northern. There are between 90 and 100 elevators on the system, and new rolling stock is being delivered as fast as the contractors can turn it out. It is being built both in Canada and in the United States, and when this equipment is complete the traffic will be correspondingly greater.

1888

-Maritime Provinces .- One million salmon eggs have been taken from 400 fish in the salmon pond on the west side of the harbor, and the total product of the four million eggs it is expected will be distributed chiefly to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia hatcheries. - Among the steamships chartered by the British Government to take cargoes of hay from the port of St. John to South Africa at 11 cents per cubic foot, are: Steamship Micmac, 1,600 tons; steamship Kentigern, 1,585 tons; steamship Cheronea, 2,060 tons; steamship Usher, 2,350 tons; and the steamship Minneola, 3,129 tons .- A new pump has been ordered for the Princess colliery at Sydney, capable of delivering 600 imperial gallons per minute against a perpendicular head of 720 feet. Such a piece of machinery will completely eclipse anything of the kind in Nova Scotia .---During the past season the Jamieson firm handled and pressed about 15,000 tons of hay, all shipped for South Africa. Of this some 8,000 tons was purchased in New The price paid Brunswick, mainly in Carleton County. averaged about \$10.50 per ton, or say, \$84,000 for New Probably 50,000 tons in all has Brunswick hay alone.





been shipped from St. John this year. A large part of this was Quebec hay .- Mr. T. M. Wiggins, of Young's Cove Road, has succeeded in growing a crop of peanuts. The yield was about 50 to 1.

-Windsor, Ont., advices state that the Windsor Street Railway Co. is now a full-fledged American institution, the Everett-Moore syndicate having just paid the last portion of the \$390,000 purchase price. When the new company closed negotiations for the property on September 1 there was deposited a forfeit of \$21,000, with an agreement that the balance of \$369,000 would be paid on or before the end of October. It is not expected that there will be any changes made in the official staff. O. E. Fleming, the new company's legal representative in Windsor, said that the company had expended some \$12,000 on improvements since acquiring the road, and that it would continue to perfect the system in every detail. New cars are now under construction at McLean's mill in Windsor, and more double-tracking will be done next vear.

The Canadian Government agent at Cape Town, in South Africa, Mr. James Cummings, has presented his report to Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Cummings went to South Africa in March last, and visited all available points in Cape Colony, Natal and Orange Free State. He considers that there are good openings for a number of

Canadian manufacturers and also Canadian hay. There is, he says, a splendid opportunity of doing business in lumber. The Canadian lumber which now finds its way to South Africa does so through American channels. Canadians could easily beat American competition in furniture, flour and some other lines. The success of Canadian manufacturers in South Africa would depend largely in the method adopted of placing goods on the market, which are now carried on in London and New York. The plan is to order from one party a variety of goods, so that Canada would require to be able to fill a miscellaneous order. The Canadian manufacturers would, therefore, have to unite to do a business of this kind. If they do so, and if steamship communication could be secured with Canada, a profitable trade would follow with South Africa.

-Mr. William Stitt, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, has been appointed the representative of the company in Mr. Stitt's principal business will be the Australia. working up and development of trade for the C.P.R. Company there. He is a well known and popular official of the company, and his appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by many friends. This spring he visited Australia in the interests of the C.P.R., and it is understood that the present appointment is the result of that visit, and the investigation into Australian trade and the possibilities of business in that country for the C.P.R. which Mr. Stitt then made.



Holloway Manufacturing Company,



JUBORS' AWARD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Jubilee International Exhibition, ADELAIDE, 1887. MEDAL & HIGHEST AWARD, Contennial Exhibition, Meleourne, 1888. High Grade Cycle Fittings, Motors and General Engineering.

1885





phy. A proclamation opening the country will be issued about next April. A few prospectors who have penetrated back from the coast say there are just as good prospects as in the Seward peninsula, on which is Cape Nome.

1886

-A recent Winnipeg dispatch reads: Mr. J. G. King of Port Arthur left for the east, after making inquiries here as to the amount of wheat which will be required to be cleaned or dried this fall at the big drying elevator, Port Arthur. "I do not believe," said Mr. King, "that the farmers will be able to get in anywhere near the amount now in the fields. The wheat will be left all winter, of course, in the fields, but the beauty of the western climate is such that, outside of a slight discoloration of the wheat, it will be able to stand this freezing. I do not think that more than a third of the crop will be handled this fall."

-Our correspondent at Sweetsburg, Que., writes: The growing dairy industry requires more implements, the manufacture of which is increasing accordingly. The Creamery Packing Co., with headquarters at Chicago, has a factory at Cowansville, Que., and in order to fill in the orders, Mr. Swasey, the manager, has had to employ more men, and work night and day. — The Farnham Brewing Co., incorporated by letters patent, a couple of years ago, has been ordered into liquidation. Meeting of creditors at Swetsburg, Monday, 11th instant.

-It is understood that the open season for whitefish and herring in Ontario has been extended for ten days. This will prove a great boon to the Canadian fishermen on Lake Erie, whose catches in the early part of the season were light, owing to the hot weather. The extension was strongly urged by Messrs. Cowan, Sutherland, and other Dominion members. to 5,000 inquiries, calculates that Germany's yield of wheat is 2,470,000 tons. As compared with the yield of 1900, this indicate's a decrease of 1,837,560 tons. The paper calculates that Germany will have to import during the current year 3,000,000 tons of wheat, and 1,000,000 tons of rye.

-It is said that the Government will buy a number of boats of the Emerson type, and use them in detecting smugglers and poachers on the Great Lakes and on the St. Lawrence. The 30-foot boats run 20 miles an hour, and it is expected that boats built forty-five feet long will get up a speed of more than 30 miles an hour.

-Mr. W. E. H. Massey, largely interested in the agricultural implement trade, died at Toronto, on the 28th ult. Mr. Massey was president of the Massey-Harris Company, a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, first vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, etc., etc.

-All the factories included in the American Window Glass Company and the Independent Glass Company, numbering nearly 100 plants and representing 95 per cent. of the total capacity of the United States, have resumed operations, giving employment to 15,000 men, who have been idle since last May.

-A Cape Town despatch states that trade in Natal is reviving, as the country is cleared of the enemy. For the nine months ending September 30 the imports amounted to nearly $\pounds 6,500,000$, as compared with $\pounds 4,000,000$ in the corresponding period of 1900.

-Tokio, Japan, advices state that prospects for the rice harvest are excellent, returns showing the condition to be one-tenth better than the average.

-The Getreidemark, an agricultural paper, from replies

Tel. Address: " PUMPS," Leeds.





-United States Paymaster-General Bates in his annual report says that the pay of the army for the year was \$53,215,345, an increase over last year of \$1,301,364. He recommends that officers' pay corps no longer be compelled to furnish bonds.

-Application is to be made for incorporation for the Smith-Patterson Company of Montreal, to deal in watches, clocks, silverware, jewellery, etc. The applicants include Thomas A. Brady of Toronto. The intended capital stock is \$60,000.

-The returns received by the Canadian Pacific Railway show that nearly nine million bushels of wheat have been marketed so far this year, against 1,500,000 bushels during the same period last year.

-The customs duties collected at Toronto for the month of October totalled \$469,915.01, as compared with \$443,108.31 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$26,806.

-The customs receipts at Guelph, Ont., for the month of October were \$9,247, and for October, 1900, \$7,876, thus showing an increase of \$1,371.

-The last rail of the line connecting Moscow with Vladivostock, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, has been laid.

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-Toronto is taking a police census. Cards have been

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



left at the houses requiring the names and certain particulars as to all persons sleeping in them on the night of November 10.

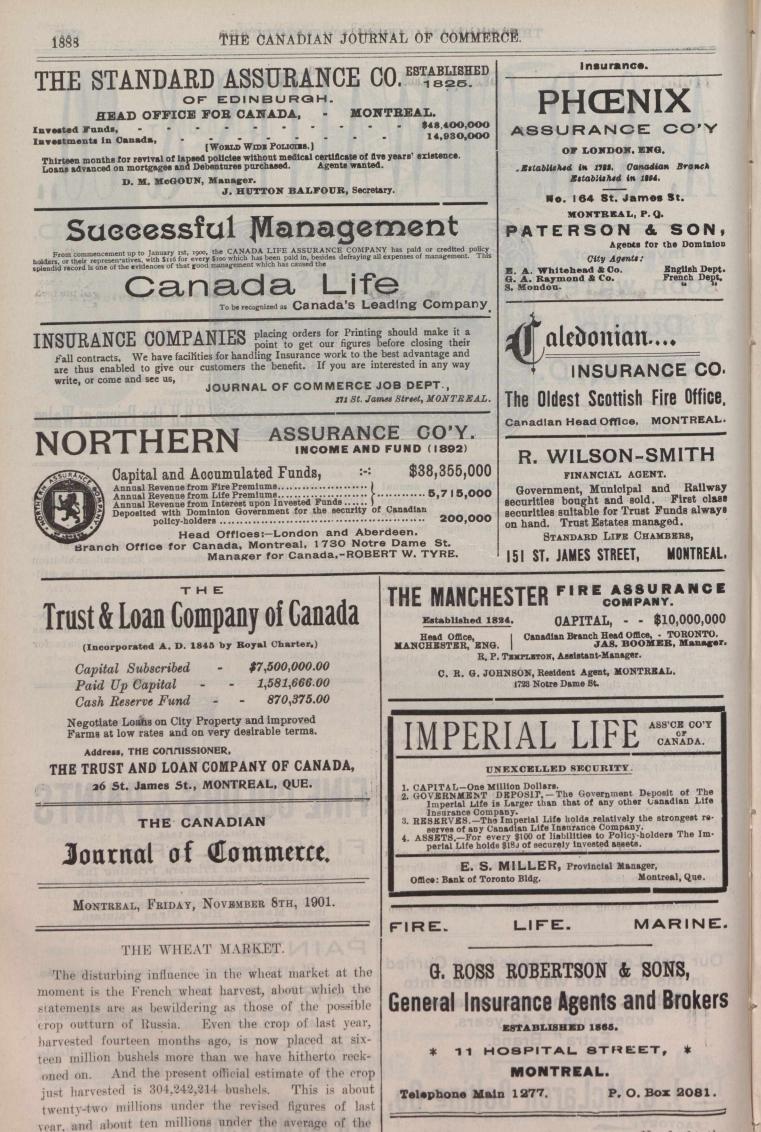
1887

-It is understood that the Dominion Government has decided to exhibit at Wolverhampton, England, exhibition next year. Part of the exhibit at Glasgow will be utilized.

-A recent telegram from Prof. Robertson to the Department of Agriculture from Calgary states that he has placed the order for half a million bushels of oats for South Africa.



LONDON OFFICE: 40 St. John Street, London, E.C., Eng.

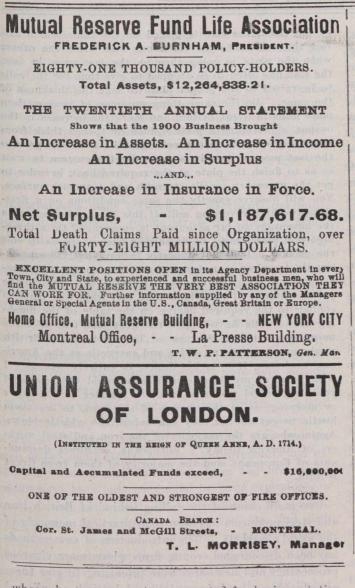


last ten years; and, as last year's crop was 20,000,000

bushels under the average consumption, and this shortage was only offset by an importation during the year

of under six million bushels, there must have been a

considerable draft upon the reserves. No doubt the crops of 1898 and 1899 were well above the normal consumption. But they followed a year of very great deficiency and, in their turn, were followed by a crop



whose shortage was not compensated for by importation. It is evident, then, that the supplies brought over from 1900 were not very great. In fact, the accepted estimate of 28,000,000 bushels may be regarded as excessive. There is already talk in France of suspending the tariff on wheat, as was done in 1897, when the wheat crop fell to 247,000,000 bushels. For the French use of wheat has steadily increased as the population have risen to more comfortable circumstances. And this shows that the official estimates of the crop are far too favorable. If the shortage below the average consumption be only forty millions, and twenty-eight million bushels are in hand from last year, why should there be any necessity to suspend the 7-franc tariff? Such a supply would leave barely twelve millions to be import ed, and already France has taken three millions from the United States in a third of a year. But there is no faith in these official figures, although they are sufficiently specific to form a powerful "bear" argument in the wheat market, and the impression seems to be that France will be a vigorous buyer in the world's markets before long.

MANUFACTURING CONDITIONS IN THE BRIT-ISH AND AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

One of the greatest questions before the world to-day is the condition of the iron and steel trade, more especially the change coming over the respective relations of Great Britain and the United States, as producers of these metals. The old land's supremacy in those trades

is not only menaced, but is declared to have passed away. England not only had unrivalled raw materials, wide markets, but she produced men like Cort, Bessemer, Siemens, and others whose inventions raised the British iron and steel trade beyond rivalry. Authorities are trying to prove that England has enormous advantages over the States, inasmuch as her coal and iron and fusing materials are so near each other as to render cost of production and distribution cheaper than in the States, where raw materials are widely scattered, and furnaces so distant from shipping points. England is not behind in scientific education in metallurgical pro-Why, then, it is asked why England is undercesses. hid in regard to foreign rail contracts, why tin plate bars are being imported into British tin plate districts, why thousands of tons of soft steel billets are being sent to English mills, and why foreign strips for tubes are laid down at the very doors of English strip mills? These facts being admitted, a grave problem is presented upon the solution of which depends the future of the vast metal industries of Great Britain. Pig iron can be made in England as cheaply as in the States; that is admitted, yet Pittsburg steel billets have been shipped to England, a distance of 3,000 miles by water and A writer in The Iron Age undertakes to 500 by land. deal with this problem from the standpoint of "A Comparison between American and British Rolling Mill Practice." The rolling mill, we may say, is the controlling force in the iron and steel trade as every ton of pig iron and of steel must "pass through the mill" to prepare it for manufacturing purposes. The American mill owners discovered that 4-inch billets were the best standard size, as being capable of economical handling, yet the British mill owners keep to the old style which is wasteful of power. All British blooming mills are attached to finishing mills, upon which are made rails, structural shapes, merchant bars and small billets. This diversity of use involves a great deal of roll changing, which wastes time, and is not favourable to the machinerv. The writer points out that, "In order to make, say a 2-inch billet, you must go through nearly all the motions of making a rail, must use the whole train, and the same number of men, and a 2-inch billet costs nearly as much as angle bars." The economic production of iron and steel in the varied forms given in a rolling mill demands the continuous running of the train, or the rolls, on one form, as changing the machinery is very wasteful of time and power, and of capital, as the rolls when being changed earn nothing and the power for them is not utilized. Such changes also lead to breakages, from irregular strains or pressure, that are very costly. The United States mills are kept more steadily at work than English ones, hence are run more economically. The blooming mill holding the world's record for production of 4-inch billets per 24 hours is at Lorain. Ohio, which produced 1,200 gross tons in that time from an 18 and 20-inch ingot weighing 550 pounds. It is satisfactory to learn that the engine running this mill is of English make, so this offsets in some measure the splendid record of the American mill as compared with English ones.

In regard to rail mills, it is affirmed that English ones do not maintain as high a rate of production as American mills. This is a vital point in regard to cost, as idle machinery is expensive. The writer we are quoting asks: "Are you English mill owners taking out the maximum production from your rail mills, and have you the best adapted mills for making tin plate bars? I ques-

tion both from what I have seen." "Do you," he asks, "keep your rail mill full of steel from 6 in the morning to 6 at night, as they do in the United States, where this is the rule and not the exception?" We may say in this connection that many rolling mills in England, in Staffordshire and Yorkshire, are usually kept running night and day, so in this matter there is no waste of capital. The writer is, however, fully justified in saying that English mills "try to roll too many different kinds of shapes and sizes on the one mill, making the reversing mill a 'Jack of all trades and master of none.' " For rolling rails a reversing mill adaptable to other work is certainly not the best type. As a general principle it is more economical and in other senses more satisfactory for a set of rolls to be kept as much as possible to one class of work, and the most successful mills in England, such as are found in South Yorkshire, observe this principle.

As to tin plate bar mills it has been said by British iron and steel manufacturers, "If we had such large demand for such special material as you have in the States we would not hesitate a moment to put in special mills and appliances to handle the material and produce as much and as cheaply as you do." To this is answered, "What about tin plate bars? There was, prior to 1892, a demand in England for approximately 550,000 tons of tin plate bars every year. Isn't that a sufficient amount of special material and enough to induce some one to put up special mills for making tin plate bars?" This was not the view taken by British mill owners who have allowed nearly all the tin plate bar trade to pass away to the States, where a supply is made that goes right into the English tin plate districts. Surely, this is a scandal to British makers, who have gone on following old time methods, letting mills do mixed work, neglecting to adopt modern machinery for production and handling, and generally pursuing rigid, wasteful, conservative methods rather than rise to the need of the times by building mills of a special type and adopting the improvements necessary for economic production.

In the matter of plate mills, we prefer to give the writer's exact words, as his technical phrases do not admit of any condensation:

It may seem strange to hear an American say that he believes a two-high reversing mill for rolling plates to be better than three-high mill with the small roll in the middle, but I must frankly confess that such is my opinion, this, bear in mind, for plates 5-19 inch thick and above. Were it not that the reversing engine takes more steam than a positive running engine I think there is no question of the advantages in favour of a reversing mill. I base my opinion on the following:

1. There are no lifting tables required, which are very hard to keep up.

2. If the three-high mill is better adapted to roll thin plates the reversing mill is better adapted to roll thick plates. Placing a 5 or 10 ton slab on lifting tables necessitates the waste of so much energy in raising and lowering the said slab.

3. A reversing mill is better adapted for having extra sets of finishing rolls, which add to the life of the rolls and give a smoother surface to the plates.

But then it may be said, "Look at the enormous output of the American three-high plate mills, some of which have made over 10,000 tons of finished plates in a single month." To that I will reply: Keep a two-high reversing mill as full of material as they do in the States and your product will be no less; in fact, it ought to be greater. Go at any time during the day or night to see a threehigh plate mill in operation at Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company. where, as regular as the tick

of the clock, the slab is placed on the table which carries the same into the rolls, one slab after the other; when the plate is going through the last pass, in fact, the slab has often to be stopped to give time for the rolls to be raised to the proper place to suit the thickness of the same. Do the same thing on some of your modern plate mills in Great Britain and mark the increase in the output. In rolling a plate 3%-inch or 1/2-inch thick from a well heated slab on a three-high mill, before it gets to the last pass or two it is generally the custom to wait so as to finish the plate at the required heat, in order to get the necessary tensile strength and a smooth surface. You will observe exactly the same conditions on a firstclass two-high reversing mill. If this is so, whence comes the advantage so far as output is concerned? On a threehigh mill plates must be finished in such shape as to suit the market. Indeed, I honestly believe that if some energetic American manufacturer ever puts in a two-high reversing mill with two stands of rolls, he will outstrip the present output of three-high mille for, while the plate is cooling to the required degree on the table of the finishing set of rolls he will give the next slab two or three more passes in the first set. To say that the British workman cannot be as active and energetic as the American workman, if it is his desire, is entirely wrong. I wish some of my American friends would visit some of your large steel works, at about a quarter to six, night or morning, or at the change of the turn, to see them hustle to get out all they can before the whistle blows. Again, who are the majority of the iron and steel workers of America to-day? Europeans, or direct descendants of Europeans, and the majority of them from Great Britain. E.L. alter

One main cause of the falling behind of British iron and steel producers has been their practical monopoly of the world's markets. The introduction of new methods has been discouraged, young firms whose more vigorous proceedings and new ideas were promising to give them an advantage, have been deliberately "sat upon" and ruined. It is stated that since 1890 few new iron and steel plants have been established in Great Britain, and that in two years, the Carnegie Steel Co. has spent more money on improvements than the whole of the English makers did in ten years. Well may the British manufacturer be asked:

Has your right hand lost its cunning? Are your ingenuity and energy exhausted? You, who were at one time the greatest manufacturers of iron and steel in the world? I cannot believe it. It has been simply because you did not have to, could do well enough without. Who gave to the world the Bessemer, the Gilchrist, and the Siemens processes? Great Britain. Who taught us how to make bar iron, wire rods, hoops, etc.? The British. Who gave us the continuous mill? Bedson, an Englishman. Who gave us what is known as the Garrett system of making wire rods? Great Britain and Belgium. Who gave us the best type of heating furnace for heating steel billets, which is now almost universally used in the United States, and is almost a curiosity in Great Britain? Allen, an Englishman. Who gave us the idea of a successful reversing mill? Ramsbottom, an Englishman. I might go on indefinitely. Yet, having given us all these, we Americans have improved on them to such an extent that they can be scarcely recognized, and are to-day using them as a means to compete with you in the markets of the world. In the meantime, judging from some of your antiquated mills and methods, one would be led to believe that about 40 years ago a Joshua once more commanded the Sun of Progress to stand still, and that it has stood still ever since. And yet, when it was suggested to the management of some of these plants that by the introduction of some American methods a great saving in money could be made, the reply has been: "Why should I? I made over 30 per cent. on my capital invested last year, and am satisfied with that." And

at that same time they are rolling by hand ³/₄-inch round bars in about 16-foot lengths, making about 10 tons per turn, with one engine (which appear to have been designed by Watt himself) driving four or five mills all as old as the hills, eight or ten shears, and I don't know what besides. Can any one admit that there is competition in any country where such conditions exist? To be able to pay dividends in this enlightened age under such conditions is a libel on progress, science, invention, and ingenuity, and is an imposition and a grievous and unnecessary tax on the consumer.

Comparisons made between the merchant iron mills, hoop mills, mills for rolling strips for tubes, or skelp, wire rod mills, of Great Britain and those in the United States, reveal remarkable mechanical deficiencies in those of the Old Country. It is difficult to draw general conclusions from such a variety of data, but the following are justified, (1) The British manufacturers of iron and steel and goods made therefrom have been so content with their supremacy in the world's market, as to have become indifferent to the progress of mechanical science of which their American competitors have kept abreast, have indeed developed and utilized to the utmost extent; (2) The iron and steel trades of Great Britain have been in far too many hands, hence the mills have been too small, as the large body of proprietors were and are men of too small capital to effect improvements and extensions, whereas, in the States, from the first, these trades have been only conducted by large capitalists, or wealthy companies, that had ample means for making experiments, for carrying out improvements, and such Great extensions as economic production required. Britain's supremacy in these trades will be and is being shared by the United States, but there is every certainty that the men of the old land when once they say "what we have we'll hold," will develop such a spirit of enterprise and such talent as will ensure as great a share of the world's trade as can be conducted within the United Kingdom.

IRON AND STEEL.

It is evident that the activity in the iron industry which has marked the past year is destined to continue at least through the first half of 1902. The rail mills will enter the new year with orders of no less than 1,-200,000 tons of steel rails and last week the Pennsylvania system placed an order for 170,000 tons of rails, of which about 100,000 tons goes to the Carnegie plant. In the steel industry it has never been so hard to get Finishing mills have had to shut hillets as it is now. down for two and three days at a stretch until sufficient steel could be accumulated to warrant starting up. In fact the steel plants are coining money. The price of Bessemer iron delivered at Pittsburg is \$16, and the charge for the conversion of a ton of iron into steel is not more than \$7 per ton. This would make the cost of billets \$23 per ton. And yet the enormous demand has rendered consumers glad to pay \$28 a ton to get prompt delivery, and sheet bars have reached \$32 per ton, and tin bars (from which the black sheets for tin plate are rolled), have sold up to \$35 per ton.

In structural steel an enormous business has been done. Were it not that the United States Steel Corporation is careful to keep prices down, lest legislative comment should be made upon their methods, the price of beams and channels would have advanced long ago. The Carnegie's are fully three months behind their orders. There is a large building movement all over the continent; and although what may be termed the "beam pool" is endeavouring to keep prices as low as possible in order to encourage the use of steel beams in even the most modest constructions, it is already evident that more structural mills must be built. It is estimated that the tonnage of beams alone will reach 800,000 tons which is 300,000 tons in excess 0f any previous year in the history of the business.

In bar iron the price of common bars has been moved up to 1.55 cents per pound, delivered at Pittsburg. This is \$1 per ton over the price of steel bars as fixed by the Steel Bar Association—a most anomalous condition of affairs—yet in their anxiety to get quick deliveries, consumers are glad to pay \$1.75 per hundred for bar iron, for delivery inside of three months. For the Republic Iron and Steel Company practically controls the output of iron bars and they are in no condition to deliver before January, as the agricultural implement makers have placed heavier contracts for bar iron this year than ever before.

Then the American Sheet Steel Co. fell three months behind in its contracts during the strike, and so far from recovering their lost ground, the tonnage for sheets has since poured in so rapidly that they are now six months behind on orders. Some of the independent sheet mills have sold up their entire output for the first six months of next year and at prices that will allow from \$15 to \$20 a ton profit. Enormous sums of money have been made this year by the independent sheet mills by reason of the high price of sheets, while the American Sheet Steel Company is said to be earning as much money as any of the constituent interests of the United States Steel Corporation, aside from the Carnegie and Federal Steel companies. The price of No. 27 black sheets, a gauge much used by the trade, is about 3.15c, Pittsburg, or \$63 a ton. This same gauge of sheets has sold at 1.75c, or \$35 a ton, showing that present prices are \$28 a ton higher than the lowest prices at which sheets have been sold. This is an inviting field for capital, and and at the present time no less than twelve to fifteen new sheet mills are under construction.

In the pipe and tube trades it will be four months before the manufacturers eatch up on their orders. This branch of the iron industry was the one worst hit by the strike. At one time the trust had only 30 per cent. of its capacity in operation, and the independent pipe companies (which ran all through the strike), were able to advance prices almost forty per cent., since the public had to have the pipe no matter what was asked for it. The one line in metal manufacture in which the demand does not equal the output is that of wire and wire nails. In this branch prices have been cut freely, and even the announcement that the mills of the trust will be shut down for repairs has not restored confidence. But this is the only branch in which the iron and steel trades are not prosperous. In all the others they are full of orders for the first half of the coming year, and this prosperity may very possibly extend over the whole of 1902.

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

Some two weeks ago a decision was given by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois that is destined to have far-reaching effects, not only in that State, but also in the other States of the Union, and by reflection perhaps also in the Dominion. Considerable interest is excited by the decision, as it has a direct and important bearing on the incidence of taxation question for municipal purposes, that, even in these enlightened days, is as far from adjustment as it was ages ago.

The recent decision arises from the action of the State Legislature giving the power to municipalities to tax all joint stock companies, holding city franchises, on the market value of the stock and bonds, after deducting the assessed value of the tangible property—such as their real estate, etc.—the tax to be levied in the same way and at the same percentage of value as that on all other properties, real or personal, in each municipality.

A test case was brought on in the court of first instance, which was fought unsuccessfully by the combined interests of the companies affected—and others who may yet be included as being within the scope of the new law. After much delay the case was carried by the companies to the Supreme Court of the State, which has just rendered the decision we have mentioned. That decision is final, for there is no higher court to which it can be taken.

The decision, as far as it goes, affects, as it appears to be understood, only those companies holding franchises for public utilities in the state municipalities. It will yield to those municipalities about \$8,000,000 for what is now due under the law, as now interpreted, \$2,000,000 of which will go to Cook County, which is the city of Chicago.

The importance and meaning of that will be obvious to every one. Real estate, which has hitherto borne the chief part of the burden of the cost of municipal government, will be materially relieved and the owners of such franchises as street railways, gas, electric and such like companies that use the streets, and have all the benefits from civic protection will now have to contribute towards the general expenses.

As might be expected, there is something like consternation in certain quarters, but we fancy the great majority of the people will consider the decision a just one, and will look at it with equanimity. The advocates of the companies affected say that some of them may be taxed out of existence, or, that they will be so crippled for means that the various services will be less effective for the public. On the other hand, it is contended by those who, like Mayor Harrison of Chicago, approve the decision, that it will have the beneficial effect of squeezing out much of the water with which most of the capital stock of the companies were inflated and on which fictitious capital, dividends have been paid out of moneys squeezed out of the people at large.

The taxation of this kind of properties is likely to become general in all the States of the Union. In many of the States laws similar to that just given effect in Illinois have been passed, and in some of them put into practical operation, whilst in others the law is being opposed and contested in the courts. In the State of New York, for instance, there is now a test case pending in the courts at Albany, the character of which is very similar to that decided in Illinois. The new law there is being bitterly contested by the powerful corporate interests affected, and the highest legal talent is engaged to defeat it. if possible. It appears that some of the companies affected in that State have paid the tax under protest, with the view of claiming a refund, should the law be set aside by the higher courts of the State. That decision is not expected to be reachd before next year, by which time there will be from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 of taxes under that head due, and, if the law is held good, will be collected for the benefit of the different municipalities in the State. The city of New York will, of course, be the largest beneficiary from that tax and the real estate will be materially benefited by the reduction of the heavy burden it now bears. The same remark will, of course, in a lesser degree, apply to all the other municipalities in the State.

To the great majority of the people a tax such as the one now attracting so much attention will appear fair It is only the fortunate shareholders and reasonable. in those companies with valuable franchises that will object, and as many of them have large interests in real estate, what they would have to pay for in one direction would be compensated for by reduction in another. It is undoubtedly a good cause for complaint on the part of the real estate owner that his property should be heavily taxed, whilst more valuable and profitable property than The individual real estate his should escape taxation. owner has, under restrictions, the right to use the streets and has the benefit of the protection of the city's ser-So have the various company holders of those vices. valuable franchises, and as far as the use of the streets are concerned, to a greater degree. Yet the real estate owner pays taxes for the rights of the street, whilst the company franchise holder pays none, and out of the pockets of the citizens the companies get money to pay good dividends on very much of their watered stock. These fortunate men laugh and grow fat over the border in such innocent ways.

There is much in the position of this matter now agitating our good neighbours that will give rise to thoughts about our interest in it. Real estate in Montreal is now assessed at its full market value, and the present tax on it cannot, in fairness, be increased. If, as we are constantly being told, a larger civic revenue must be levied, it is worth considering if the course now being adopted across the line, as indicated above, could not be profit-That is a subject that will bear ably followed here. discussion, and is worth the attention of the local government; and it might result in a law applicable to the whole province being introduced and passed that would settle the matter to the general satisfaction of the people. Much can be said in favour of such a measure if made of general application. The streets are public property and all who use them in any way, or for any purpose, should contribute to the support of the administration of the city's services alike.

The real estate holder is benefited by the prosperity of the city, of course; and so are the companies who hold the valuable franchises. Only a small proportion of the citizens have any pecuniary interest in those companies and only a minority of them have any use for them, or are in a position to use them. Without the privileges they have obtained, in various ways, to operate in the public streets of a prosperous city, the stock of those companies would be worthless; therefore, the contention holds good that all such companies should contribute towards the general expenses of the city, on the basis of the market value of the stock, in the same ratio that the individual real estate owner does. One set of men has as much use of and benefit from the streets as the other, and all should be treated alike.

That is the way this question is now being looked at. generally, in the United States, and it is only reasonable to expect that the example set in that country will be followed in this.



TECHNICAL EDUCATION, OR MANUAL TRAINING.

The theories enunciated in regard to education, as to its objects and the best methods for their attainment, are quite numerous, not very harmonious, nor, in many instances, not very rational. The word "education" itself has led to much misapprehension as to its object, as the thing to be attained has been largely lost sight of by a narrow and slavish interpretation of the word, regard to the literal sense having led to neglect or its wider signification. Thus, many famous writers have discussed this question wholly on the assumption, that by education is meant the educing or drawing out the mental powers, the other side of education being ignored, which is, the implanting of capacities that are only indirectly associated with the intellectual faculties. Thus Erasmus in a letter to the founder of one of England's great schools, says, "The teacher should have travelled through the whole circle of knowledge"; in which circle ne includes nothing but book learning.

Upom this one-sided view has been based the, at one time, universally held theory that education is wholly a mental process, a training of the mind by intellectual exercises, the educated man being one who has gone through a course of studies in literature and mathematics. That such studies systematically pursued do constitute the highest form of education is not questioned, but, it is not the only form, nor is it for the greater mass of the people the most useful to themselves or to the community which demands services that cannot be rendered by those whose education has been of the highest type. The old-time, and not yet fully exploded theory of education, was directed to the training of men to be, as it were, the richly sculptured capitals of the column of society, overlooking the necessity of having the base and the column itself wrought so as to fulfil their purpose of utility and strength.

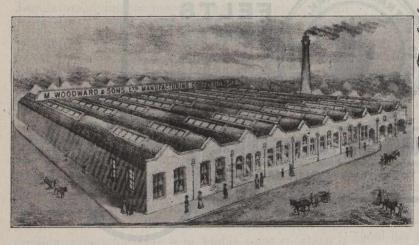
Huxley, the distinguished anatomist, said, education of the hand was the need of the times, and with this work should be combined education of the eye. Training of the hand and the eye is what is implied by "technical education," which is indeed a crying need of the age. The entire structure of commerce rests upon a basis of technical education. Every industry, every form of transportation, every movement of commerce, from the simplest to the most complicated transactions, require forms of skill and capacity that are the product of technical training. A nation deficient in technically trained workers must, in these days, "take a back seat," the front ones being the prize of the countries that have learnt to educate the hands and the eyes of its people, as well as their brains, though, so far as popular schools are concerned, that form of education has not gone far.

British communities have not as fully realized the effect of the industrial revolution caused by the abolition of the apprenticeship system and the development of machinery as a manufacturing power. In earlier days each manual trade had apprentices who were bound to serve five or seven years under a master who was also bound, under a penalty, to teach an apprentice his trade. It was indeed his interest to do so, for the more expert the apprentice the more were his services worth. Under this system technical education was thoroughly and systematically carried on, the result being a high average degree of skill amongst artisans. Now, no such system is in vogue, youths destined to a manual calling are left to their own resources, they have no regular tuition, they spend their early years in doing some one kind of work, and they reach manhood in a very raw condition, so far as their trade is concerned.

This lack of efficiency, of all round skilfulness is constantly seen by those who are in contact with the handicraftsmen of to-day. Workshops, factories, mills, are full of young men who have a very imperfect knowledge of their trade. Hence the number of men who are promising to advance in life, owing to their skill and complete acquaintance with all the phases and opportunities of their calling, are fewer to-day in proportion than in days From such conditions arise the demand that gone by. rates of wages shall not discriminate between efficient, skilful, thorough workmen and those whose work is inferior. Hence, too, the growing tendency to avoid mechanical occupations which, to one thoroughly trained, afford one of the happiest spheres of labour.

The remarkable advance of Germany in manufacturing, more especially in those industries of a chemical nature, and in some forms of engineering, has been wholly the result of the State having founded and maintained ESTABLISHED 1848.

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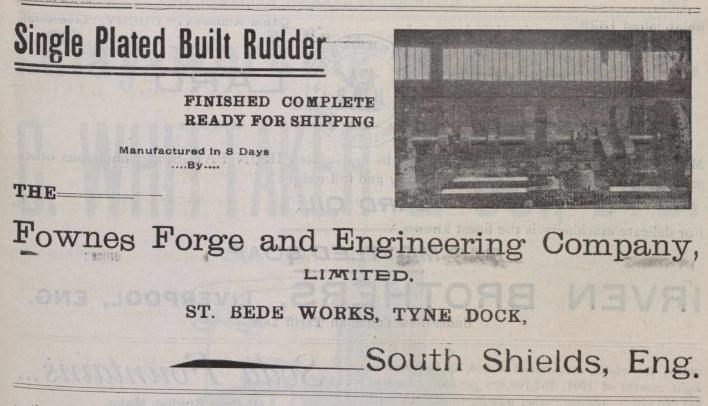
technical schools, where students are prepared for the highest positions as technical chemists, civil, naval, railway and mining engineers, shipbuilders, architects, and mechanicians. Numbers of these German students have found employment in England and in British colonies, as well as in the United States; they are not unknown in Canada. In all those countries these technically trained foreigners have secured lucrative positions that natives might have enjoyed had they enjoyed equal educational advantages. Throughout Europe, in Germany, Poland, Bohemia, Austria, the "Polytechnic," or Technical College, is an established institution, so that there is an industrial development going on throughout the continent that will render those countries not only fully. capable of carrying on all manner of industries, but of supplying the highest form of skill to countries where technical education is neglected. The Polytechnics are highly attractive to artisan students and much appreciated by employers.

Youths whose hands and eyes have been trained are incomparably more intelligent workmen than those who have merely passed through the ordinary school course. They not only become efficient more rapidly, but they need less guidance. A manufactory equipped with a technically trained staff produces a higher grade of goods, and the technical knowledge of the men enables them to suggest improvements, economies, and novelties, that enhance the reputation and enlarge the business of the establishment. In this age of keen competition such capacities in the workmen are of the utmost value to the employer; indeed, the most successful, the largest industrial enterprises in operation are triumphs of technical education. Canada must advance in this direction, or be content to remain far in the background as a manufacturing country. Thorough mastery of mechanical tools would be incomparably more serviceable to the majority of young men than all the book learning acquired by literary studies.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The statements made by Lord George Hamilton as to the circumstances under which the Indian Government was compelled to place its orders for locomotives in the the United States and Germany are very interesting to British manufacturers who saw these contracts eagerly taken by foreign concerns at prices which would have left a British maker only the barest margin of profit. In the case of the German competitor, the statement that the prices were made so low simply because the works tendering were absolutely bare of orders, and hence were ready to accept any prices in order to keep their plants running, is probably correct. The Germans could afford to cut figures and promise early delivery because their works were empty, and they were able to concentrate all their energies and appliances on the contract and not because they could build locomotives either any cheaper or any quicker than the British.

But in the case of American competition it is different. Production in America is more rapid and economical than that in Britain, because all locomotives on this side are built to standard types, to which all railway companies conform. In Britain each railway company has its own type and its own idea of efficiency, and when it orders engines from a locomotive builder, orders from its own types, not from the manufacturers' pattern. Practically, therefore, each engine turned out is a fresh creation, whereas in America locomotives are turned out on a continuous pattern. How an American manufacturer fares when asked to turn out an engine on the British or Indian pattern-away from his own standards altogether-we do not know, but are tolerably sure that he cannot do it more cheaply or more quickly than a British maker; so that the American, as well as the German, producer must be brought under the same conditions as the British producer before a fair comparison can be made. And where British engine-makers are handicapped and harassed in respect of Indian and colonial contracts is in excess of unnecessary supervision. Engineer inspectors are planted in the factories to watch, check, and correct every operation, as if the contractors were not to be trusted out of the sight of a well-paid, but practically inexperienced, official. A11 persons engaged in industrial affairs know what the genus "official inspector" is. He alters plans, sizes, drawing, patterns, and items of material, not to improve, but to show his vigilance and do something for his money. But it all means expense - far more than the salaries and expenses of the inspectors-which adds



to the cost of production. If the German and American manufacturers who have obtained orders from the Indian Government are to produce under the same-hidebound inspectorial conditions as British producers have to do, they will be sorry they ever undertook the contracts. But this is really a matter for serious consideration by the Indian Government. If they order from manufacturers of reputation and eminence, they should accept the guarantee of the producers to turn out a certain engine of specified weights and qualities. It is surely sufficient to see that the finished article is up to contract specifications, without superintending and interfering with every little detail of the manufacture. That is where the delay is caused, with consequent increase in cost. There is no special sanctity about an Indian railway that is not about a British railway, and there is no more reason for excessive inquisitorial supervision by the Indian Government than there is by an English or Scotch railway company when purchasing iccomotives.

There is another point, too, about the American skilled labour that is used in the manufacture of locomotives. And this is the readiness to work spontaneously, the willingness to put extra effort into his work, that the American workman shows. He does not have to be constantly watched and driven by foremen as the workmen in this country and Britain must be. His union does not lay down for the American how much work he shall do, or how he shall do it. He can work with a freedom and absence of supervision that would be impossible in Britain. He has in him the desire to turn out a good job, and he works with a speed and energy that the workman of the Old Country never dis-Hence the American contractor can appeal to his workmen when a job has to be finished in a hurry and can be sure of a hearty response, while in this country and England the workman seems to be only anxious to get his week's wages as easily as possible. American workman knows that the prosperity of his em-The ployer means prosperity for himself, and so he works with that end in view. The British workman never troubles himself with the contractor's prosperity, so long as his wages are secure. He does as little as the Union rules will permit him to do, and considers his own interests as practically opposed to those of his employer.

Hence the reason that the British employer cannot take the same risks as the American. The latter knows that he he will have the hearty co-operation of all his workmen. The former feels that not one of his employees would put out his little finger to save him. Naturally, he takes no chances. And thus the comfortable contracts go past his doors to lands where the workmen are more enlightened and progressive and less hidebound and selfish than his own.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN EXPORTS.

In these days of so-called American aggression, when the bogey of American competition is exercising the arm-chair industrialists of Europe, it is curious to find the economists of the United States growing nervous over the decrease in the exports of American manufactures. For in September last there was a decrease in American industrial exports nearly all round. And while agricultural produce showed an increase of eleven per cent., the figures for manufactures for the first eight monthe of the present year fell thirty-six millions—or twelve per cent.—below those of the corresponding period of last year.

It is curious, too, to notice that the principal decrease is in lines in which United States competition is supposed to be especially active. Copper shows a reduction of \$18,649,227; in iron and steel there has been a reduction of \$17,827,830, and in mineral oil of \$3,240,200. In the last-named item the decrease is wholly in price, the quantity exported in the eight months of 1901 being 589,058,603 gallons, as against 541,365,331 gallons in the same months of 1900. Thus the only articles in the entire list of exportation in which the reduction is sufficient to be considered significant are copper and the manufactures of iron and steel, and these are the lines in which the influence of huge "trusts" were supposed to be able to undercut the individual producer.

But a careful analysis of the figures seems to point out that the reduction is not so much in quantity as in value. Lower prices are more responsible than reduced demand in every line, except for copper. Copper ex_7 ports have fallen enormously, the figures for the first eight months of last year, being 333,340,725 pounds of

1895

Established 1828



Manufactured in England and packed in 28 lb. Galvanized IRON PAILS, and numerous other packages to suit all tastes. Choicest quality and full weight,

LARD OIL.

For delicate machinery is the finest known.

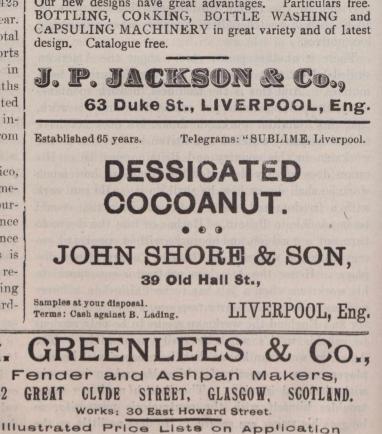
BAR MOTTLED SOAP.

IRVEN BROTHERS 5, LIVERPOOL. ENG. Under New Canadian Tariff Law.

42

ingots, bar, plates, etc., valued at \$55,772,166; and in eight months of 1901, 252,769,328 pounds, valued at \$41,260,376. Adding, "other manufactures," the total for the eight months of 1901 is less by 25 per cent. of value than that of the same period of 1900. It cannot be said that any considerable part of this is due to a reduction of price, the average value of copper per pound in the eight months of 1900 being 16.73 cents, and in 1901, 16.32 cents. The chief purchasers for American copper are found in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. But it happens that, with the possible exception of Germany and the Netherlands, there has been no great decrease in the copper imports of these countries. In fact, France imported, in the year ending with June last, 577,134 metric quintals, against 561,331 in the preceding year, while in the United Kingdom the imports for the eight months ending with August were of regulus and precipitate 19,752 tons, against 55,833 tons; of ore, 64,089 tons, against 75,733 tons in 1900; and of copper, unwrought and part wrought, 45,161 tons, against 50,425 tons in the corresponding months of the preceding year. in copper, wrought and unwrought, in which the total reduction was a little over 5,000 tons, the fall in imports from the United States alone was from 20,790 tons in eight months of 1900, to 14,124 tons in eight months of 1901, the entire reduction thus being from the United States. At the same time the United Kingdom increased her imports from the Cape of Good Hope, from Australia, and from Chili.

In other words, Australia, the Rand, Japan, Mexico, and Chili, can undercut the prices charged by the American Copper trust, and Europe finds it cheaper to purchase from them than in the United States. Hence the fall in Amalgamated Copper securities, and hence the persistent rumours that a cut in copper values is imminent., But it is not so easy to account for the reduction in the exports of electrical and metal working machinery, which go-chiefly to Europe, builders' hard-





Soda Fountains.

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We make a specialty of this article, and manufacture ourselves the latest improvements, which are secured to us by our own patents. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Soda Water Machines for Filling Syphons and Ball Stoppered Bottles.

Our new designs have great advantages. Particulars free. BOTTLING, COKKING, BOTTLE WASHING and CAPSULING MACHINERY in great variety and of latest

1896

...Clay-working Machinery... Manufactured by C. WHITTAKER & CO., LTD.

Iron Works, ACCRINGTON, Lancashire, England.

Telegraphic Address, "Bricks," Accrington. A.B.C., 4th Edition, A.I., Engineering.

(Change of Advertisement next week.)

ware, which goes to the West Indies, South America and the Orient, engines which go to India, Africa, and South America, sewing machines and typewriters which go to every part of the world where civilized man is to be found in any considerable numbers, and wire and wire nails which go to Australia, South America and Africa. It is a sound argument that a reduction which is so general and makes itself apparent in so many parts of the world simultaneously must be the outcome of a distinct shortening in the demand. But these countries are all prosperous. There is no evidence that their consumption in any of these lines has been in the least impaired. The conclusion is that the British exporter has recovered the ground he lost to his American rival. and that he is recapturing his markets. The American new comer led for a while. But it is evident that the customers attracted by the novelty and aggressiveness of his methods are drifting back to their British suppliers once more. For the American export trade has evidently reached its zenith. And the manufacturers across the line are now more occupied in developing the domestic market than in endeavoring to cut into the world's commerce.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

The organized effort to secure a repeal of the duty now levied on hides going into the United States is of great interest to the Canadian farmer. Even under the present oppressive duty we send annually over \$1,300,-000 worth of hides across the border, and were this important item of raw material placed upon the free list, more than triple this quantity would probably be sent.

But this effort to get the duty taken off hides will meet strong opposition. The duty was imposed four years ago in the ostensible interest of the farmers and the real interest of the great Western packing companies. It is generally understood now that the farmers have derived no benefit from the duty, and realize the fact, and that the packing companies have got less than they expected, and are not strongly in favour of it. But it will be unduly optimistic to assume that no opposition to repeal will come from these quarters. The packing companies are probably not wholly indifferent to the maintenance of this duty, and they have shown a remarkable amount of influence in Washington. The farmers have hides to sell and many of them will be apt



Up-to-date Machinery of the best construction. Low Prices. Prompt Delivery. (Change of Advertisement next week.)

to feel that the repeal of the duty was adverse to their interests, while many of the members of Congress will be timid about putting themselves in a position where they might possibly be attacked for an apparent indifference to the welfare of the agriculturist.

Moreover, these sources of opposition strong enough in themselves will be reinforced by the men in public and private life who are afraid of raising the tariff question. We believe these gentlemen are ill-advised in opposing amendments and such modifications as the reciprocity movement calls for. The best way to keep down general tariff agitation is to make the tariff as innocuous as possible. If the law cannot be amended or modified to suit changing conditions a general overhauling will be precipitated. Thus the friends of the tariff will be wise if they are courageous enough to remove the causes of complaint.

The original American duty of 10 per cent. on hides was repealed in 1872. But when Mr. McKinley drew up his tariff bill in 1890 he inserted a duty on hides to make the bill symmetrical, and to sustain the proposition the protectionists were but newly putting forward that there were no raw materials. Dispatches of that period state that Mr. Lodge went to Mr. McKinley and told him that Massachusetts would vote against the bill on its passage if it contained a clause so detrimental to its interests as a duty on hides. The duty was stricken out, and hides remained on the free list till the Dingley bill of four years ago. Then the packing houses succeeded in getting the duty reimposed. It has been of little benefit to any interest. In fact, it has closed some of the Eastern tanneries, and it has always proved a serious handicap to the exporters of boots and shoes and leather goods. These exports have been growing, of course. But only because American mechanical skill and improved appliances have made up for the heavy cost of raw material.

few are at present somewhat lighter of step, more hopeful of expression and more cheery in speech, let it not be understood as meaning that the snow which was chronicled as due early in the week got side-tracked at some northern point, or that the measure of fuel generally consumed in the early November days has been saved for a severer blast due later on. No: another and better (?) reason can be assigned. The "game of chance" is in the air. It was not necessary to seek the office of the dealer in mining shares to become acquainted with this method of great possibilities. Nor to avoid it was it sufficient to bar the door and admit no callers.

Private citizens, in all walks of life, were this week given a few seconds of interesting suspense as they scanned a plain envelope, pretty well bulging out, awaiting their arrival at their private residence. Thoughts innumerable flitted through as many minds as to whether the strange looking missive could be a message of love, a coal bill, a request for a loan, or for payment of same, an invitation to a full dress entertainment, or bill for the clothes, a final notice re delinquent water tax, or special bargain-day sale on blankets. It proved to be neither. A new great money lottery, in which some \$1,457,250 is involved, was the modest introduction which greeted the curious eye, followed by sufficient explanations as to the wonderful chances of speedy wealth to cause the average mind to be almost brought into direct contact with visions of early possession of sufficient cash to make them money-lenders forthwith, and cause all fears of aforesaid bills payable to be relegated to obliv-

Doubtless some may "bite" at such alluring baits, for the love of speedy gain will always find in some minds sufficient power to overcome the common sense that manages to keep their ordinary actions within the bounds of fair judgment.

THE GAME OF CHANCE.

If it should happen to be noticed that among the multitudes who daily throng our busy streets, a certain

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 25th ult., treating of the dairy produce situation, says:-The crop bulletin of



Cable and Telegraphic Address : - "BUSINESS, LIVERPOOL." Codes used-A.B.C., A.I. and Western Union.

the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario in Canada fully justifies the estimate of grass crops this season, mentioned some time ago in this report. The bulletin estimates the hay crop at 1.81 ton (of 2,000 lbs.) per acre, or equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre more than the average for the last 19 years. We estimated the grass crop as 10 per cent. over that of last year, the bulletin states the hay as being 46 per cent. over last year, and 26 per cent. over the average of the last -9 years. The grass and hay crops of course would be similar in their excess over both periods. The bulletin states that the pastures fell off from their prime condition about the second week in July when the weather began to dry up the grass, but as rains were falling when the bulletin was being issued the prospects were that the pastures and milk supply would likely be materially improved.

The demand for Canadian butter is improving, and choicest brands are selling at 112s to 114s, and special fancy lots at 116s, which, compared with prices of Danish, Irish, French, and Australian new season, proves it to be the best value of any butter on the market. Finest quality brands bring 108s to 110s. Buyers are rapidly discovering the relative cheapness of Canadians, and the market is showing signs of considerable business.

Telegraphic Address: "STANDARD WIRE, SOWERBY BRIDER." **The Standard WIRE COMPANY, Limited,** MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Plough Steel Rope Wire, Patent Mild Plough Steel Rope Wire, Patent Steel Rope Wire, Galvanised Hawser Wire to Lloyds' Tests, Galvanised Cable Wire, Bright and Annealed Wire, Bright and Annealed Core Wire, Galvanised Mild Steel Rigging Wire, Soft Steel Screw Wire, Tinned Mattress Wire. SOMERBY BRIDGE, ALSO AT DRRHIPGTON.

The Oruba left Australia last week with 8,825 boxes of butter on board, and is due in London on 25th November. The Oroya, being the first arrival of the new season, is expected to discharge her cargo of 3,000 boxes on Monday. The Danish Official Quotation remains unchanged, as the British markets have not freely followed the rise of last week. The very small proportion, however, of really choicest quality Danish butter on the market renders it very unlikely for anything but the present high, or even higher prices, to continue for some weeks. Cheese .-The market continues dull and the slight advance which lately took place in Canadian c.i.f. quotations is already weakening, and Belleville and Brockville white choicest Septembers for October and November shipment are quoted at 46s c.i.f. London inferior qualities at lower figures down to 42s. Corresponding week last year, choicest Canadian was quoted at 54s to 55s; finest, 52s to 53s.

Teiegrams : WALKER-HODGETTS, SALFORD. "WALKER-HODGETTS" *Multipolar Dynamos* - *Dynamos* -*Dynamos* -



FIRE LOSSES.

1900

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Robt. Jamieson & Co.'s varnish works suffered damage of \$800. Fire started in boiler room.— St. John, N.B., 1.—Linton & Sinclair, wholesale crockery, suffered considerable damage. Fully insured.—Port Huron, Mich., 4.—Fire destroyed two large adjoining grain elevators owned by the Botsford Elevator Company, entailing a loss of \$300,000. There were 171,000 bushels of wheat, 90,000 bushels of corn and 14,000 bushels of oats in the buildings, and the grain was all destroyed. The loss on the buildings is estimated, at \$125,000, with \$62,000 insurance, and \$175,000 on the grain. The grain was fully insured. The elevators were to have been used as one of the storage points in the projected through grain routes of the Grand Trunk Railway system from

Established 1861.

"Bootle Jute Factory Go., Limited.

AND ... MANUFACTURERS

DUNDEE WORKS,

Telegrams, "JUTE, Liverpool." A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

Liverpool, Eng.

BOOTLE,

SPINNERS

Duluth, Minn., to Leith, Scotland. It was stated that the loss of these elevators would not hinder the project, as a million bushel elevator would be constructed at Point Edward. Ont. The burned elevators will probably not be rebuilt .-- Glencoe, Ont., 1-G.T.R. station, with contents, burned .- Brantford, Ont., 1 .- Coal plant of Jackson & Montgomery suffered \$800 loss. No insurance .- Brockville, Ont., 1 .- Residence of John Mallory, Mallorytown, Landing, burned. Loss, \$1,000; insurance, \$300. Residence owned by Geo. Gamble and occupied by Mrs. Ford, burned. Insured in Lancashire and Alliance companies, and contents in Perth Mutual .-- Watford, Ont., 1 .-- Stave mill of Jacob Lawrence & Sons destroyed. Loss about \$2,500 .- Point Aux Trembles, Que., 5 .- Barn, with contents, including live stock, belonging to P. Rochon, burned. Loss' about \$1,500; partially insured.-Woodstock. Ont. 4 .- Flour mill of the Woodburn Milling Company burned. A joint stock concern. Loss and insurance not

Telegraphic Address, "Eclipse Manchester."

The Palatine Glass Co'v, Ltd.,

St. Simon St., SALFORD, Manchester, Eng.

HODE CON

Makers of ... Plain, Enamelled, and Ruby Stripe Gauge Glasses.

SIGHT FRED GLASSES NEEDLE, LUBRICATORS AND MACHINERY GLASS.



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

ascertained.-Welland, Ont., 4.-Barn of Levi Doan, burned. Loss, \$400; insurance, \$100.-Owen Sound, Ont., 4.-Vick's jewellery store suffered \$200 damake.-Vaudreuil, Que., 5.-Seven houses burned Loss about \$11,000. The individual losses were: Julien Charlebois, butcher; loss about \$2,000; insurance in Montmagny Mutual and Rimouski and Temiscouata, \$2,000 on house and \$700 on stock. Miss R. Hurtubise, general store; loss not known; probably about \$3,000; insurance on house, \$800, Royal; on stock, \$700 in Montmagny Mutual and Rimouski and Temiscouata. Two houses, the property of Eustache Leroux, occupied by Achille Bressar, carter, and Aledric Serre, G. T.R. carpenter; house owned by A. Z. Valois, occupied by Odilon Aquin. Joseph Marlowe, Hilaire Marlowe, and C. Leroux, house occupied by John Sabourin.

A. KINGHORN & Co.,

Phœnix Ironworks, Millwood, TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.



Power Geared Squaring Shears.

Canadians have 33½ per cent. in their favor by purchasing these machines, under the New Canadian Tariff.

CHEMICALS.

1901

-Mail advices from Manchester, Eng., under date October 26th, report as follows: The better feeling to which we alluded a month ago is continued, but so far there is little if any improvement in trade in general. True, there is a spurt for shipment to certain markets; this is usual, however, at this time of the year, and consumption in the home trade is only moderate; contracts are being placed for next year, but slowly and with great caution. In the heavy alkali branch there is more brightness. Bleaching powder is firmer, and is less plentiful for early delivery, and contracts for next year are being rather more readily made. Caustic soda is unchanged, and some consumers are covering their wants forward, considering further reduction in price unlikely. Ammonia alkali has latterly been selling freely for next year. Chlorates of potash and soda have eased further and are neglected. Exports have latterly improved, but still do not show well during the nine completed months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. Bleaching materials being less by 11,906 tons or £42,179, and soda compounds less by 5,678 tons or £38,288. Tar products are dull. Benzoles are steady; consumers are showing more disposition to buy forward, but makers are indifferent. Solvent naphtha is quiet, many buyers having already

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Manufacturers of

Blues for Finishing Cloth, Prints, Paper, Silks, Woollens or Yarns.

(Warranted to stand every description of Finish.)

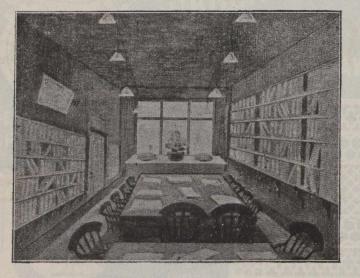
Makers of Extracts of Indigo for Dyers, and dealers in Indigo, Smalts, Ultramarine and Bronze.

> NELSON WORKS, NEW LANE, Patricroft, near Manchester,

ENGLAND,

'I elegraphic Address : " UNION," St. Helens.

Union Plate Glass Company, REFRAX GLASS.



Interior of Room Lighted with Ordinary Polished Plate Glass.

Established 1837.

Interior of Same Room Lighted with Refrax Class.

POCKET NOOK, ST. HELENS,

placed their contracts. Crude carbolic, after a little spurt, is now easier; crystals are quiet, and liquid is offered freely. Creosote is weak, and any business doing is at very low figures. Pitch remains firm, but very little is offering. Sulphate of ammonia has fallen somewhat and is easy on spot. Carbonate of ammonia is enquired for, makers being heavily sold; muriate is more plentiful, but prices steady. Acetates of lime are scarce on spot, but have no enquiry for forward delivery. Foreign white sugar of lead is again firmer; other lead salts are steady. Carbonate and caustic potash are again easier, and have a small enquiry for early delivery only. Sulphate of copper is steady, but buyers hold off, fearing a fall. Prussiates of potash and soda show some improvement, and for next year's delivery a good premium is asked on spot prices. Bichromates continue to be freely offered, more particularly for early delivery, though low figures have caused some Continental makers to stop producing. Borax is selling freely and is firmer. Tartaric acid is now very cheap, and has more enquiry.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

The Iron Age says: "There has been some discussion among Southern makers of pig iron of the expediency of announcing a further increase in the price of pig iron of 50 cents per ton. Conservative councils have prevented, however, and it was decided to let well enough alone. There is a steady stream of buying orders in moderate quantities, widely distributed, for delivery up to February, indicating confidence in the manufacture, but showing little disposition on the part of buyers to contract far ahead, except when it is necessary to stock up in anticipation of the closing of navigation. Among the larger buyers during the week have been the cast iron pipe interests, one Southern plant taking 8,000 tons. In the Pittsburg district the buying has been very heavy, the sales being upward of 40,000 tons of foundry iron.

"As bearing on the question of the magnitude of the consumption, the position in the cast iron pipe trade is significant, because this interest is little affected by what may be doing in Wall street. The flow of moderate sized

Lancashire, England.

orders for prompt delivery has been exceptional for this season of the year, even when due allowance is made for the weather, which has been favorable for outside work. Never in the history of the pipe trade have conditions been more favorable. Usually at this time the shops plan their winter work of casting pipe for stock, in anticipation of the spring rush. This year it has not been given a thought. The leading municipalities are coming into the market, too, unusually early, New York has just called for about 9,000 tons and Boston will soon be in the market for an even larger amount.

"The steel situation shows little change. Those who are caught with belated deliveries or without covering contracts are paying such premiums that the question of building steel works is obtruding itself. A significant transaction has been the sale of German basic steel for delivery west of Pittsburg, with more business pending.

"Prices for finished iron and steel, while very remun" erative, do not thus far appear to have had the slightest effect in checking consumption. Still, a hint in that direction is conveyed in the reports of the Western bar trade. That same branch in the East is beginning to com plain of a slackening volume of work, In at least one line which was affected by the strike, in sheets, deliveries are becoming prompter. In others, notably in tin plates. many stories are current of orders unfilled, for which specifications were put in as early as May. The outlook for structural work is bright. A heavy tonnage has al' ready been booked, and a good deal of work is in sight. Thus three bridges over the Monongahela will require over 20,000 tons of material. On the lakes a number of orders for ships have been booked, and the yards are full to overflowing.

"In the copper trade, there is substantial unanimity of opinion as to the strength of the market. This is not surprising, since the Amalgamated is restricting production and maintaining the price, while other large interests are running full. The latter will give enthusiastic approval to the situation, while it lasts. The experiment will be watched by the whole metal trade as bearing upon the question whether any of the great modern consolidations can hold any market by main force against adverse conditions,"

1902

The Gardner

.. Oil Engine

L. GARDNER & SONS

LIMITED.

Barton Hall Engine Works,

Patricroft, Manchester, Eng.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

The members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the most important industrial organization in the Dominion, held their annual convention in this city this week.

Mayor Prefontaine, in extending a welcome on behalf of the city, said he believed that Montreal was destined to be one of the three principal cities on the American continent. The city was as deeply interested in the development of Canadian industrial institutions as in those within her own limits. Montreal was a national port, and it was to the interests of manufacturers that the work of perfecting the terminal facilities should be successful. He concluded by extending a hearty welcome, and expressing the hope that the visit would be one of practical

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benefit to the country, as well as personal pleasure to the delegates. The address delivered by Mr. P. W. Ellis, of Toronto,

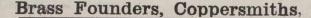
the President of the Association, referred to the importance of manufactures as an inducement to encourage a steady stream of immigration into this country, and deprecated the bonus system, as a policy of creating wellbeing at the expense of one's neighbors. On the question of a preferential tariff, he said: "I am sure it is the opinion of Canadian manufacturers that the duty of the Government is to give the British manufacturer a sub-



Preston's Liverpool Distillery —Company, Limited.— Fruits, Grains, Spirits,



Distillery: - - BANKHALL, SANDHILLS. 4 India Buildings, Water Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng,



Brass Finishers.

Hartcliffe, Lee & Malkin, Ltd.,

CHAIN MAKERS,

For Driving, Conveying, Elevating, &c.

Special quotations under the New Preferential Tariff.

stantial advantage over his foreign competitor, but not

over the Canadian, and that when any Canadian industry has suffered, attention should be given promptly and fairly. I am one of those who believe that we render

the greatest service to the Empire to which we belong when we take measures to develop our own strength and

The meeting was brought to a fitting close by a banquet

at which the Hon. J. D. Rolland, chairman of the Montreal branch of the association, presided, having on his

right Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and on his left Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. There were also seated at the table of

honor: Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. Wm. Patterson, Minister of Customs; Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works; R. L. Borden, M.P., P. W. Ellis, the

retiring president of the Association; Robt. Munro, the

president-elect of the Association; His Worship Mayor

IMPROVED HAWLEY

Made of Mild Steel throughout,

combining Lightness with Strength.

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EILLS & COMPANY,

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

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JOHN THOM,

Canal Works, Patricroft, near Manchester, England.

Boring for Minerals, Oil, Brine, Etc.

Artesian Wells put down to any depth

Mauufacturer of all kinds of Rock Boring Tools, Centrifugal, Deep Well & Donkey Pumps Special Estimates under the new Canadian Preferential Tariff.



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1904

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Asphalte &



THE GRAIN SITUATION.

It looks as if the amount of grain freight contracts on which shippers had made heavy losses had been overestimated, except, perhaps, to Antwerp and Rotterdam, to which ports there had been a good deal of future room contracted at higher prices. But steam ships to other ports, with 25 to 32 boat loads of grain room, have been going out with two and three loads weekly, and in some cases with none at all, because unable to get it, even at ballast rates. This has been the case for two or three months, until lately more cotton and hay have been going to the English markets and have stiffened up rates quite a little. But rates would never have gone so low, had there been any large amount of grain room contracted ahead. This state of affairs has been chiefly due to the enormous falling off in corn shipments compared with this period a year ago; but there has also been a large falling off in exports of merchandise of all kinds, especially in all kinds of metals, of which shipments were very heavy a year ago, running as high as a million pounds a day from New York, including copper, lead, steel and steel rails, of which practically nothing is now being exported. These are the general conditions that have so demoralized the general Atlantic carrying strade.

In this connection the exporters of wheat who lost money on their shipments this year did it by accepting forwards bids from Europe on No. 2 hard Kansas wheat at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1e discount under the option just before the harvest, and bought the option here as a hedge against their sales abroad. When the crop moved these shippers had to buy in their cash wheat against their acceptances at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$ c premium over the options they had bought as hedges in this market and thus lost both on their cash and their option hedges.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Messrs. Fry & Co., carriage lace manufacturers of Dublin, Ireland, write us as follows: "We gladly congratulate you on the successful journal you issue. It is one of the best business inspiring journals we know, and you stand up well for your own and the Old Country."

THE EXPORT OF RYE.

Rye is not a grain of great commercial importance to us, and as an export it is a small matter. But as a substitute for wheat its scarcity is of about as much significance to us as a scarcity of wheat. Only two countries are very large producers and consumers of rye, and these are Russia and Germany, in both of which it happens this year that both rye and wheat are very deficient. Germany is a large importer of rye, mostly from Russia. The Corn Trade List estimates the rye crop of Russia at about 200,000,000 bushels less than last year or the year before, a shortage of very nearly 25 per cent. and the wheat crop is so short that rye would be welcomed by a part of the population which is in the habit of eating wheat. The surplus for export must be very greatly affected by this deficiency in the crop. The same authority puts the German shortage at about 33,000,000 bushels, or nearly 12 per cent. But Germany has to import a great deal of rye when her crops are normal, and this year her wheat is very short. In 1900 Germany imported, net, 978,874 tons of wheat and 817,242 tons of rye, in addition to the home production of 12,391,824 tons of wheat and rye. In several countries of small production the rye is better this year than last.

19044

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

We have already remarked on the enormous amount of shipping constructed in the last two years, and the fact

Cable Address : EILLS, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

Danish and Irish Butter

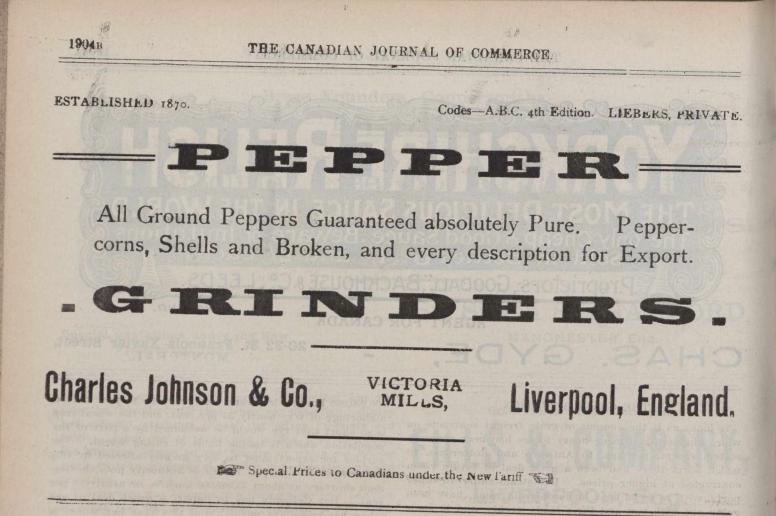
WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT PRICE LIST.

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

OFFICE :

12 Hanover Street. - LIVERPOOL, Eng.

B Special ratesto Canadians under the New WE Preferential Tariff.



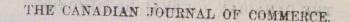
that the shipyards of the world are generally busy now, as explanatory of the extreme dullness in the sea-carrying trade. The London Economist says there is certainly at present an oversupply of tonnage in the world, and that the volume of merchandise requiring sea transport will be less in the near future than it has been in the recent past. Λ leading reason for the latter prediction is the short corn crop in the United States. But there is a short wheat crop on the other side. Our wheat exports are more than making up for the decrease in corn shipments. The short corn crop, in the opinion of the Economist, means a diminished export of oil-cake, which will be needed at home to replace the corn that is lacking, and the short corn crop will have the further effect of de-creasing the amount of provisions to be exported from. this continent. This is proving altogether too much. The corn crop is short, but it is not nearly so short as it looked at the end of July as if it would be. From the time the drouth was broken there has not been the least anxiety in the corn and pork States on the score of feed for And, if oilcake is going to replace corn, then what stock. reason is there to anticipate a shortage in provisions? The export of oilcake and oilcake meal was more than twice as great last month as in September, 1900. Exports of bacon and hams increased last month as much as the exports of lard declined. When shipbuilding has

been overdone it is an odd time to insist that the proceeds of taxation should be used to stimulate still further construction.

-Our correspondent at Uxbridge, Ont., writes: Things generally, in this part of Ontario, are looking well. Farmers have all their turnips in, an enormous crop; and their ploughing is well advanced. Fall wheat was very poor here, and spring wheat, oats and peas suffered severely from the long drought, and excessive heat. Corn was a great crop, and grass has been good throughout the whole season. I think that the farmers in general will be able to meet their bills this fall.

-The West India Commission has issued a despondent circular, announcing that the invitation sent to the United States to participate in the conference on the sugar bounties will involve further delay, and that the conference is not likely to assemble this year. "It is difficult to avoid suspicion," says the circular, "that these constant postponements may be had in view of the impossibility of any legislation affecting bounties until after the beet campaign of 1902-03. If this surmise be correct, the position of some of the West Indian Islands promises to be very critical.



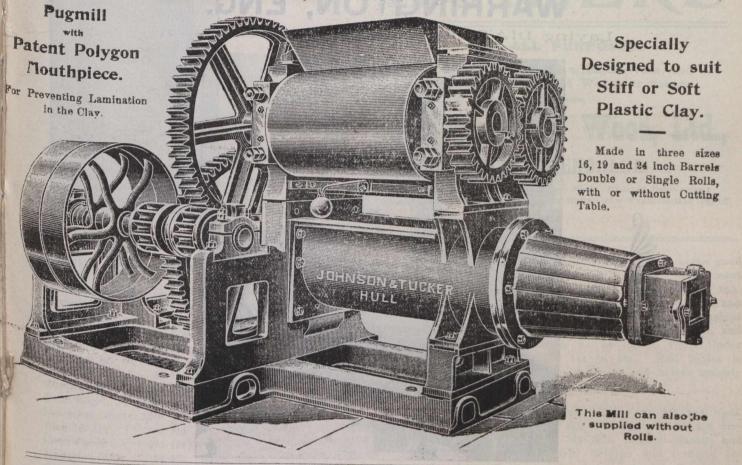


Wilmington, Hull, England.

1904c

(Late SHEPHERD, HILL & Co.,

Johnson & Tucker



THE MONTREAL STREET RAIL-WAY.

The statement presented at the annual meeting, of the Montreal Street Railway Co. shows that the earnings continue to increase, as is shown by the following statement:

the following statement: "The past year's business shows a net "The past year's business shows a net 246.64 for the previous year. Out of this wont four quarterly dividends of 2% per and to \$551,700, leaving a surpurs of \$97.551.51, of which amount the sum of \$50,000 has been ance, \$47.551.51, has been added to the surplus account. An amount of \$22,276.67, expended during the year on special renewals, has the road-bed, rolling stock, buildings and the increase in the Company's busi-mess during the year has been most satisfac-or, the operating expenses show an increase of 11.32 per cent, over last year. This in-trease is mainly, due to the increased cost of 46,741,660 PEOP

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

| Dar. Or | POTOT PARTY | |
|---------|-------------|--|
| PEOPLE | CARRIED | |

| Gross Receipts\$1,901. Increase 1901 over 1900 7.39. p.c. Operating Ex- | 14011 - 100 - 14 | ada | moist mil | el elante h | 1896 \$1,265,898.39 |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Increase 1901 over 1900, 11.82 p.c. 112,341.78 | 992,925.11 | 9 12,949,66 | 764,884.35 | 736,428.60 | 710,864.70 |
| Per, cept. of car earnings | 56.34 | 55 22 fti 0 | 52.15 | 55.05 605,939.18 | '56.48 500,033.69 |
| Pas'gers, carried, 46.741,660 Increase 1901 over 1900, 7.79 p.c. 3,379,298 Transfers. 14,215,784 | 12.63 43,862,262 | 40,186,493 | 35,358,036 | 12.41 32,047,317 8,765,903 | |
| ASSETS. 1901. Cost of Road and Equipment: Construction, etc | 1900. 03 \$3,162,843.41 42 2,555 265 02 | Stores Accoun's Cash in hand Cash on | CURRE Receivable bank and deposit w | NT ASSETS. \$ 76,619.60 61,789.49 in 325,957.98 ith | \$ 48,255.71 43 397.82 178,317.20 |
| M.P. & I. Ry. Co.'s Stock and Bonds 1,105,485. | 01 1 557 795 47 | Balance | Montreal New Sto apaid | ck 57,193.75 546,560.82 | 25,000.00 |
| 10,000.02 | \$1,275,993.90 | | | \$9,320,363.34 | \$7,570,964.63 |

| LIABI | LITIES. | in the second |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Capital stock | \$6,000,000,00% | \$5 197 055 00 |
| avortan. | | 10, 101, 000,00y A |
| 5 p.c. payable March. | | and the state |
| 4% D.C. Davable Aneuer | 292,000.00 | 292,000.00 |
| 1922 | 681,333.33 | 681.233.23 |
| Mortgages | | 6,034.51 |
| | 6,979,367.84 | 6.476,422.84 |
| Current Liabilities: Bank of Montreal | and April 1 | NALES TONE |
| Bank of Montreal | 1,100,000,00 | 15.000 now |
| Accounts and wages | | Contraction of the local division of the loc |
| Accrued Interest on | 103,915.77 | 69,587.79 |
| bonds. | 5,150,00 | 5.150.00 . 4 |
| Accrued Tax on Earn- | CT | and the second |
| Employees' Securi- | 98,006.21 | 85,081:62 |
| ties | 7,626,60 | 7.118.60 |
| U nela'med Divid- ends. | | a la complete |
| Unredeemed Tick- | 1,956.57 | 1.956.57 |
| ets | 18,338,23 | 16,942.35 |
| Suspense account Montreal P. & I. Ry. | 63,608,08 | 49,053.07 |
| Co | 9.267.41 | |
| Dividend payable Nov. | 0,201.11 | |
| 1st, 1901 | 139,200.00 | 135,000.00 |
| 101 | 1,542,068.87 | 369,890,00 |
| Contingent Account | 191,056.42 | 164,333.09 |
| Surplus | 607,870.21 | 560,318.70 |
| and have been all a sector | 798,926.63 | 724,651.79 |

\$9,320,363.34 \$7,570,964.63

The meeting was largely attended and was marked by some interesting features. In answer to Mr. Boas, the manager. Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, went, into a lengthy explanation as to the expenditure and revenue, saying that to earn \$126,000 extra, there was an increase of \$50,000 in the power account alone. Coal had, greatly increased in cost. In 1898, the company had paid \$2.75 per ton; in 1899, \$2.40; in 1900, \$2.93; and in 1901, \$3.73, or a difference of 80 cents over last year. They would, in fact, have had to pay \$4.05, had not the company begun to import from Newcastle, thus causing the coal companies to reduce It was also decided to their rate.

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

Laying DIA'S Impregnable Paper Cables on



WEST MINSTER BRIDGE, LONDON, Eng. NOTE-Buy British Cables, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 38¹/₃ in favour of English Goods.

set aside \$100,000 from the surplus in order that the company might do its own underwriting and thus save the \$16,000 now paid annually in premiums. were then no conditions existing to make the stock more valuable than it is to-day, the higher price and the lower are simply the result of speculation and outsiders know nothing to

ed only

The election of directors resulted in the present Board being re-elected, and at the subsequent meeting the Hon. L. J. Forget was re-elected president; Mr. Jas. Ross, vice-president; and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, general manager.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday E'vg, November 7th, 1901.

· · d.t. :

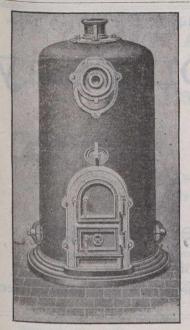
The Street Railway meeting heard some plain speaking by Mr. Boas who, apparently has been misled, or, who represents some one who has been, in regard to the policy of the directors in regard to financing for the purchase of the Park & Island line. Mr. Boas is not alone in thinking that there has been more speculative dealing in the stock of the Street Railway than arose from what was known to the public. Some one must have dropped a considerable amount of money on this stock, as it is selling to-day at a decline of 15 to 20 points from prices a few months ago. There

make the stock more valuable than it it is to-day, the higher price and the lower are simply the result of speculation and outsiders know nothing to guide them as to what future prices will be. The Dominion Cotton Co., having passed the dividend, accounts for low figures it has fetched, to-day the sales being at 47. Denial has been given that the Power & Light Co. and Street Railway Co. were contemplating amalgamation. The future may show that there was ground for the rumour. More gold is going out from New York to Paris, naturally enough, in New York gold is far in excess of needs, while in Paris is far below the needs of the market. Air flows into a vacuum not more surely than gold to where it is in demand. Some of the metal is for London, which has found it needful to fill up the gap in its gold reserve made by sending supplies to Paris. Consols keep low at 91¼, a decline of one point since 30th October. Bank returns in the States show very large expansions, that indicatle the volume of business being done is beyond precedent. The enormous enlargements in productive machinery are such as to excite some apprehension as to what will happen when the boom is over. The reaction will be as unprecedented in extent as

the expansion has been, as the higher the pendulum rises on the right the higher it will rise on the left when the return swing is made. The local stock market has not been very live ly this week. Yesterday Pacific in good sized lots went for 112 to 1121/4. to-day the range has been 1121/4 to 11234. Dominion Cotton, after touching 47, will retire from attention. Twin City has been lively at 1001/4 to 1001/2, to-day, 101 was paid. A few Street Railway sold for 271%. At this date a year ago large sales were made at 281. Heat & Power has gone to 96. Steel, common, 29; preferred, Bank stock quotations: Mont-811/2. real 261; Hochelaga, 145; Toronto,233; Merchants, 152: Ontario, 123; Molsons, 2051/4; Commerce, 157. Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 101/2c. Berlin, 20m. 41pf. Local foreign exchange, 60's, 9 to 91/8; demand, 93/4 to 97/8. Money rates remain unaltered.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Nov. 7th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Broekers, Montreal:

| | a state of the | | Average |
|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | same |
| | | | date |
| | | Shares. | last |
| | | sold. Highst | . Lowst. year. |
| Iontreal | | . 26 261 | 2601/4 257 |
| folsons | | . 78 2051/4 | 205 187 |
| | | | |



Telegrams :-- "Lumby, Halifax, Eng."

BOILERS 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. Special terms to Canadian buyers under new Preferential Tariff

| tome otum | 040 | 4 0 | rf3: |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|--------|
| Toronto 4 | 233 | 233 | 238 |
| Merchants 37 | 153 | 152 | 157 |
| Commerce 82 | 1563/4 | 1563/4 | 150 |
| Hochelaga 30 | 145 | 145 | |
| Miscellaneous. | | 30 10 | |
| Can. Pac. Ry6471 | 1121/2 | 1105% | 877/8 |
| Duluth S.A. pfd. 100 | 20 | 20 | 131/2 |
| Montreal St. xd . 997 | 2723/4 | 271 | 2783/4 |
| Winnipeg Ry 50 | 1143/4 | 1143/4 | |
| Toronto St 326 | 117 | 1153/4 | 1085/8 |
| Twin City 1025 | 101 | 991/2 | 631/8 |
| Montreal Power.1256 | 97 | 953/4 | |
| Rich. & Ont 188 | 114 | 1113/4 | 108 |
| Com. Cable 675 | 1813/4 | 1811/2 | 171 |
| Montreal Tel 54 | 173 | 1713/4 | |
| Bell Tel 28 | 3 174 | 171 | 169 |
| Montreal. Cot 187 | 1211/2 | 116 | 1371/2 |
| Dom. Cotton 999 | 50 | 45 | 96 |
| Merchts. Cot 75 | 102 | | 1271/2 |
| War Eagle 500 | 14 | 14 | 104 |
| Payne | 15 | | 793/4 |
| North Star 500 | 25 | 25 | 90 |
| Dom. Coal, com2485 | 481/2 | | |
| Do. pref 113 | 119 | 1181/2 | |
| Dom. I. & S. com 355 | 301/2 | 271/2 | |
| Do. pref 285 | 82 | | |
| Can. Col. Cot bd1000 | 98 | 98 | 981/2 |
| Dom Coal bds1000 | 1101/ | 1101/4 | 100% |
| Dom. I. & S. bd61000 | 81 | 80 | |
| | and and | | 192 |

EI Padre Needles To cents. Da cents. Da cents. Da cents. Da cents. The Best - CIGARS -Mate money, skill, and nearly half a century's experience can produce. Made and Guaranteed by S. DANIS & Sens, MONTREAL, Que

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1901.

To the lines of merchandise dependent on weather conditions, the past week has not brought the share of business necessary to ensure profit and bespeak good trade ahead. Shoes are comparatively neglected, rubbers remain in hiding and merino underwear is yet occupying the place which colder weather would have caused it to vacate in favour of the more comtortable Scotch wool fabric. Hardware and metals are steady without quotable change. Holiday necessities assist in lowering some hardware sundries at this season and in these the full share of trade is shown. Dry goods importers notice with pleasure the closing months of the year renaling little in the way of loss. An oldestablished retail firm in Foronto was forced to go under this week, but few will lose thereby, as the total will not be far beyond \$21,000, largely looked after by one firm, whose account is not new. Dairy produce is about holding its own, the English markets showing up better and proving more favorable to Canadian butter each week, which now commands good prices there. The grocery trade have been again disturbed by a further decline in sugars, which are down to almost 4c for best. For the individual retailer this last cut will not show to advantage, as some cut-price firms will begin selling retail at 4c, and thus force trade toward their more extended counters. Leather is in active movement on export account. Flour and feed are under brisk demand.

BUTTER.-The market is showing little change, although an easier feeling

is noticeable. The demand keeps good for all choice qualities which meet with ready sale. Exporters are taking fancy creamery at 20½c to 21c and good lots at 19½c to 20c. Townships dairy is dealt in at 19c to 19½c, and Western do. at 16c to 17c. Under grades, 14c to 15c. Roll butter is coming in freely and moves quickly at 16c to 17c.

CEMENTS, ETC.—Arrivals for week ending 5th instant, were 158,452 firebricks, 315 brls. English cement and 7,480 brls. Belgian and German cement. Trade is confined to jobbing orders. U.S. cement, although subject to a 20 p.c. duty, is making heavy inroads on the trade, much of the Government work on the Montreal harbor this season having been done with it. Being sold in bags which are redeemable at a price, is one of the inducements.

CHEESE.-There is no improvement in the market, which is still largely supplied. Prices are heavy and in favour of buyers. Choicest western is held at 9c to 91/4c; eastern at 83/4c to 9c At factory points: Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 6 .- Factories boarded 5,485 boxes; 1,785 colored and 3,700 white. Bidding slack at 8%c, and going as high as 9 1-16c. No sales .- Ormstown, Que., 6 .- Offerings consisted of 560 white cheese and 60 colored. Sales, 90 white and 60 colored, at 85%c.-Stirling, Ont., 6.-1,750 white were boarded; sales: 750 at 9c; 600 at 9c; 210 at 9c; balance refused at 8 15-16c .- Picton, Ont., 6 .- Fifteen factories boarded 1,289 boxes; 83/4c bid; 199 sold. -New York markets: N.Y. State, full cream, small, colored, September, fancy, 10¹/₄c to 10³/₈c; do. October choice, 9¾c to 10c; do. white, September, fancy, 101/4c; do. choice, 93/4c to 10c; do. good to prime, 91/4c to 91/2c; do. common to fair, 7c to 9c.

DRY GOODS.—Wholesalers generally speak hopefully of the situation. In spite of the warm and unseasonable weather, which has delayed buying, the volume of business during Octo-

Contractors to the Admiralty, War Office, &c. Tel. Addresses, "Para," Manchester, "Flagship," London, "Tinto," Glasgow.

Irwell Rubber Company Limited. HOSE and BELTING Ordsall Lane, Salford, Manchester, England

Branches :- London, Eng., 3 Jewry Street, E.C., Hull, Eng., 53 Whitefriargate,

Glasgow, Scotland, 25 Hope Street & 98 Holm Street.

ber was most satisfactory and the trade seem to think that the cooler weather which must soon set in will make the returns for November particularly good. The paper maturing on the 4th was exceptionally well met. In the North West the situation seems bright. The threshing has turned out much better than was expected and farmers are paying their bills and buying more goods. There are but few failures and it is generally believed that the repeat orders will be large. In dress goods the orders placed have shown more freedom in the selections, and new lines will display a very full and varied assortment. As far as purchases go for next season there seems to be an unmistakable tendency toward the soft draping effects, inclining to sheer fabrics in almost every line, embracing veilings, batiste, albatross, crepe de chine and similar materials. As one of the features of the demand so far albatross cloth may be picked out as having appealed to the early buyer. Jobbers have taken hold of this with comparative freedom, The lines bought include a wide range of colorings. Another fabric in which the manufacturer has a great deal of faith is the This is being taken largeprunella. ly in black, though popular colors are by no means neglected. The granite cloth is also looked upon as excellent property.

EGGS.-Receipts light, market firm and advancing. Good demand, both local and export. New laid sell at 21c to 22c; straight gathered, 17c to 18c; best candled stock, 15c to 16c; No. 2, 13c to 14c; limed, 141/2c to 15c. A grade of eggs, faultlessly fresh and entirely unacquainted with modern shipping, is sold in limited numbers to limited customers in Montreal for 50c to 60c per doz. The assured knowledge that these eggs are of latest production gains for them the custom which makes their existence short and sweet.

FISH.—The market holds firm. Salt herring and green cod are scarce and likely to advance. For fresh fish the demand is active, with prices holding steady. Quotations are given on another page.

FLOUR AND FEED .- Millers are being rushed with orders for local needs now that the close of river navigation is near. Winter rail rates will go into effect on the 15th instant. Rates from Winnipeg east were advanced 10c per brl. on the 1st instant. Export trade is also brisk owing to the last steamers having left European ports for Montreal for this season. Feed of all kinds is likewise in brisk demand, with prices unchanged except for mouillie which has been advanced.

Debenture Sale.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender," will be received up to and including the 16th day of November, 1901, for \$18,000 4 per cent. Town of Pembroke Debentures, payable in Twenty Annual in-stalments from 20th of November,

T. M. SKINNER, Chairman Finance Committee, Pembroke, Ont.

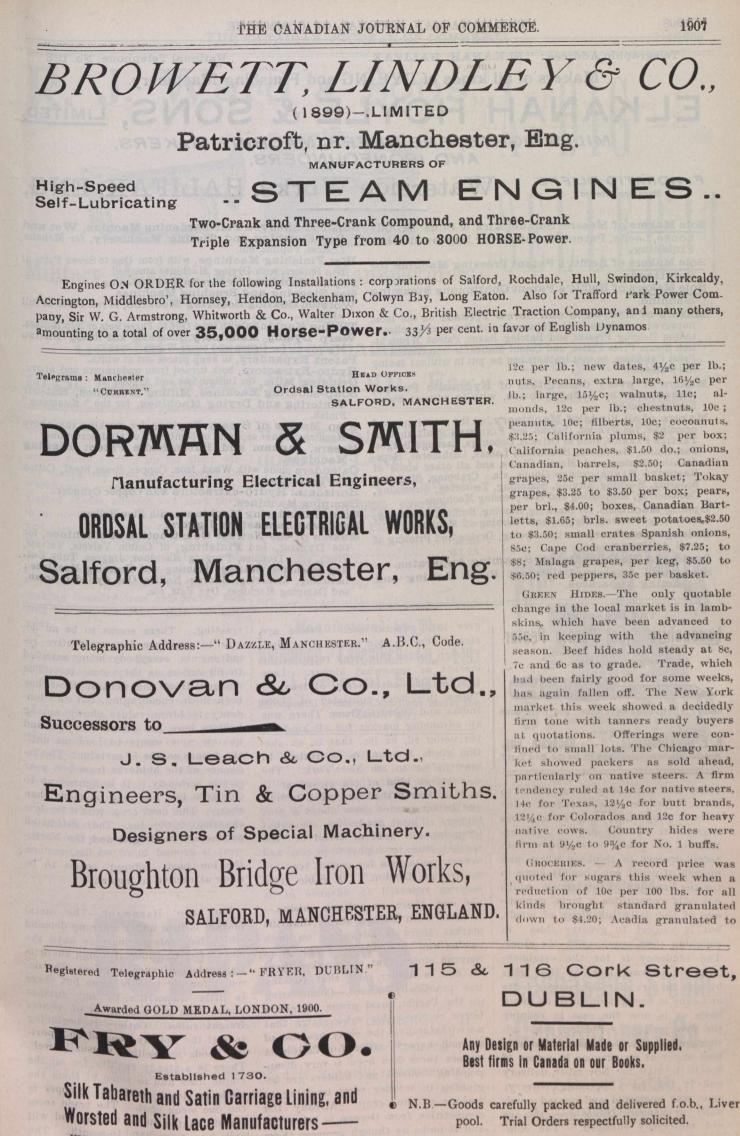
An advance is reported in Manitoba bran to \$18, and shorts to \$20 per ton.

GREEN FRUITS .- There is a reduction of 50c per barrel on Jamaica oranges. Lemons, 300s, are slightly lower. The life which is usually apparent in the export apple trade from this port, is scarcely visible this season, this even affecting the cable companies, which find a lack of quotations. Choice apples are wanted in the English markets, at 18s to 23s, as to variety. Quotations are: Apples, barrels, \$2.50 to \$5.00; California Valencia oranges, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Jamaica oranges, \$5.00 barrel; lemons, 360s, \$2.75; do. 300s, \$4.00 to \$5.00; bananas, 8-hands, \$1.00 to \$1.35; No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.75; extras, \$2.00; limes, per 100, \$1.50; new figs, Quotations are given on another page. mats, 31/2c per lb.; do. boxes, 8c to



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Will much esteem Canadian Orders and guarantee all and every item of Carriage, two and four-wheeler trimming which we will supply to be the very best. Our Motto is :- Very reasonable prices and genuine material and fastest colours. Leathers, Cloths, &c., not our actual manufactures best makes supplied at bare cost prices, when ordered with our own manufactures.

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Trial Orders respectfully solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stead and Gledhill's Patent Steaming Apparatus.

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



\$4.05, and branded yellows, \$3.35 to \$3.90; powdered and cut-loaf varieties in proportion, as given in prices current on another page. Such extremely low prices on sugars will set retail grocers to thinking where any margin of profit can possibly come in for the handling of this article, which not only constitutes a large percentage of the daily turn over of goods, but is subject to greater loss in weighing than anything in the stock. The tendency is for the establishment of a lower level as time goes by and the art of raising sugar beets and cane is brought down to as fine a basis as is now the case in refining the raw product. London cable advices reported a firm market for raw beet sugar at an advance in prices of 3/4d to 7s 21/4d for November delivery and 7s 33/4d for December delivery; cane was neglected and quoted nominally unchanged. Other groceries are not materially changed. The comparatively low price of currants, following the almost prohibitive price of last year, will bring them more than

ever into general use. Prices are steady here at 434c to 7c, as to kind. Foreign cables this week refer to the market as somewhat higher. Late London mail advices say of teas: -"Sales this week consisted of 27,000 Indias and 26,000 Ceylons, There was an advancing market for all kinds of tea under 8d, or 16c, that is, ex auction room London, or equivalent to about 171/2c to 18c New York. The commonest kind of tea closed at 1c to 11/2c dearer than the week before, and better grades show about a cent higher. Finest grades are somewhat irregular but general trend of the market was to higher prices, and lowest quotations for comon teas are 6c to 61/4d London." A cable from Smyrna reported an advance of 3s per ewt. there on sultana raisins .--A cable from Malaga states that the market there is advancing on both raisins and almonds .- A cable from Smyrna states that the market there on figs is higher, and that packing has practically ceased .-- Commenting on the Pacific Coast prune outlook a letter received this week states that notwithstanding the early promise of a good export outlet for California prunes there has been a very disappointing demand, and holders are beginning to wonder what is going to become of the crop. Already the competition from Oregon is being felt. and it looks as though growers there were prepared to meet the views of buyers in all quarters. From the East the apathy of buyers is dis-

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

width.

Tinting Machines, with from One to Three Sets of Nip Rollers. Warp Dyeing Machinery, Bleaching and Sizing DRYING MACHINES, for Cotton and other Warps.

MACHINES, for Cotton and other warps. Patent Expanders, to keep pieces out at width. Hydro-Extractors, both turned from underneath and above. Grinding Mills, for Indigo, Lac and Argols. Soap-scouring Machines, Milling Machines, Hot-air Tentering and Drying Machines, for the "Estamene" Fisich Finish.

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

Machines.

Calenders made with Wood, Iron, Copper, Brass, Steel, Cotton and Paper Bowls.

Horizontal Hydro-extractors with Copper Cylinder. Damping Machines.

Cold Calendering Machines, with Five Rollers.

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

> tracting. There seems to be no desire to purchase for prospective requirements, everybody being satisfied to fill orders as they come in. The demand from the Central West has been more encouraging, but the tendency to lower values shown among holders here has affected buyers, and no one now wants to load up until the future course is certain. The influence of the holdover from last year is felt seriously. It is figured up to 30,000,000 lbs, but may be more than that. The new crop won't be less than 50,000,000 lbs. The estimated production in Oregon and the Northwest is around 30,000,000 lbs., and on the low basis offered seems to be more attractive to buyers.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The metal market is firm under a strong demand which bids fair to increase until the close of navigation, although there is no marked advance in prices. The demand for pig iron is large but there is little disposition to buy further ahead than the coming in of winter freight rates. Cutlery is beginning to feel the holiday demand and sporting goods are selling unusually well. There is a steady enquiry for all the staple lines and in some of them the trade is closely sold up. Copper is the one weak spot. The trade seem certain that a cut is coming and will only buy from hand-to-mouth. The improvement in London, due to the withdrawal of the Chili bars bought on the first break in September has





Military Musical Instrument Manufacturers. Wholesale Importers and Exporters of General Musical Merchandise,

10 St. Anne Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

not been felt here. As usual in November a number of country buyers are in town sorting up for their winter stocks and this has rendered the warehouses especially active. In the United States advices say that there is no abatement of the activity in iron and steel in the West, but in the East the movement while quite large does not seem to be on as liberal a scale as at other points. Advices from Pittsburg are to the effect that furnaces making foundry iron are pretty well sold up for the first half of next year.

LEATHER AND SHOES. — Leather dealers report a fair trade doing with prices holding firm. There is a distinct searcity of jobbing sole leather, the supply in this not having been equal to the demand for some months. The export movement is good, supplies going steadily across with no sign of decreased trade. Shoe manufacturers speak well of the spring outlook, and some are preparing for a record season. New York reported the leather market firm, with an active call for shipments on outstanding contracts.

| "PIONEER" |
|--|
| GOLDEN FLAKE |
| CAVENDISH TOBACCO. |
| MADE IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. |
| TRADE PRICE : |
| ½ lb, tips \$1.20 ½ lb, tins \$1.25 ½ lb, package \$1.30 1-16 lb, package \$1.30 Per lb, |
| "Order direct or through your jobber." |
| Manufactured by The |
| Richmond ¹ Cavendish Co., Ltd., |
| Liverpool, England. |
| Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff. |
| |

OILS AND CHEMICALS.—A slight advance is noticeable in linseed oil, raw being now quoted at 77c to 79c and boiled at 80c to 82c. Turpentine has also advanced and is now quoted at 57c to 58c. Olive oil, pure, is higher, being now \$1.05 to \$1.15. Castor oil is steady. Chemicals are moving more



Ripans Tabules are used in my family constantly. If any of us indulge in overeating the Tabules are resorted to at once, and doubtless often when it is really unnecessary. I am continually extolling their merits.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle' 60 cents, contains a supply for a year. Everyone in the Trade should stock them.

SH, HR

KIG





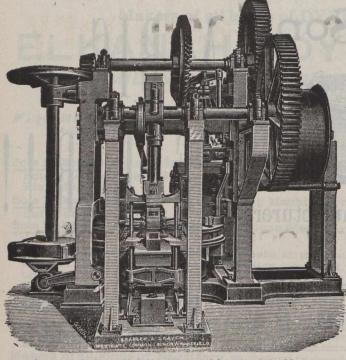
Manufactured Solely by The

Lancashire Steam Confectionery Co.,

LIVERPOOL, England.

1909

Special prices to Canadians under the new tariff.



BRICK= MACHINERY

For Working all kinds of Clay.

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

Double the Strength of any other Machines in the Market.

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

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

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

Craven's Patent Brick Moulding and Dressing Machines.

business passing for all supplies. Turkeys are dealt in at 9c to 10c lb.; ducks, 8c to 9c; geese, 6c to 61/2c; chickens, 8c to 9c; fowls, 6c to 7c; partridge, 50c to 80c per brace; wild ducks, 30c to 60c per pair, as to quality; venison, carcass, 5c to 6c, do. saddles, 8c to 10c lb.

PROVISIONS .- Cured meats show no change in price from last report. A good movement is noticeable, both export and local. Fresh killed hogs

easier. There is, however, sufficient are being held back owing to the absence of cold weather and prices on these are steady, being \$7.50 to \$7.75 for heavy and \$8 to \$8.25 for light medium. Abattoir killed are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9. Quotations are: Heavy Canadian short cut mess, \$23 to \$23.50; family short cut clear pork, \$22.50 to \$23.00; pure Canadian lard, in 20lb. pails, 131/2c; compound refined in wood pails, 20-lb., 91/4c to 101/4c; hams, 14c to 15c; and bacon, 141/2c to 15c per lb. Liverpool, Nov. 6 .- Beef -Extra India mess, steady, 74s. Lard,

Special prices to Canadians under the new Canadian Tariff.

J. W. EASTBURN,

Raglan Chemical Works:

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

EXTRACT of INDIGO

REDUCED INDIGO.

freely prior to the advance in freight rates which will go into effect on the 15th instant.

POULTRY AND GAME.-Supplies are increasing and prices are quoted



Patent Mica Grease

SAVES 80 TO 90 PER CENT. OVER COST OF OIL

Used on all kinds of Machinery and specially adapted for India and hot climates.



Patent Mica-Gotton Packing. Patent Mica-Asbestos Packing. Patent Mica-Flax Packing. Patent Mica-India-Rubber Packing.

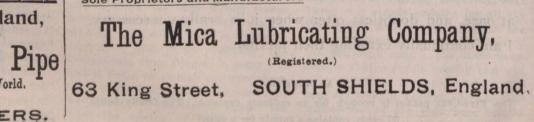
Will stand any degree of Heat and are Self-Lubri-cating. The advantages of these Packings over or-dinary Packings are: They do not harden in the Glands. They are more durable. They do not Score the Rods, but put a Mica Surface on them similar in appearance to Electro Plate. They are 25 per cent. lighter than ordinary Packings. All kinds of other Packnigs, I. K. Valves, &c., in stock and made to order.

"MICA" BELTING SYRUP.

PATENT MICA PACKING REGISTERED.

Is Absolutely the Bes and Chespest. The Harbinger Patent Elastic Metallic Packing

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers



1910



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

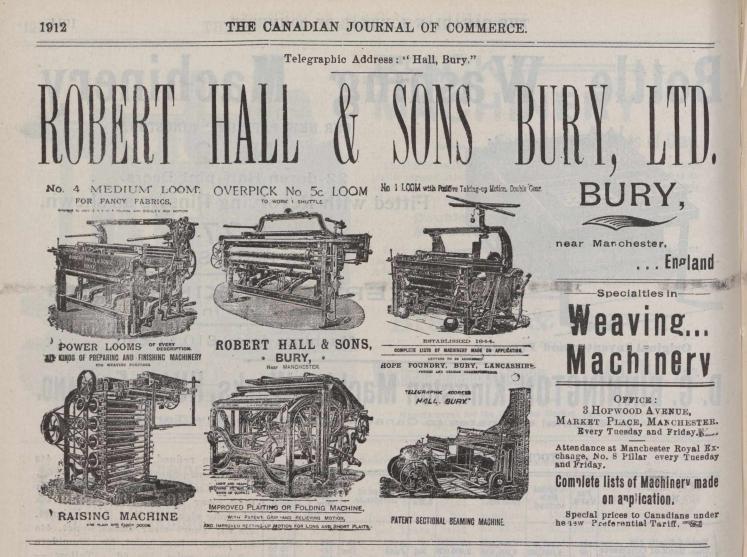
IF Special estimates to Canadians under the New Tariff.

| NAME. | Par Val'e. | Capital Sub- scribed. | Capital paid-up. | Rest. | Div. last 6 Ms | Dates of Dividende, | Per Cent. Price Nov. 7 (Bid) | Cash value per S |
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| Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor | 50 | 8,000.000 | 8,000,000 350,000 | 2,000,000 69.000 | 8% | June D | ec 147 | 42 0 |
| Dominion | 40 50 | 500,000 2,500,000 | 2 500,000 | 2,500,000 | •21/2 | May | 244 | 122 |
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| Windsor Hotel | | 6,000,00 | 0,000,000 | | | | 11236 | 119 |

* Paying quarterly dividende.

American refined, in pails, quiet, 44s 6d. Hams-Short cut quiet 47s 6d. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 49s 6d; quiet; long clear middles light, quiet, 48s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, quiet, 47s 6d; short clear backs, quiet, 44s 6d; clear bellies, quiet, 56s. Shoulders -Square, quiet, 36s 6d. Tallow -Prime city, steady, 28s 9d; Australian, in London, quiet, 29s 6d. Chicago, 6. - Provisions opened very strong on higher hogs, but at advance the leading longs sold. There was covering of shorts by prominent traders, and market sold down quickly, closing with a rally on good buying. Trade was very heavy to-day, all big traders taking part. The break brought out the lard and probably 35,000 tcs. were sold. Weakness in corn helped to break this market, while advance in corn has no influence. There was enough selling to-day to indicate that the long interest is liquidating. Receipts of hogs are large and there is the smallest demand for meats and lard for many months. Cash provisions closed: Mess pork, per barrel, \$13.60 to \$13.85. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$8.55 to \$8.571/2; short ribs, sides, (loose), \$7.80 to \$7.90; dry salted shoulders, 71/4c to 71/2c; short clear sides (boxed), \$8.10 to \$8.20.

WOOL. - The local situation holds quiet, reflecting in a mercantile way the opinions of the woollen dealers of the Dominion who feel they are "hard hit" through the differential tariff. Ask the average Canadian manufacturer how "things are going" and the above will be his theme. On another page is published details of record transactions in the Boston market last week, and which shows that aside from speculation, which generally has to do with such commodities when they are at "low water mark" factories over there have been purchasing in the most liberal way. A continuation of such would assist Canada wool. Importers here are not forcing sales



and are getting full prices, further stating that they cannot reproduce these wools at the present selling basis. Quotations are given on another page. Canadian wools hold steady as to price. A Montreal dealer reported this week being sold three or four months ahead in Canada pulled. Farmers are holding fleece wool; they are not only becoming in better financial condition but are likewise becoming more in touch with the daily records abroad, and are thus seeking to hold or sell as conditions' warrant. At the Canadian Manufacturers' Convention in session here this week. a revision of the tariff on woo!lens is being dealt with.

-The by-law to grant \$20,000 and exemptions to Thomas Bros., brush and woodenware makers. of Norwich. Ont., was carried at St. Thomas recently.

****************************** THE CANADIAN . . . JOURNAL of COMMERCE

> Do you want any Printing this week? Our Job Department has every facility for turning out work promptly. Telephone, Main 238.

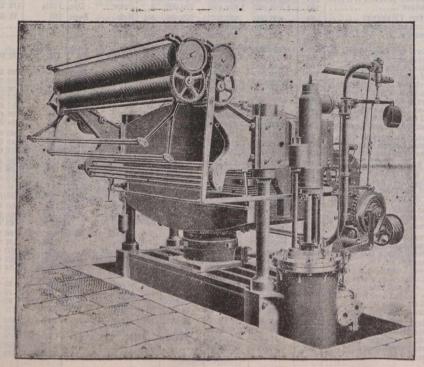
171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

LANCASHIRE STEAM CONFECTION-ERY CO.

The acknowledged leading paper of the British candy trade recently wrote: "One of the biggest assortments of all round confectionery that

we have ever received for notice has reached us from the Lancashire Steam Confectionery Company, Liverpool. This firm has been conducting its operations quietly and unostentatiously. Their goods are seldom replaced by

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



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



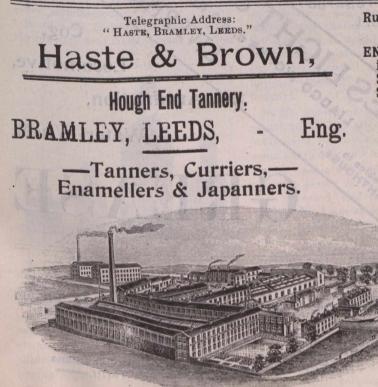
others when once they gain a foothold; and this is as it should be, for we seldom come across better samples of 2 oz. a penny boilings than thoes before us as we write. Many of them are of the kind known as Swiss, but they exhibit the same features, viz.: delicacy of coloring, perfection of flavouring, and careful finish; whilst the height to which they have been boiled precludes the probability of sweating. They are put up in $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottles; and a capital picture the rocks, satines, and mixtures make. In addition we have Aemrican caramels wrapped in many colored foils, intended to retail at 1d per oz. "Windsor" mixtures-a line of cream, pan, gum goods, and caramels. Jelly bars, to retail at 8 a 1d. Big 1d slices of twin-coloured cokernut ice, well-cast raspberry fondants (2 oz. a 1d), London mixtures, and 2 oz. a 1d cream almonds. The boxing of all these goods is admirable, whilst the labelling is neat and attactive. We could, were it not for the exigencies of space, devote much more attention to the specialties of The Lancashire Steam Conectionery Company; but our readers can taste the confections for themselves by writing for samples and prices." tain the various kinds of inks adapted to both office and school use, of a quality as pleasing as the above men-

THOS. WEBSTER & CO.'S INKS.

Among the clearest recollections of schooldays, by all who have been fortunate enough to survive them, may be classed the daily trouble with ink; the sort which was better adapted to a blot than a stroke, yet which caused many of the latter at points which were not altogether agreeable to the boy who had not yet learned that the ink and not he, was to blame, both for the black marks on the copy book, the desk and on his own tender shoulders. Improvement in the manufacture of this staple commodity has, we are pleased to say,kept pace with that of paper, pen and copying book, until, by being careful in judgment as to the selection, it is no longer difficult to ob-



tioned was irritatingly bad. We have pleasure in referring our readers to the high-grade inks manufactured by



Russet Lining Bellies and Shoulders, of Light Substance, Soft, Bright and Dry Finish. ENAMELLERS and JAPANNERS of the finest goods

ENAMELLERS and JAPANNERS of the finest goods in ENAMELLED and JAPANNED LEATHERS in SHOULDERS and HIDES, SEALSKINS and CALF SKINS in Black and Colours.

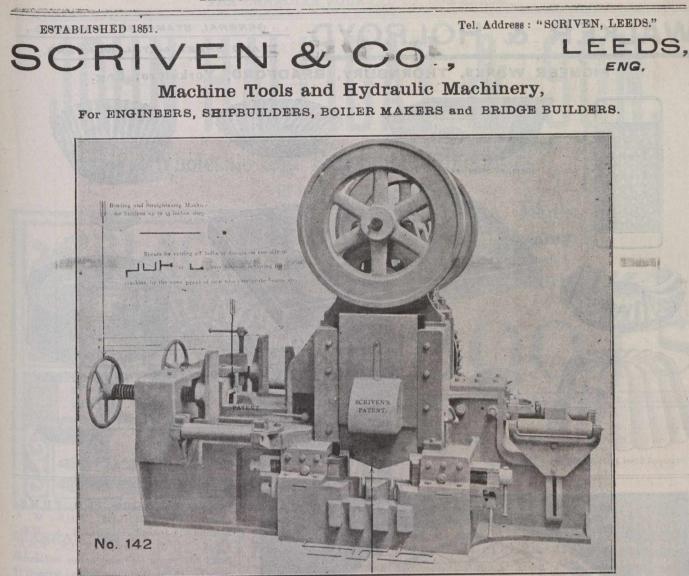
NOTE.-The "Esgle" Perfection Brand is the motto for the Highclass Standard of Selection and Quality in these Goods.



Enamelled Shoulders. Enamelled Sealskins. Enamelled and Japanned Hides. East India Kips, Offal, etc., Waxed or Russet Kip Eutts. Levant Kip Shoulders and Bellies. Levant Imitation Seal Grains. Split and Russet Shoulders for Enamelling. Japanned Shoulders (in black and colors). Japanned Seal Splits. Japanned Hide Splits. Waxed Kip and Calf Butts Rough Kip Butts for Laces or Waxing purposes. Large assortments always on hand. Stalned Hide and Kip Bellies, etc. to any shade and requirement.







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

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

honourably obtained. He is much respected by all who know him both in social and commercial circles, and as he gives personal attention to all communications addressed to the firm, customers may rely upon obtaining every satisfaction.

Besides the Diamine blue black writing ink this firm make special mention



of the excellence of the following inks —Violet black copying, red ink and cone ink powders in tins, to make one or two gallons. This firm are now supplying the New South Wales Government, a testimony in itself of the superiority of their goods. The following appeared in Tit-Bits, October

12, 1889.—Everlasting Pens,—To the Editor of Tit-Bits.—Sir,—The article on the above in a recent issue of your paper was very interesting to me, especially seeing that for some years, up to six months ago, I had been looking in vain for a pen that would practically last a lifetime. In the article the question is asked ,"Would a pen of the same quality as that used by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes be worth half-a-sovereign?" or words to that purport.

In the month of March last, I happened to see an advertisement in a stationer's window in Bradford about some particular new sort of pen which would "last a lifetime," &c. The price was one penny each. This sum I at once invested, and procured the pen with which I am at present writing to you. It may interest your multitudinous readers to know what it has accomplished in that period.

In the first place it has written a 304-page cr. 8vo volume of poems, something like seven thousand lines; considerably more than one thousand letters, some of them very lengthy; it has copied out three or four hundred poems, which average a couple dozen lines apiece; and has written two lengthy columns weekly since May for a paper which I represent. In addition to this, it has served me well and faithfully in my capacity as editor of a small monthly serial, and is just as good at the present moment (in fact, its condition seems better) as it was the day I purchased it. It has "used up" half-a-gallon of ink, and has not corroded in the slightest de-



gree.—Very truly yours. — Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D., President Yorkshire Literary Society, Bradford. — As no mention was made of the ink used with the pen above referred to, we were curious enough to enquire into the matter, and to our gratification discovered that it was the "Diamine





Writing Fluid." that had not corroled the pen "in the slightest degree." We received an acknowledgement of its merits in the following testimonial: We, the undersigned members of the "Yorkshire Literary Society" have used Webster's Diamine Writing Ink, and have pleasure in testifying that it is the best we have ever used. — (Signed), Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D., D. Sc.; Joseph N. Cutts, Ph.D., F.R.M.S.; (Rev.) Alfred Rix, LL.D., F.G.S.; W. A. Forshaw; Joseph Gaunt, B. A., B.Sc., F.S.A.; A. E. Ellison, M.D.S., F.S.A. Send for price list and other information to Thos. Webster & Co., 9 and 11 Henry Street, Liverpool, Eng.

EILLS & CO.

Eills & Co., exprot provision merchants of 12 Hanover street, Liverpool, are importers and exporters of salmon, lobsters, sardines, French vegetables, preserved meats, soups, fish, fruits, jams, jellies, marmalade, sauces, pickles, sugar, seeds, hams, bacon, lard, cheese, butter, flour, rice, peas, barley, nuts, almonds, spices, teas, coffee, cocoaa, currants, figs, raisins, chemicals, rope, canvas, paints, brushes, etc. Foreign wines, spirits, bitters, liqueurs, &c., and bottlers in bond of wines, brandies, whiskies, rume gin, &c., and of Bass's ale and Guinness's stout. Eills & Co. inform their customers that they will supply the following proprietary goods at the same prices as the respective manufacturers, and will allow the same discount as they do: Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, Busck, Jun. & Co.'s preserved Danish butter, "Cow" brand; Brown & Polson's patent corn flour, &c.; Huntley & Palmer's biscuits; Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co,'s prepa-



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

Printers' Leads under the New Canadian Tariff.



ALL LEATHER.

ENGLAND.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

| Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. 0 35 0 40 Aloes, Cape. 0 16 0 18 0 16 0 18 0 0 16 0 18 140 141 140 141 140 141 140 140 140 141 140 141 160 | Name of Article. | Whol | essie |
|---|--|------------|----------|
| Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. 0 35 0 Alom 0 66 0 Alom 0 66 0 Brom, Potass 0 0 0 0 Brom, Ref Rings 0 0 0 0 0 Camphor, Ref Rings 0 | Drugs & Chemicals | 8 C | s c. |
| Aloes, Cape | and the second | | |
| Alum 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 | Aloes, Cane. | | |
| Boraz, xtis. 0 05 0 00 0 70 0 80 Brom. Potass 0 70 0 80 0 80 0 88 "Refoz.ck. 6 80 0 88 "Graphor. Ref Rings. 0 40 0 43 Citrate Magnesia Ib. 0 25 0 45 Cocaine Hyd. (oz). 0 75 0 80 Cocaine Hyd. (oz). 0 75 0 80 Coperas, per 100 Ibs 0 20 0 25 Citrate Magnesia Ib. 0 25 0 45 Glycerine 0 17 0 20 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 25 0 55 "Tag. 0 50 10 "Tag. 0 50 10 "Menthol, Ib 50 0 55 Morohla 2 75 2 50 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 65 1 77 Oil Peppermint Ib. 0 25 0 55 Ortan 0 074 0 17 Phosporns 0 08 0 1 Potash Iodide. 0 00 3 4 Quinine. 0 65 0 8 Tarararic Acid 2 25 0 3 | Alum | | |
| Camphor. Ref Rings. 0 | Borax, xtis | | |
| Campander, Ref Arings C 800 0 85 Citrate Acid 0 40 0 45 Citrate Acid 0 40 0 45 Cocaine Hyd. (oz). 6 50 7 00 Cocaine Hyd. (oz). 6 50 7 00 Corana Tartar 1 25 1 75 Epsom Salts 0 17 0 22 Givcerine 0 25 0 50 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 25 0 45 " Trag. 0 25 0 45 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 25 0 45 " Trag. 0 25 0 43 do per keg, 1b. 5 00 1 00 Insect Powder 1b. 2 75 2 45 Oil Perpermint 1b. 1 25 1 55 Oil Lemono. 0 65 0 8 Oil Peppermint 1b. 1 25 1 55 Oil Lemono. 0 65 0 8 Otash Bichromate. 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate. 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate. 0 20 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 2 00 0 0 Strychnine 0 65 0 8 Tartaric Acid 2 25 0 3 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans. 1 50 0 Dime Vitriol. 2 00 27 Bieaching Powder. 2 00 2 7 Bo | Brom. Potass | | |
| Citric Acid 0 40 0 45 Citrate Magnesia Ib. 0 25 0 65 Cocaine Hyd. (02). 0 75 0 80 Copperas, per 100 lbs 0 20 0 25 Cream Tartar 1 25 1 75 Epsom Salts 0 17 0 25 0 65 Gurant Cartar 1 25 1 75 Epsom Salts 0 17 0 25 0 65 Gurant Cartar 1 25 1 75 Givcerine 0 17 0 22 0 33 Go per Keg, 1b. 0 25 0 65 Menthol, 1b 0 27 0 27 0 35 Morohia 1 65 1 77 Oil Peppermint 1b. 1 65 1 77 Oil Peppermint 1b. 2 75 2 55 Oil Peppermint 1b. 1 25 1 55 Ordo per Keg, 1b. 0 0 0 74 0 11 Otal Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Iodide. 0 00 0 0 74 0 11 Quinine. 0 65 0 8 Tartaric Acid 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 2 00 0 0 Acme Licorice Pellets, cans. 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans. 1 60 0 0 Dores. 1 50 0 0 75 0 8 Bine Vitriol. 2 50 2 7 Boda Ash. 1 50 2 0 2 5 0 8 <td>Camphor. Ref Rings</td> <td></td> <td></td> | Camphor. Ref Rings | | |
| Citrate Magnesia Ib | Citric Acid | 0 40 | 0 45 |
| Cocaine Hyd. (02) | Citrate Magnesia Ih | | |
| Cooperas, per 100 lbs 0 20 0 25 Cream Tartar 1 25 1 7 Epsom Salts 0 20 0 25 Glycerins 0 25 0 50 Gum Arabic per lb. 0 25 0 40 " Trag. 0 50 1 50 Insect Powder lb. 0 22 0 30 Go per Keg, lb. 0 25 0 50 Morohia 1 65 1 70 Morohia 1 65 1 71 Oil Deppermint lb. 1 65 1 71 Oil Deppermint lb. 1 65 1 71 Oil Lemon 4 (0 4 20 Optim 0 0 0 40 Phosporns 0 0 0 0 74 0 11 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Iodide 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 3 00 3 4 Stick, 4 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 1b. 2 00 0 0 boxes 1 5 0 cans 1 60 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans 1 60 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans 1 60 0 0 Brimstone 2 00 2 7 Statk, 5 03 50 2 3 5 2 5 "" T0 2 50 2 7 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr<> | | | |
| Broom Salts 1 25 1 7 Glycerine 0 17 0 25 Glycerine 0 25 0 50 " Trag 0 50 1 00 insect Powder Ib. 0 22 0 30 io per Keg, Ib. 0 25 0 41 Morohia 1 65 1 71 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 65 1 71 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 25 1 75 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 25 1 75 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 25 1 75 Otil Peppermint Ib. 0 25 0 0 75 Potash Iodide. 0 00 8 0 1 Potash Iodide. 0 00 8 0 1 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to Ib., 5 1b. 200 0 0 Dores. 1 50 0 0 0 Licorice Iozenges, 1 5 1b. cans. 1 60 0 0 Licorice Iozenges, 1 5 1b. cans. 1 60 0 0 Br | CODDATAS, DAT 100 lbs | | |
| Glycerine 0 25 0 25 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 25 0 26 Insect Powder Ib. 0 22 0 25 Go per Keg, Ib. 0 25 0 25 Morohia 1 65 1 65 1 70 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 65 1 75 25 Oil Lemon 4 (0 4 22 0 34 4 (0 4 22 Oil Peppermint Ib. 1 65 1 75 25 10 Otalic Acid 0 074, 01 1 25 10 1 25 10 Oxalic Acid 0 074, 01 1 25 0 0 00 0 03 0 1 Phosporns 0 08 0 1 25 0 3 0 0 34 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | | |
| Gum Arabic per lb | Givening | | |
| Insect Fowder Ib | Gum Arabic per lb | | |
| Insect Powder 1b | 1780 | | |
| aco per keg, 1b | Insect Powder lb | | |
| Menthol, 1b 1 65 1 7 Morohia 2 75 25 Oil Peppermint lb 2 75 25 Oil Lemon 4 (0 4 25 Optum 4 (0 4 26 Phosporns 0 50 0 7 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Iodide 0 03 3 4 Quinine 0 65 0 8 Tartaric Acid 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 0 25 0 3 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans 2 00 0 0 Nores. 1 65 10 Acme Licorice Pollets, cans 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans 5 00 7 5 Bine Vitriol 5 60 7 5 Brimstone 2 00 2 7 Canstic Soda 60 2 25 2 5 "" To 2 50 2 7 Sal. Soda 1 55 2 Sal. Soda 0 75 0 8 "" Cencentrated 1 50 2 0 " Cencentrated 0 27 0 1 Bital Soda 0 75 0 8 " Cencentrated 0 06 0 | do per keg. 1b. | | |
| Oil Lemon | menthol. Ib | | |
| Oil Lemon. 4 (0 4 2) Oplum. 0 074 01 Phosporns 0 074 01 Phosporns 0 08 01 Potash Bichromate. 0 08 01 Potash Iodide. 0 08 01 Quainte. 0 05 04 Stick. 0 05 04 Stick. 0 05 04 Stock. 0 05 04 Dozes. 0 05 04 Stick. 0 05 08 Dozes. 0 05 08 Acme Licorice. 0 00 0 Acme Licorice Pollets. cans. 2 00 00 Licorice Lozenges. 1 5 1b. cans. 1 60 00 Heavy Chemicals. 1 50 00 Bine Vitriol. 2 50 27 Brimstone. 2 00 25 26 Caustic Soda 60. 2 50 27 Soda Bicarb. 1 35 12 Soda Bicarb. 1 35 12 Sal. Soda. 0 75 08 "Cutch. 0 27 02 Byestuffs. 0 27 02 Archil. con. 0 27 02 Br. Logwood. 0 06 0 | Oll Pennermint Ib | 2 75 | |
| Opinim 0 074 0 10 Oxalic Acid 0 074 0 10 Phoseporns 0 50 0 7 Potash Bichromate 3 00 3 4 Quinine 0 35 0 4 Quinine 0 35 0 4 Strychnine 0 65 0 8 Strychnine 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 2 00 0 0 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 1b. 2 00 0 0 Acme Licorice Pellets, cans 1 50 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans 1 50 0 Bleaching Powder 2 00 2 7 Bine Vitriol 2 00 2 8 Boda Ash 1 50 2 Sold Ash 1 50 2 Sold Ash 1 50 2 Wyestuffs. 1 50 2 Archil. con 0 27 0 1 Ext. Logwood 0 60 0 | Oil Lemon | | |
| Oxalic Acid 0 to 0 a constraints Phosporns 0 to 0 a constraints Potash Bichromate 0 08 d 1 Potash Bichromate 0 08 d 1 Potash Iodide 0 08 d 1 Quinine 0 65 0 8 Strychnine 0 65 0 8 Dictorice 0 25 0 3 Licorice 0 25 0 3 Dictorice 0 25 0 3 Licorice 0 25 0 3 Dictorice 0 25 0 3 Licorice 0 25 0 3 Licorice 0 20 0 0 Licorice 0 20 0 0 Licorice 1 5 1b Doxes 1 5 1b Licorice 1 5 1b Licorice 1 5 1b Dicorice 1 5 1b Bleaching Powder 2 00 2 7 Bine Vitriol 2 50 2 7 Boda Ash 1 5 1 Sola 1 5 12 Sola 2 50 2 7 Sal. Soda 0 75 0 2 "" Cencentrated 1 50 2 Bis. Soda 0 27 0 2 Bis. Logwood 0 06 0 | Uplum | | |
| Indeports 0 08 0 1 Potash Bichromate 0 08 0 1 Potash Idide 0 05 0 4 Quinine 0 65 0 8 Tartaric Acid 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 0 00 0 00 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 1b. 2 00 0 0 boxes. 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans. 1 50 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans. 1 50 0 0 Bleaching Powder. 2 00 2 2 2 50 3 2 Bine Vitriol. 2 50 0 2 2 5 Boda Ash. 1 35 1 1 2 50 2 5 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 2 2 5 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 2 1 50 2 Dyestuffs. 0 27 0 1 0 00 0 Ex. Logwood 0 06 0 0 | Uxalic Acid | | A TO MAN |
| Fotash Bichromate 3 00 3 4 Potash Iodide 3 00 3 4 Quinine 0 85 0 4 Strychnine 0 65 0 8 Tartaric Acid 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 2 00 0 0 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. 2 00 0 0 Acme Licorice Pellets. cans. 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans. 1 50 0 Meavy Chemicals. 1 50 0 Bine Vitriol 5 60 7 Bath Vitriol 5 60 7 Soda Ash 1 35 1 Soda Bicarb 1 35 1 Sal. Soda 0 75 0 8 "Capcentrated 1 50 2 Dyestuffs. 0 27 0 1 Archil. con 0 27 0 2 Ex. Logwood 0 66 0 | LOSDOTDA | | |
| Quinine 0 35 0 4 Strychnine 0 65 0 8 Tartaric Acid 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 2 00 0 0 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans. 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans. 1 50 0 0 Heavy Chemicals. 2 00 2 7 Birmstone 2 00 2 8 2 8 Canstic Soda 60. 2 50 2 7 Brimstone 2 00 2 8 2 8 6 3 8 1 50 0 2 8 2 6 " " 70. 2 50 2 7 Boda Bicarb. 1 35 1 1 Soda Ash. 1 75 2 5 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 8 " Cencentrated. 1 50 2 0 Dyestuffs. 0 27 0 1 Archil. con. 0 27 0 1 Ex. Logwood. 0 06 0 | rotash Bichromete | | |
| Strychnine 0 35 0 3 Tartaric Acid 0 25 0 3 Licorice. 0 25 0 3 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. 2 00 0 0 Lorrice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans. 2 00 0 0 Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 lb. cans. 1 50 0 0 Meavy Chemicals. 2 00 2 7 Bleaching Powder. 2 00 2 7 Bine Vitriol. 5 60 7 10 Brimstone. 2 00 2 7 Soda Ash. 1 35 1 2 Soda Bicarb. 1 35 1 2 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 2 " Cencentrated. 1 50 2 Dyestuffs. 0 27 0 2 Archil. con. 0 27 0 2 Ex. Logwood. 0 06 0 | Quinine | | |
| Licorice 5100 0 0 Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 1b. 200 0 0 boxes, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 1b. 200 0 0 Acme Licorice Pellets, cans | Strvchning | 1000 | |
| Licorics | Tartaric Acid | 0 25 | 0 80 |
| Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. 2 00 0 0 Acme Licorice Pellets.cans | | Them. | |
| Acme Licorice Pellets, cans | Stick 4 6 6 6 | 1000 | |
| Acme Licorice Pellets, cans | | | 0.00 |
| Heavy Chemicals. 1 50 0 0 0 Bleaching Powder. 2 00 2 7 Blue Vitriol. 5 0 7 5 Brimstone. 5 0 7 5 Caustic Soda 50. 2 25 2 5 Soda Ash. 1 26 1 2 Soda Ash. 1 26 1 2 Soda Bicarb. 1 26 1 2 Sal. Soda. 0 75 2 5 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 5 "Concentrated. 1 50 2 0 Dyestuffs. 0 27 0 1 Ex. Logwood. 0 06 0 | Acme Licorice Pallate | 0 00 | |
| Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. 2 00 2 7 Bine Vitriol. 5 60 7 Brimstone. 2 00 2 8 Caustic Soda 60. 2 25 2 8 Caustic Soda 60. 2 25 2 8 Soda Ash. 1 25 1 8 Soda Bicarb. 1 35 1 8 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 8 " Cencentrated. 1 50 2 6 Byestuffs. Archil. con. 0 27 0 9 Ex. Logwood. 0 66 0 | Licorice Lozenges, 1 5 th cans | 1 50 | |
| Blaeching Powder | | 1000 | |
| Blaeching Powder | Heavy Chemicals. | 27.100 | |
| Brimstone 5 60 7 0 Caustic Soda 80 2 00 2 0 """ 2 25 2 0 """ 2 50 2 1 """ 2 50 2 1 Soda Ash 1 25 1 2 Soda Bicarb 1 25 2 Bal. Soda 0 75 0 8 """ 1 50 2 0 Dyestuffs. 1 50 2 0 Archil. con 0 27 0 1 Ex. Logwood 0 06 0 | Bleaching Powder | 2 00 | 2 7 |
| Caustic Soda 60 | | | |
| Soda Ash. 2 250 2 0 Soda Ash. 2 50 2 0 Soda Bicarb. 1 35 1 0 Sal. Soda. 0 75 0 0 "Cencentrated. 1 50 2 0 Dyestuffs. 1 50 2 0 Archil. con. 0 27 0 0 Cutch. 0 00 0 Bx. Logwood. 0 09 0 | Canatio Sada #0 | 2 00 | 2 5 |
| Soda Asin | 66 66 70 | 2 25 | 25 |
| Sal. Soda. 1 75 0 0 "Cencentrated. 1 75 0 0 "Cencentrated. 1 50 2 0 Dyestuffs. 1 50 2 0 Archil. con. 0 27 0 0 Cutch. 0 06 0 Bx. Logwood. 0 09 0 | Soda Ash. | | 1 1 1 |
| Dyestuffs. Archil. con | Soda Bicarb | 1 75 | 22 |
| Dyestuffs. Archil. con | Sal. Soda | 0 75 | |
| Dyestuffs. Archil. con | " Concentrated | 1 50 | 20 |
| Archil. con | | | |
| Ex. Logwood | | 1481 | |
| Ex. Logwood | Archil. con | 0 27 | 0 2 |
| ma. Hokwood | | | 00 |
| a white will the self of the self of the | . Logwood | . 0 09 | |
| the same the begins and a the had a transment | a with a sale of the sale of the | | |
| | at the light of the second second of the second sec | and . some | |

rations; Cadbury's cocoa; Van Houten's cocoa; Schweitzer's cocoatina; "Reliance" chicory; Edward's preserved potatoes and desiccated soups; Colman's No. 1 London starch (white or blue); Day & Martin's blacking, etc.; Nubian blacking; Oakey's Wellington knife polish; Nixey's refined black lead; Robinson's patent barley and groats; The Montserrat Co.'s fortified lime juice; Rose's lime juice and lime juice cordial; Fry's cocoa and chocolate; Nelson's patent gelatine; Burgess' essence of anchovies; Moore's cocoa and milk, chocolate and milk, &c.; Libby's Chicago compressed corned beef; Paysandu ox tongues; Goodall's Yorkshire relish; Mackenzie & Mackenzie's bicuits; Davis' polishing powder; Keating's insect powder; Peek, Frean & Co.'s biscuits.

THE MANCHESTER LAUNDRY ENGINEERING CO.

The Manchester Laundry Engineering Co., of which the Cherry Tree Machine Co., Ltd., of Blackburn, Eng., are proprietors, are makers of all kinds of high-class modern laundry machinery. The machines are constructed to turn out as large a quantity of work as possible with the least possible amount of labour. The metal and wood "Manchester" rotary washers have been almost entirely remod-

| MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES | CURRENT |
|---------------------------|---------|
| THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, | 1901. |

1917

| Name of Article. | W | Lol | 088 | le. |
|---|------------------------|--|--------|----------------------------|
| Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambjer Madder. Sumac Tin Crystals | 1 1 0 0 60 | C. 75 50 70 06 09 00 25 | 21100 | 75 00 07 12 00 |
| Fish. Bloaters, per box Labrador Berrings, N.F No, 1 Shore Herrings. | 00 | 00 00 00 | 0 U | 00 00 00 |
| Herrings, Nova Scotla Mackerel No. 2, brls " " " y barrel Green Cod. No. 1 | 0 6 0 | 00 00 00 00 | 12 6 5 | 50 50 50 50 |
| Green "large No. 2. Large dry Gaspe per quil Salmon, bris Lab Salmon, (half bris) | 0 5 12 | 00 00 10 | 4 5 14 | 50 25 |
| " Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish" "Cod Skinless Cod, case | 0004 | 00 04 05 50 | 12 | 5J 05 06 |
| Salt Lake Trout, half-bris. Salt Whitefish. Loch Fyne Herrings, keg. | 000 | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 00 | 00 |
| Flann | | | | |

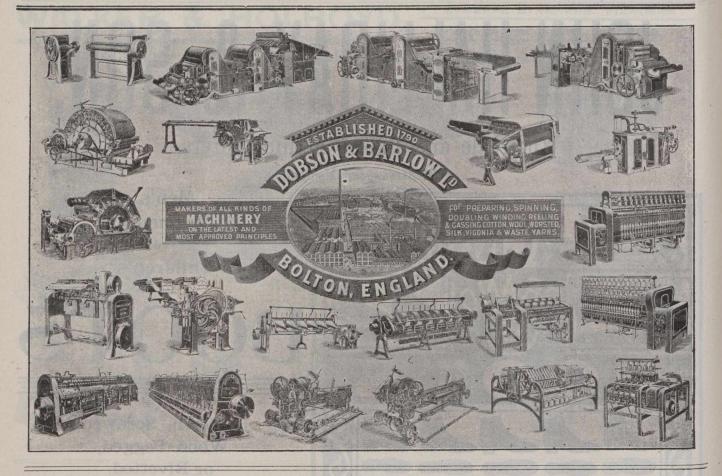
Flour.

| Winter Wheat patents | 3 | 65 | 3 | 90 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------------|----|
| Menitoha natenta | 0 | 00 | 4 | 10 |
| Straight roller | 3 | 40 | 3 | 50 |
| do haga | 1 | 00 | 1 | 75 |
| Strong Bak (TH. | 0 | 10 | 3 | 80 |
| Superfine | 0 | 00 | Ō | UD |
| Dollad Oote | 9 | 40 | - Q | 75 |
| Cleans most her | | 30 | | 30 |
| | | | | |
| Chamter | 113 | 00 | 20 | 00 |
| Moullie | 23 | 00 | 26 | 00 |
| Mouine | | 100 | 1 | |

Farm Products.

| BUTTER; Choicest Cr | 0 201 0 21 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2nd Grade do Townships Dairy | 0 139 0 40 |
| | |
| | |
| Good to choice Fresh Rolls | |
| FTOBE LOUID | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |

All The



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale |
|---|---|
| Farm ProductsCon. | |
| CHERSE: Finest, col'd, Eastorn. Inferior | \$ c. \$ c. 0 09 0 091 0 051 0 09 0 00 0 00 |
| Rogs : New shipped | 0 20 0 22 |
| Candled Best held | 0 13 0 16 0 15 0 16 0 17 0 18 0 13 0 14 |
| Hops: N. Y. State, per D. Pacific Coast, " | 0 14 U 15 0 14 0 14 0 12 0 19 0 28 0 35 0 30 0 00 |
| German " English British Columbia " | 0 28 0 35 0 30 0 00 0 18 0 26 |
| | 0 14 0 15 0 13; C 14; 0 00 19 00 |
| Hoe PRODUCTS: Bacon, smoked, per b Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl do mees. Dressed Hogs, light '' heavy Lard, per b Can pure "Com. Refined | 0 00 19 00 18 00 18 50 8 50 9 00 8 00 8 25 |
| Lard, per b Can pure | 0 111 0 113 0 072 0 08 |
| Potatoes, per bag Honey, White Clov., Comb | |
| Beeswaz BEANS: prime. do. Best hand-picked | 0 00 0 00 2 10 2 20 |
| Grocerles. | |
| Canned Goods: Lobsters, % to 1 lb Sardines, % Canadian Sardines. Mackerel. Salmon, 4 doz. case. Clama L b tins, per doz. | 1 75 3 25 7 00 17 00 3 75 4 00 1 00 1 10 |
| Salmon, 4 doz. case. Clams, 1-lb tins, per doz. Oysters " " Tomatoes, 2s. per doz. Peaches, 2-lb. * 3-lb. Pears, 2-lb. tins, per doz. Strawberries, Pres'd 2s. Raspberries 2s. Pineapples, 3-lb tin, p. doz. Gooseberries Pres. 2 s. * "n6ace, 2-lb. tins, p. d. | 8 60 5 00 0 90 1 00 1 15 1 40 0 80 0 90 |
| Peaches, 2-lb. ** 3-lb. Pears, 2-lb. tins, per doz | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Raspberries 2s Pineapples, 3-1b tin, p.doz Hooseberries Pres. 2 s | 1 45 1 60 2 30 2 40 0 00 1 50 |
| Goosebezries Pres. 2s. Gr'nGages,2-b.tins, p. d. Blae Plums, 2 lbs Corn., 2 lb. tins. Peas, 2-lb tins. Spring Beans | 1 00 1 10 0 80 0 85 0 821 0 90 |
| | |
| Sugars: Factory. Ex Granulated, brls German gran'd. Ex Ground. in brls | 0 00 4 20 0 00 0 00 0 00 4 85 0 00 5 05 |
| Powdered, in bris | 0 00 4 60 0 00 4 75 0 00 4 · 5 |
| German gran d. Ex (Ground. in bris | 0 00 4 95 0 00 4 85 0 00 4 95 |
| Branded Yellows | 3 35 3 90 |

elled, and there are many instances where one machine has saved three or four women in the washhouse, in spite of the fact that washing machines of other makers were being used previously. The improved multitubular hot blast heaters for drying rooms are well worth the consideration of hose who wish to have the linen dried in in the best possible manner, the result is the nearest possible approach to out-door drying. They will be pleased to give suggestions and estimates free of charge for improving existing drying rooms or for fitting new rooms. and will be glad to give estimates for complete installations of machinery or single machines on receipt of particulars. Architects and others are invited to ask for plans, specifications and estimates, as they have had a great deal of experience in fitting laundries, etc., to hospitals, workhouses, hotels, public baths, etc.

MACLURE BROS.

Messrs. Tobler and Co., milk chocolate manufacturers, Berne (the pearl of Switzerland), inform us that they have discovered a method of combining sugar, milk and cocoa, so that the resultant chocolate will keep for any reasonable length of time if not exposed to the sun or a damp atmosphere. Their agents in England (Messrs. Maclure Bros., Victoria-street, Liverpool), are handling this new line, and it has met with an astonishing success. Messrs. Tobler also tell us that although their works are being rapidly increased they have not been able to meet the demand which has set in for their goods, and consequently customers have been kept waiting. Steps however, have

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale |
|---|--|
| Molasses (Barbados) do bris. & ½s Evaporated Apples | S c. S c 0 28 0 29 0 314 0 324 0 00 0 10 |
| Raisins: Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malaga. Layers, London. Con. Cluster. Batra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm Valencia. '' Selected'' | 0 09 0 12 0 084 0 19 0 00 1 50 0 00 2 00 0 0 2 75 0 00 3 25 0 05 0 06 0 06 0 064 0 06 0 07 |
| Currants, Provincials Patras | 0 04 43 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 07 0 09 0 04 0 05 0 03 0 00 1 70 0 12 0 15 |
| Mace | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Currents, Provincials | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling. W. W. XX W. W. XX Pure Mait. Cider X. "XXX | 0 83 0 00 0 28 0 00 0 28 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 27 0 00 |
| Mardware. Antimony | 0 094 0 10 0 00 0 80 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 81 0 00 0 80 2 45 0 00 |
| ess quantity. Sxtras—Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails. | 2 55 0 00 |



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

| | - | | MIDE | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| N | ame of | Article | • | | Whole | esale. |
| Ha | rdwa | reC | on. | 1 | | |
| Cut and Fen | ce Nail | 18- | 1201-11 | 30-3 | \$ c | \$c |
| 10 and 194 | ot Cut, | | b8 | | 0 05 0 10 | 0 00 |
| 10 and 12d 8 and 9d 6 and 7d | | 65 | | | 0 15 | 0 00 |
| | | | | | 0 30 | 0 00 |
| and 5d | | | | | 0 40 0 65 | 0 00 0 00 |
| Cut aniho | | 65 65 67 | | | 1 00 | 0 00 |
| VADOO | D 100 | , per | Keg | ad- | | |
| Fine blued r | nails- | | interest | 如何的 | - page | 11. |
| Id per 1001 | DB | | •••••• | | 1 00 1 50 | 0 00 |
| Casing. B | ox, T | obacoo | Box | and | 1 00 | 0.00 |
| Flooring 20 to 30d p 10 to 16d | TI COLED | | | 10.00 0000 | 0 55 | 0 00 |
| 10 to 16d | 66 | bs | | | 0 60 | 0 00 |
| 0 and 74 | 66 66 | | | | 0 65 | 0 00 |
| 2 th 5d | 66 | | | 1000 | 0 70 0 95 | 0 00 |
| | 66 | | | | 1 20 | 0 00 |
| Finishing n inch and lo XX and 2% | | | and the second | | 0 60 | 0 00 |
| 2% and 2% 1% and 2% 1% and 1% | Inch | 66 | | | 0 65 | 0 00 |
| 1% and 1% | | | | | 0 70 0 95 | 0 00 |
| 14 | | | | | 1 20 | 0 00 |
| Slating nail | | | | | 1 50 | 0 00 |
| 47h and 144 | inch ne | 100 lb | | | 0 95 | 0 00 |
| 14 | " | 66 66 | | | 1 20 | 0 00 |
| Common be | | | | | 1 50 | 0 00 |
| The ruch be | or 100 lh | M | | | 1 00 | 0 00 |
| X | | | | | 1 00 | 0 00 |
| Clinch nai | | | | | | 0 00 |
| 3 inch and | longer | Bar 100 | lbe | | 0.00 | 0 00 |
| \$ inch and 1 2% and 2% 2 and 2% 1% and 1% | inch . | | | | 0 60 | 0 00 |
| 1% and 1% | then . | 66 | | | 0 70 | |
| | | | | | 0 95 | 0 00 |
| Sharp and i | flat pre | 44 6560 nat | | | 1 50 | |
| 1 inch and 2% and 2% | longer | per 100 1 | ls bs. | | 1 35 | 0 00 |
| 2 and 2% | inch | | | | 1 50 | 0 00 |
| 1% and 1% | 45 | | | | 1 65 | |
| 175 | 55 | | | | 1 85 | |
| s inch and s and s and s and s is and s and s is and s is and s is and s is and s is and s is and s is and s is and s and | -No. | 6 | | | 3 00 | 0 00 |
| | 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 4 | 5 | | | | |
| | . 16 | 8 | *** *** | | | 4 0 00 |
| | 1/ in | ch | | | . 0 09 | |
| | 0-10. | | | | | 0 00 |
| | 7-16. | | | | . 4 2 | 0 00 |
| | | | | ****** | . 4 00 | 0 0 0 |

recently been taken to double and treble the output, and it is therefore very unlikely, for the present at any rate, that Messrs. Maclure will have to refuse orders marked "immediate delivery." For the first time in the history of their house Messrs. Tobler showed their chocolate at the German Confectioners' Exhibition in June last, and they were successful in securing the highest award, viz., a gold medal. Tobler's is put up in pale green packets to retail from a penny upwards. Samples and prices can be obtained from Messrs. Maclure Bros. on application.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Canadian defaults during the month of October were slightly below the average in number and exceptionally light in aggregate indebtedness. There were 118 defaults with liabilities of \$594,070, against 106 in the same month of 1900, with liabilities of \$837,025. Most striking improvement was shown in the manufacturing division, only 18 failures occurring with a total indebtedness of but \$85,421. Of traders the number was rather large; 98 firms suspending, but the liabilities of \$501,-049 were not unusually heavy. In the same month of 1900 there were 77 defaults in this class owing \$513,286. Of other commercial failures, not properly included with the two principal classes, there were two failures for

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

| THURSDAT, NOVEMBER 1, 19 | 01. |
|--|---|
| Name of Article. | Whotesale. |
| % | \$ 85 0 00 \$ 75 0 00 \$ 65 0 00 \$ 76 0 00 \$ 60 0 00 \$ 60 0 00 |
| Galvanized Staples- 100 lb. box, 1½ to 1½ Bright, 1½ to 1½ Galvanized Iran | 3 50 0 00 3 25 0 00 4 50 4 75 |
| Queen's Head, or equal j gauge 28 Comet do 28 gauge Iron Horse Shoes: No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller | 4 25 4 50 0 00 8 50 0 00 3 75 |
| Bar 1ron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Norway, base Am, Sh. St'l, 6 ft. x2; ft., 18 | 1 90 1 95 0 00 0 00 0 00 4 25 0 00 2 70 |
| 44 44 47 24 | 0 00 2 95 0 00 8 10 0 00 8 10 0 00 8 20 0 00 8 45 |
| Boller plates, iron, ½ in "S-16 in Hoop Tron, base for 2 in. and larger Baud Canadian. 1 to 6 in. Suc; over | 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 90 |
| base of ordinary iron, smaller size Extras. Canada Plates: Full Polish Ord. 52 sheets | 8 75 |
| " 75 do | 2 85 2 72 2687 3 20 |
| 1% in 1% in 2in. per 100 ft. nett. Steel, cast p.lb., Blk Diam'd | 6100 7 80 10 40 |
| Steed, Cast p. 10., Bik Diam'd. "Spring, 100 lbs Tire, " Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs Toe Calk Machinery Tin Plates: | 2 75 0 00 2 10 base 2 20 base 2 25 2 75 base |
| IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 IX Charcoal | 4 50 4 76 5 75 6 75 |

Telegraphic Address :-- Musgrave, Bolton, England.

JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS,

LIMITED.

Globe Iron Works,

BOLTON, England.

Horizontal and Vertical ENGINES

Of Designs to Suit Purchasers for

Cotton Mills, Rolling Mills and Electric Light Stations, Winding Engines, Mill Gearing and Cranes Over....

I. H. P. Supplied for Electrical Purposes alone.

10,000

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

Makers of all classes of

BOILERS.

Up to 300 lbs. pressure

per square inch.

Musgrave's Patent

SUPERHEATERS.

| Name of Articie. | Wholesale |
|---|---|
| Terne Plate IC, 20128 Russ. Sheet Iron 22 and 24 guage case lots 26 guage 26 guage Sheet, Sheet, Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs; Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs | 8 00 8 23 0 10 0 0 |
| Zinc: Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet, Zinc " | 0 00 4 75 5 75 6 00 |
| Black Sheet Iron. Per 100 lbs. 8 to 16 grage. 18 to 20 do 18 to 20 do 22 to 24 do 26 do 26 do | 2 65 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 65 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 85 0 00 |
| WIRE: Plain galv'd, No. 5 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| do do No. 15 do do No. 16 Barbed Wire- Spring Wire per 100, 1.00 net extra. Iron and Steel Wire pl'n 6 to 9 | 4 85 0 00 3 05 f.o.b Montreal, 2 80 base |
| Rope. Sisal, base | 0 00 0 11 0 11 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 |
| "5-16 " "34 " "3-16 " Lath yarn | 0 14 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 0 9 |
| Wire Nalls. | a fra |
| Lees than " 2d extra | 2 774 2 85 1 00 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base |

ed felt. per 100 lbs...... , Ready R'f'g., roll..... \$7,600, against three for \$93,269 in October, 1900. While exceeding four other months this year in number of insolvencies the total ilabilities for October were smaller than in any other month except July.

FRY & CO.

Messrs. Fry & Co., manufacturers of carriage linings, worsted and silk lace, silk taborette and satin for carriage goods are especially desirous of securing Canadian trade. They guarantee that every item of carriage trimmings they supply will be the very best. The materials they use are of the very finest quality, and of thoroughly fast colors. Those leathers, cloths, etc., which they supply and which are not of their own manufacture are secured from the very best makers and sold to their customers at bare cost prices. In fact, Fry & Co. are the leaders in their particular line of business and have been so for considerably over a century; so that those Canadian carriage builders who are not already on their books, cannot do better than write to them at 115 and 116 Cork street, Dublin, Ireland, at once. It pays to get the best.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & BAIRD.

Baird's Coffee Essence is so well known that we need not stop to enquire what has made it famous. The firm was established in the year 1889 by Messrs. Samuel Johnston and David Baird, and the business increased so rapidly that, two years after, they were joined by Mr. Alexander Baird, who now exrecises full control over the manufacturing department, and to this gentleman is due, in a great MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1971.

| Name of Article | Whol | eeale |
|--|--|-----------|
| Hides and Tallow | and the second | |
| Iontreal Green Hides | | |
| " No.1 | 0 08 | 0 00 |
| 16 NO. 2. | 0 07 | 0 00 |
| anners pay \$1 extra for sorted | 0 06 | 0 00 |
| cured & inspect'd Sheepskins | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Clips | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Calfabring No. 1 | 0 00 | 0 55 |
| Lambskins each Calfskins, No. 1 ⁶⁴ No. 2 | 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 06 |
| Borse hides | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Leather | H | |
| No 1 B A Sola | 0 27 | 0 28 |
| No. 2 B. A. Sole | 0 25 | 0 20 |
| No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B.A. Spanish Sole Slaughter, No. 1 | 0 24 | 0 24 |
| | 0 28 0 28 | 0 2 |
| Harness | 0 26 | 0 27 |
| Harness | 0 26 | 0 30 |
| "No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light. Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French | 0 34 0 35 | 0 30 |
| Grained Upper | 0 35 0 34 | 0 3! |
| Scotch Grain | 0 35 | 0 38 |
| Kip Skins, French | 0 60 | 0 88 |
| Canada Kin | 0 45 | 0 50 |
| Hemlock Calf | 0 50 | 0 70 |
| Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip Hemlock Calf. ⁴⁴ Light. French Calf. Splits, light and medium. ⁴⁵ heavy. | 0 50 | 0 60 |
| French Calf | 0 85 | 1 10 |
| heavy | 0 22 0 17 | 0 2 |
| ss small | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| eather Board, Canada | 0 06 | 0 10 |
| ⁴⁴ heavy ⁴⁵ small. Jeather Board, Cansda Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain | 0 16 0 12 | 0 18 |
| Jove Grain | 0 12 | 0 18 |
| 3. Calf | 0 15 | 0 20 |
| Brush (Cow) Kid | 0 11 | 0 12 |
| Suff | 0 13 0 35 | 0 10 |
| Russetts, light | 0 25 | 0 30 |
| ** No. 2 | 0 35 | 0 40 |
| " Saddlers' doz | 7 50 | 9 00 0 71 |
| ¹⁴ heavy ¹⁵ heavy ¹⁶ Saddlers'doz mt. French Calf Inglish Oak Ib | 0 65 | 1 85 |
| Dongola, extra | 0 38 | 0 4 |
| Dongola, extra | 0 20 | 0 22 |
| Colored Pebbles. | 0 14 0 13 | 0 10 |
| " Calf | 0 16 | 0 22 |
| Olls | 2.0.1 | |
| 100 hor | | 0 40 |
| R. Pale Seal. | 0 35 0 50 | 0 40 |
| traw Seal | 0 40 | 0 50 |
| Straw Seal | Rindal | 1 00 |
| 16 16 Norwegian | 0 85 | 1 10 |
| Testor Oll | 0 95 | 0 10 |
| ABOUT OIL | | 0 09 |
| astor Oil bris | 0 00 | 0 04 |
| astor Oil bris | 0 00 0 75 0 65 | 0 85 |

 boiled, nett
 0
 80
 0
 82

 Olive, pure
 1
 06
 1
 16
 1
 16

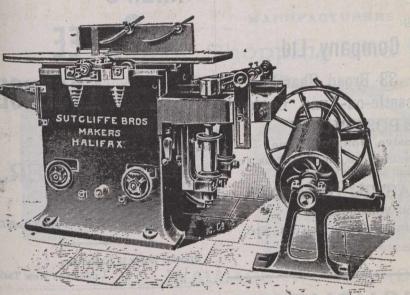
 Turpentine, nett
 0
 57
 0
 58
 0
 05
 7
 05

 Petroleum:
 0
 20
 0
 30
 57
 0
 58

 Benzine
 0
 20
 0
 30
 19
 0
 30

 Silver Star
 0
 144
 0
 154
 154
 154

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



Combined 3-Sided and Planing out of Twist Machine

work, than 20 good men. Special prices to Canadians under the new Tariff.

machine will do more work per hour, and better

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

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00 00 00

40 55 50

30 20 15

| Name of Article. | Wuolesals. |
|--|---|
| mperial Acme merican W. W | 1 0 10 0 10 |
| Glass. | internet a |
| do 26 to 40 | 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 20 |
| do 41 to 50 | 0 00 4 70 |
| uo 51 to 60 | 000 400 |
| Paints, &c. | |
| ead pure 50 to 10) lb. kgs. do No. 1. do No. 2. do No. 3. do No. 4. | 0 00 6 00 0 00 5 62 0 00 5 25 0 00 4 87 |
| do No. 3 do No. 4. White Lead dry Red Lead Venetian Red Eng'h Yei. Ochre, French. Whiting, ordinary. do Gilders. do Paris, do English Cement, cask. Belgian do American do Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Clay. Rosin. | . 0 00 4 75 5 50 5 50 |
| Venetian Red Eng'h | 1 75 2 00 |
| Whiting, ordinary | 0 45 0 50 |
| do Paris, do | 0 85 1 00 |
| Belgian do | 2 25 2 35 |
| American do | 2 30 2 50 |
| Fire Bricks per 1000 | 16 00 22 00 |
| Rosin | 2 75 4 50 |
| Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks | |
| do bris American Whits, bris Coopers' Gine Golden, Ochre Branswick Green | 0 11 0 13 0 00 0 14 0 16 0 20 |
| Coopers' Glue | L 16 0 20 0 20 0 26 |
| Brunswick Green | 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 10 0 12 0 16 |
| Genuine Quicksilver | 0 12 0 16 |
| No.1 Farnit's Varn'h, pr.gl. | 0 65 0 70 |
| Brown Japan | 0 60 0 75 |
| Golden Ochre Brunswick Green French Imperial Green Genuine Quicksilver No.1 Furnit's Varn'n, pr.gl & do Brown Japan Black Japan. Orange Shellac, No. 1. do do Pure. | 1 70 1 80 1 90 2 00 |
| White do | 1 90 2 00 0 25 2 40 |
| do do Pure White do Patty Balk 100 lb. brl Parisgreen in dram 1 lb pk. | 0 00 2 00 |
| Wool. | energiants. |
| A LU DITAL RATE TO TALLAS | 0 12 0 11 |
| Canadian Washed. North West Unwashed. Pulled, combing. do super do extra | 0 12 0 12 0 13 0 10 0 08 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 |
| B. A. Scoured | 0 00 0 00 |
| Natal. Capa, greasy. | 0 16 0 1 |
| Cape, greasy. Chilian Australian greasy. | $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$ |

measure, the fame of this firm's products. Mr. Johnston is more at home superintending the work of the travellers, and frequently "takes the road" himself with very considerable success, while Mr. David Baird takes

charge of the commercial and advertising departments, and under his direction the firm has one of the largest wholesale tea blending businesses Messrs. in the west of Scotland. Johnston, Baird & Co.'s warehouse is siuated at 226 Gallowgate, Glasgow, where a most extensive wholesale trade is carried on in all departments of the grocery business. The warehouse is a handsome four-storey stone building (of which they occupy a large part), and is divided as necessity requires. On the ground floor is situated the counting house, general offices and private offices of the firm, which are fitted up in a neat but unpretentious manner, and connected with the factory by private telephone. The despatch department and goods entrance are at the side of the building, and a hoist comunicates with the different floors.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED. Accrington, Lancashire, Eng.,

Manufacturers of patented improveed grinding mills, presses, semi-plastic brick machinery, clay-working machinery. This well-known firm is desirous of extending their trade in Canada, and accordingly desire to acquaint those interested in such manufacture with the extent of their plant and with the knowledge that their machinery is the latest and best that can be found. Following is the introductory page of this firm's illustrated catalogue, which should be in the office of every user of such machinery: -We have pleasure in submitting to the notice of brick and tile makers, colliery proprietors contractors, machinery exporters and others, this catalogue of our standard productions. We make also many modifications of the





of making bricks, for not only are the bricks when they issue from the mould, perfectly true, and straight as

a planed block of wood, but they are

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

Special Terms to Canadians under the NewTariff.



Orown Works,

Milling Machines

HALIFAX ENG.

1923

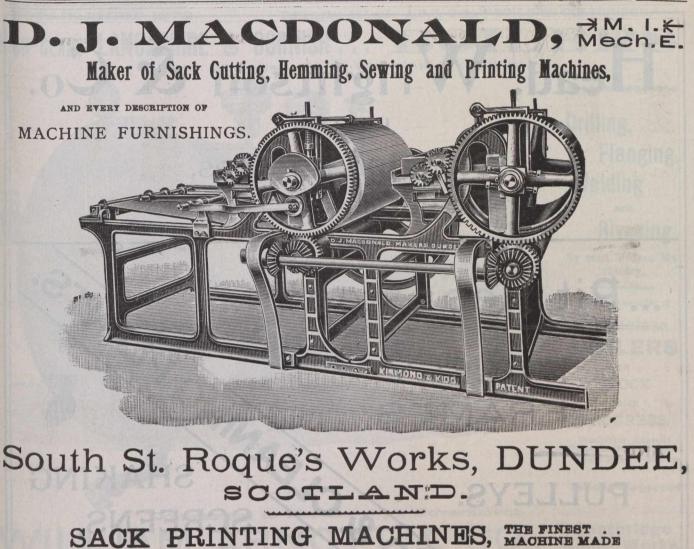


Warehouse, Liverpool, Baron Roths-14 HIGH BRIDGE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. childs' Mansion and stable at Aylesbury, Corporations of Acerington, Bury,

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Western Railway Company, London

School Board, North Mersey Goods



For JUTE and GRAIN BAG PRINTING. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Batley, Blackburn, Burnley, Dukinfield, Durham, Glossop, Huddersfield, Manchester, Oldham, Rotherham, Stockport, &c., &c. Send for illustrated catalogue, price list, and special terms to Canadians under new tariff, to C. Whittaker & Co., Limited, Accrington, Lancashire, England.

J. P. JACKSON & CO.,

63 Duke street, Liverpool, Eng.

Manufacturers of soda fountains of best English make. We make a specialty of this article and manufacture ourselves the latest improvements, which are secured to us by our own patents. Full particulars on application. Soda water machines for filling syphons and ball stoppered bottles. Our new designs have great advantages. Particulars free. Bottling corking, bottle washing, and capsuling machinery in great variety and of latest design. Catalogue free. Before us is an illustrated catalogue of this firm's manufactures, the extent of which is at once apparent from the great variety shown and illustrated in such detail as to at once convince those interested that where such a vast array of machines for bottling, rinsing, measuring, filtering, labelling. grinding, etc., are produced, the latest, simplest and best must be found. Figure 22 on the catalogue shows an improved bottle washing machine, with swinging galvanized wire cages, which dip into and out of the water, and so keep the bottles always upright, in this way permitting flies &c., to float out of them. This size holds 320 halfpint or 204 pint or wine bottles in soak continuously. Each of of the 4 soaking trays holds 80 bottles, and this size will wash, &c., over 1,000 dozen per day. Length 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.; if with two dozen rinsers, 7 in. wider. Price of this size, complete, £23. If with two 2-dozen rinsers, £26. For extra soaking for pints, this machine is also made to hold 272 bottles, and the price is then £2 extra, and the width is increased 2 in. If fitted with treadle £3 extra. Figure 49 shows the most improved and rapid machine for beer corking. The makers have had great success with this, and throughout the kingdom the largest beer bottlers use it in preference to any other pattern. Many bottlers can cork 120 dozen per hour with it. The treadle lifts the bottle into position, and, as the foot keeps time with the hands, not a moment is wasted. Price, £10 10s. Figure 55 in catalogue shows the strongest and most generally useful capsuling machine made. It is on hydraulic principle, and a pressure downwards of the hand lever drives a piston into the hydraulic chamber and fixes the capsule. The colour of

the capsule cannot be destroyed or injured, and the latter can be neatly and securely fixed even on a wired bottle. Price, £4 15s. Figure 340 represents a soda-water machine with which the user makes his own gas, and by hand or steam power draws gas from the gasometer and water from a suppliy tank, and incorporates them in the small cylinder by means of internal fans. This system has the advantage that it is continuous and can be used anywhere. Figure 342-The latest pattern of soda-water machine, with every recent improvement. The tinned copper cylinder is pumped full of water, and compressed carbonic acid gas, from the gas tube (on the right), passes into the water, and forms a high-class soda water. By means of our improved filling machines (see figs. 339, 343, 344), aerated water flows into the bottles, Lemonade, ginger ale, or any other desired beverage can be made. The cost of production is surprising small. Price complete (as illustrated), £35. Illustrated catalogue and price list sent free. Write for special terms under new tariff.

HEAD WRIGHTSON & CO., LIMITED.

Head, Wrightson & Co., Limited, of the Teesdale Iron Works, Thornaby-



on-Tees, and the Stockton Forges and Egglescliffe Foundry, of Stockton-on-Tees, are probably the most extensive bridge builders and makers of general engineering construction work in Great Britain. Other concerns are famed the world over for shipbuilding, marine engineering, the manufacture of steel or iron and so on, but for the class of work for which they are specially laid out no other firm in England, and perhaps only two or three others anywhere else, can vie With the steady increase with them. of orders there has been a corresponding expansion in the resources of the firm. The buildings and plant have been greatly extended from time to time and a large area of ground has been added to the original establish-

The growing requirements of ment. the place necessitated the purchase of a large adjoining building, which had been erected for the purposes of a cotton mill (the manufacture of cotton having proved unprofitable as well as unsuitable to the district), and the large timber bond ponds, which had been constructed by a Stockton pioneer of trade-the late Mr. William Smith-were also acquired. On this site the present bridge building yard of the Teesdale Ironworks stands, and it is interesting to mention that the old lock gates of thepo nds still remain embedded in the yard.

The Teesdale Works cover an area of about sixteen acres, and include three main departments, viz.: (1) foundries: (2), the bridge building and general erecting yard, and (3) the fit-

ting and machinery shops. In addition, the company own the Egglescliffe Foundry, at Stockton, an important extension by which the productive capacity of the establishment in the foundry department has been greatly increased. Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co.'s output in castings alone it may be mentioned, is about 1,500 tons weekly. These castings, it may be added, range in all sizes up to thirty or forty tons weight in a single casting. The directors in 1897, also acquired the Stockton Forge Works at Stockton-on-Tees covering 61/2 acres of ground, as an auxiliary works. This enterprising development will not only benefit the local community, but will enable the company to deal still more advantageously with the extensive and numerous contracts placed with them.



The company employ about 1,700 men in their various works, besides some ³⁰⁰ more in dicerent parts of the country on erections. As most of our readers are aware, the Cleveland district is the greatest of our iron and steel producing centres, and the firm being in the very heart of it, they secure the benefit of material at the minimum cost of transport. This consideration naturally carries with it the advantage, which few other concerns can be said to possess in a similar degree, of being able to turn out high-class work at moderate prices. Sidings connect all the works of this company with the North Eastern Railway, and lines of rails are laid to all parts, so that coal, iron, steel, and other incoming materials are delivered into the yard at the spot where they have to be handled. In addition, the firm possesses an extensive wharf on the River Tees and steamers up to 1,000 tons can load or discharge alongside; while from the neighbouring docks at Middlesborough there are regular lines of steamers loading for all parts of the world.

W. E. JOHNSON & CO.

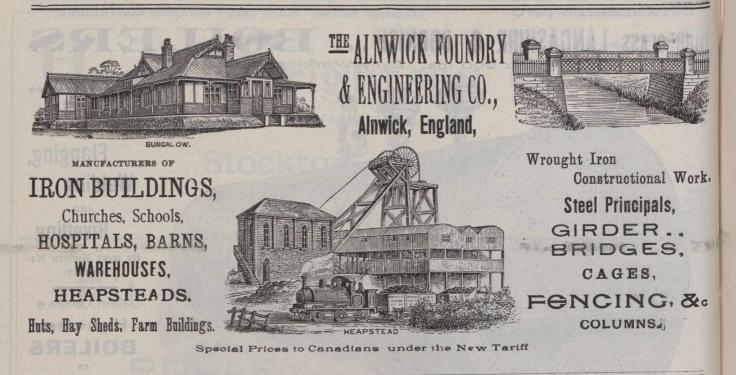
The firm of W. E. Johnson & Co., export bottlers of Leeds street, Liverpool, was established by the late Mr. E. Johnson in 1869, as exporter of

Guinness's stout and Bass's ales, and the business has yearly increased during the past twenty-nine years from fifty dozen per day up to an average of 600 dozen. In 1879 the concern was transferred to the present senior partner, Mr. William Ellis Johnson, who has been actively associated with the enterprise from its commencement, possesses a practical experience of every department, and still undertakes the entire personal super-In 1893, owing vision of the stores. to the growth of the business, it was absolutely necessary to seek larger premises and the present commodious warehouse was specially erected for the purpose, standing upon 1,300 square yards, and having in the basement one of the finest storage cellars, capable of storing 50,000 gallons of beer at one time. The "Compass" registered trade mark of the house is widely and favourably known abroad.

One of the lines in which Messrs. Johnson & Co. do a very large trade is Guinness's extra foreign stout, which is bottled and shipped by them to the principal markets in Australia, New Zealand. India. Burmah, Straits Settlements, United States, Brazil, Argentine. Chili, China. Peru. Egypt. Cape Colony, West Coast of Africa, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America a list of countries sufficiently comprehensive to indicate theworld-wide character of the ramifications of the firm. In addition to Guinness's stout, the firm also ship large quantities of Bass's red pyramid and green diamond ales, besides various classes of mineral waters of their own make; and among Irish, Scotch and other whiskies, the latest specialty added to the list, is a fine blend of old Scotch whiskey, which is offered at an exceptionally low price. A large export trade has sprung up within recent years for Devonshire cider, and a very considerable share of business has been secured by this house, who bottle the article on a very large scale. We have not not attempted to exhaust the various special labels which Messrs. Johnson have prepared for the several specialties put up by them; but those importing this class of goods wil find in the attractive price-list issued by the house much to interest them in seeking to extend their business in these departments.

LIVERPOOL RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

Head Office—Vauxhall Road, Liverpool. Works—Vauxhall Road and Walton, Liverpool. Warehouses —London, 34 Aldermanbury. Paris—320 Rue des Marais. Manufacturers of solid india rubber and insertion sheets, india rubber washers, valves for air circulating pumps, cold and hot water and oil resisting; buffers, bearing and draw bar springs, india rubber machine



WARNER & CO., LIMITED, Makors SPECIAL PIG IRONS.

Brand "WARNER C.B.R."

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

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

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

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

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

PIG IRON MADE TO ANY ANALYSIS.

Cargo Fleet, Middlesbrough-on-Tees,

England.

belting, steam hose, delivery, suction and garden hose, deckle straps for paper makers, piston packings, india rubber cord and tubing for acids, gas and draught tubing, billiard rubbers, carriage and door mats, brake blocks, diving dress collars and cuffs, india rubber thread, india rubber mining, fishing and sea boots, overshoes and snow boots, india rubber soles for shoes, solid rubber cab tyres, cycles and perambulator tyres, pneumatic and inner tubes, canvas shoes. Telegraphic address: "Rubber," Liverpool.

When a dealer in shoes is showing a pair of rubbers to a customer his first aim is to convince his caller that the quality of his rubbers is good. Should he be handling the make of a manufacturing firm whose name on a shoe is sufficient testimony of its wearing qualities, he will at once make known this fact, and as a consequence his enstomers are satisfied that what he tells them is correct. Experience has taught that there are many kinds of

rubber, and that many grades figure in the variety of uses to which it is being subjected of recent years. The Liverpool Rubber Company, in manufacturing the great variety of articles enumerated above, cannot but give the skilled attention and care to the purchase and use of such grades as will best reflect their mature judgment and prove by after use to be possessed of the durable qualities which will sustain for the makers the name they have long since gained and which is year more widely becoming each known and sought wherever and whenever rubber goods are required.

While it is sometimes necessary to place on the market a cheap grade of rubber goods, because of the fact that some articles are made "to sell" rather than "to wear,' and there are to be found in every district a number who imagine they are wise in the belief that any price over the cheapest is so much extra profit for the dealer, and the further fact that at certain

hall Road, Liverpool, England.

seasons or under certain circumstnces.

the cheapest will answer, it is nevertheless as necessary for a reliable manufacturer to keep up the full

grade of his goods as it is to keep his doors locked at night. The above firm have carefully guarded their good name in this respect and guarantee all users of their goods, of any kind, that

they can always be relied on to prove

even better and more durable than the claim made for them by the makers. The trade throughout Canada

will serve their interests by communi-

cating with this firm whose extensive works permit them to fill all orders

with the promptness and care which

should be bestowed on this class of

goods. Write for catalogue, price list, and special terms to the Liverpool Rubber Company, Limited Vaux-

MR. THOMAS ANDERSON.

The whole tendency of the present day is towards the use of labour-saving tools, wherever they can possibly be applied. The hand drilling of holes on board ship is always a long and tedious process. The space is usually, so confined that only one of two men can work comfortably at the ratchet with the result that much valuable time is wasted, and delays frequently take place. To remedy this state of matters Mr. Thomas Anderson, M.I.M.E., Canada Dock, 3, Derby Road, Liverpool, has brought out his patent portable electric drilling machine. It may be mentioned that Mr. Anderson was for many years a chief engineer in large steamships. and he has also had a varied experience as a consulting marine engineer. In the Orient R.M. steamers he has encountered the difficulties practically, and he set his mind on overcoming them. The outcome of his thought and experiments is the machine which we describe. Mr. Anderson has supplied his machines to the Cunard Co., the White Star Co., Allan Line Co., and many of the leading steamship companies. They are also being extensively adopted by many of the largest shipbuilders in Great Britain and abroad. They are at work in the shipyards of Sir W. Gray & Co., Hartlepool; Messrs. Laird, Birkenhead;; Messrs. Swan & Hunter, Wallsend; Messrs. J. Brown & Co., Clydebank; and many others.

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OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The peculiarly depressing condition of freights which now prevails in the shipping world is almost without a parallel in history. Along the Atlantic coast of this continent according to a St. John, N.B., report, the unique feature is presented of hundreds of ships laid up and idle, not because they will not accept the freights offered, but because they cannot get freights at any rates, and regular · transatlantic liners find it so difficult to get enough cargo to give them stability that some are carrying coal as ballast. Although the rates at which grain can now be carried across the Atlantic are lower than it would ordinarily cost for transportation from one side of New York harbor to the other, trade remains at its dullest low ebb, because there is not enough demand in Europe for American grain and cotton at the rates at which those supplied are offered. Corn is about twenty cents higher per bushel than it was last year, and it appears that Europe is not disposed to believe that the crop has been so short that Ameri-cans are jusified in charging the price so considerable purchases have in preference been made in South America, while the majority of European importers are waiting for prices to decline. It is stated that nothing like the present depression has been known since 1890, when for a period of two weeks ocean freight rates declined sharply, owing to the fleets of steamers that appeared together bidding for freight, but this matter was speedily readjusted. An idea of the decline is apparent from a glance at the comparison presented by the New York Herald of freights now compared with what they were a year ago. The rate to Liverpool for grain per bushel is 11/4d compared

Asthma Cure Free!

Asthma'ene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases . . .

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL. WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

1929

The Rev. C.F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says : "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

> Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel. NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS'. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen : Your Asthmalené is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very trúly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. I, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted wi h spasmedic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with Yours respectifully, O D. PHELPS, M. D. Feb. 5, 1901. this distressing disease.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen : I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am coing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. S. RAPHAEL, Home address, 235 Rivington street.

67 East 129th st., New York City.

TRIAL BOTILE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON REGEIPT OF POSTAL.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by all Druggists-



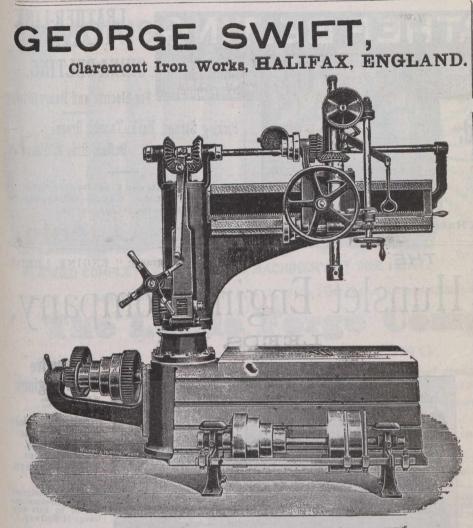


OFFICE ADDRESS: 81 Murrygate, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. TEL. ADDRESS: FARINA, DUNDEE Commercial Court.

direct from the mines. CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

Large Stocks at our Stores in Dundee, of Ruby, Olear

and Clouded. Regular shipments received



IMPROVED 5-FT. RADIAL DRILLING AND TAPPING MACHINE.

Machine Tools Description.

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t, h Drilling Machines speciality.

accepted a charter at 35s 9d for wheat from Portland, Oregon. Only a month ago, when this ship was on her way to the Columbia river from the west coast of South America, her owners were offered a charter at 42s, but held their, vessel at nothing less than 43s 9d. By the time she reached port, two weeks later, only 40s were obtainable, but the owners held for 43s 9d. Since then they were obliged to climb down eight shillings from their original demand, and had the 42 shilling charter been accepted, the owners would have gained \$5,000 above that which they now make, which means a matter of about \$200 per day loss while they were deciding to accept conditions. The ship carries, however, some 3,370 long tons of wheat, so that she will yet earn comparatively fair freight.

BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL.

A Board of Trade memorandum just issued shows how much alcoholic

drink is consumed, and how much it contributes to the nation's exchequer in every country in Europe and in many British colonies. The figures cover the past five (and in some cases 10) years, thus enabling one to see whether the tendency in any country is toward abstinence or the reverse, and the preference that various nationalities show for wine, beer and spirits. Last year the consumption in the four leading nations of the world averaged as follows:

| Per | head o | ation. | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| and on a par wh | Wine. | Beer. | Spir. |
| in the second second | Gal. | Gal. | Gal. |
| United Kingdom | . 0.39 | 31.7 | 1.12 |
| France | | 6.2 | 2.02 |
| Germany | . 1.45 | 27.5 | 1.94 |
| United States | | 13.3 | 1.06 |

It will be noticed that the Briton maintains his reputation as a beerdrinker. The figures, however, are somewhat misleading. The consumption of beer in Germany varies. The general average is 27.5 gallons per head, but in Batavia it amounted last

year to 54.6 gallons, and in Belgium it was 46.9. The British record is lower than it was in the previous year, the average for 1899 being 32.7; but from 1885 to 1888 it averaged only 27 gallons per head. France remains the principal wine consuming country. Roughly, the United Kingdom and the United States drink one gallon of proof spirits per head, and France and Germany two gallons.

It used to be possible for Britons to claim that if they drank more beer than some of their neighbours they drank less of something else and that, on the whole, they were mode moderate. Last year's figures will not give countenance to any casuistry of that kind. Last year we headed the list with a total consumption of over 33 gallons of alcoholic liquor per head of the population, compared with less than 31 in Germany. This average is, of course, calculated upon the total population. It is at best a haphazard calculation, because it makes no allowance for total abstainers or moderate drinkers. The following table shows the revenue receipts from drink in the four principal countries: Receipts from U.K. France.

| Wine £1,730,000 | £ 8,571,000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Beer 11,906,000 | 1,155,000 |
| Spirits 24,234,000 | 12,308,000 |
| Total£37,870,000 | £ 22,034,000 |
| Net national | |
| revenue 104,787,000 | 115,222,000 |
| Receipts from Germany | U. S. |
| Wine £ 816,000 | £ 795,000 |
| Beer 4,797,000 | 15,507,000 |
| Spirits 8,104,000 | 23,666,000 |
| | |

Total . . £13,717,000 £39,968,000 Net national

revenue 76,309,000 139,499,000 In other figures, taxation of alcoholic drink in this country last year yielded 36 per cent. of our national revenue, as against 19 per cent. in France, 18 in Germany, and 29 in the United States.

OCTOBER FAILURES.

Commercial failures during October were 864 in number and \$10,680,627 in amount, against 782 last year for \$9,-072,791. More than half the defaulted indebtedness this year is accounted for by twenty-five large failures, and the average liability of all other insolvencies was only \$5,984, which is less than the average of small failures in the corresponding month of any previous year since these records were first compiled. Among manufacturers there was the failure of a light and power company for \$670,000, two

JOHN STONES,

Shiffnall Mill,

-BOLTON, Eng.

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

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



in lumber for \$458,000, one in iron for \$250,000, a car works for \$168,000, a mason for \$318,000, two in leather for \$380,000, one in brewing for \$125,000, a lamp manufacturer for \$247,000, and one in shirts for \$180,000. Special causes must have contributed to the downfall of these concerns, as it is well known that building operations have been most actively prosecuted, iron and steel manufacturing nothing less than phenomenal, and footwear shops never before experienced such a deluge of orders. Outside these few instances, the table by branches of business makes a good showing, even in comparison with years of lightest defaults. In woollen and cottons there was practically no disturbance, and in liquors, milling, printing, and chemicals the losses were trifling.

1932

Trading failure figures were similarly distorted by a few large defaults including a lumber dealer for \$450,000, and one in liquors for. \$240,000. A cattle dealer for \$149,000, a coffee house for \$115,000, and a failure in hides for \$100,000 were probably all due to speculative operations in those staple products. In hardware, cement and pianos there were three suspensions aggregating \$360,000. Deducting these few large defaults, the trading average fell to \$4,796, which is a better showing than last October's by \$1,311, and but a trifle above the banner year, 1889. Even including the few large failures, total trading losses were smaller than last year's, and this is surprising, because the after effects

Telegrams: " ENGINE, LEEDS. THE Hunslet Engine ompany, LEEDS, Eng. Locomotive **Tank Engines** of all descriptions and any size, for Ironworks, Oollieries, Contrac-tors, Docks, tors, Docks, Manufactories, Branch Railways, &c., &c. Specially designed for any circumstan-ces, or to suit any Gauge of Railway. Arrangements Made fer Hire. On Purchasing Lease or otherwise.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.

of the drouth and the strike, as well as the lateness of the cotton crop, were all calculated to swell insolvencies.

In the third class, covering brokers, transporters, &c., there is included a grain handler at the West for \$800,-000, a cotton factor and a cattle commission man at the South for about \$100,000 each, two real estate dealers for \$270,000, and a physician for \$150,-000. These disasters account for most of the total in this class, which was much larger than in 1900, but little more than in 1899, and on a par with the two earlier years. Bankruptcies in this class are not far-reaching in their effect, as a rule, seldom involving many concerns in regular business channels. Banking defaults numbered 5, with an indebtedness of \$76,777, against two defaults for \$550,000 a year ago.

CIGARETTES.

The cigarette has found a champion in Dr. Alexander R. Becker, of Seat-

> Card Clothing of all Kinds.

CHROME and Oak Tanned Picking Bands....

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

Every Description of LEATHER for Mechanical Purposes.

Edward Fairburn & Sons,

Fulled Raw Hide

Belting AND Laces.

Caldervale Mills, BRIGHOUSE, Eng.

Special Terms to Canadians under the New Canadian Tariff.



1933

FLANGED COMPLETE BY HYDRAULIC MACHINERY AT ONE HEAT.

As supplied to the Cunard, P. & O., White Star, and all the leading steamship lines in the world.

The Leeds Forge Company, Ltd. LEEDS, ENG.

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

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

Agent: Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, 12 Seymour Avenue, Montreal, P.Q. - P.O. Box 5291:

tle, U.S., who, in a letter to the Philadelphia Medical Journal, says: "It is not strange that many people should suppose that the inhalation of smoke must be irritating to the mucous membrane of the air passages. In fact it is apt to be so at first, and is persistently so in some people - who should therefore avoid it; but we are emphatically creatures of habit and our mucous membranes are possessed of a very wide adaptability; and the fact that it is not injurious in that way is amply proved by the resultsfor cigarette smokers are not only not more liable to throat and lung diseases than others, but often find their air passages less sensitive to atmospheric changes than before.

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"Conclusions: Tobacco in all forms ought to be absolutely prohibited to boys of less than eighteen or twenty; (2) Adulterations of tobacco ought to be rigidly ferreted out and punished under laws of Congress; (3) There is

| NAME OF COMPANY. | No. Shares. | Last Dividend per year. | Share par value. | Amount paid per Share. | Cana quotat per c | ions |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Onfederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America | 15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13.372 | \$%6mos. 5-6mos. 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. 6 | 350 400 100 40 50 | \$50 50 10 20 50 | 107 110 | |
| BRITISH AND FOREIGMQuotations of | a the Lo | ndon Marke | t, Oct 26, | 1901. Market | value p. p'd | up sh. |
| Alliance Assur. Atlas British and Foreign Marine. Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine. Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London and Lancashire Fire. London Assurance Corporation. London & Lancashire Life. Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Northourn Fire. Phemit Fire. Boyal Insurance Fire and Life Sun Fire. Union | 200,000 60,000 186,493 100,000 85,100 391,752 30,000 110,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 125,224 240,000 | 25 5 3 22 20 10 90 •22 30s.p.s. *33 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | | 2 1-5 6 4 5 5 2 134 276 12 5 10 4 | 934 \$28 8% 45 26% 3% 17 52 8 44 74 36 102 \$37% 48 10 17% | 10% \$30 9% 30 |

STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CAMADIAN.-Montreal Quotations Nov. 5, 1991.





Englands

a small minority of men to whom to-

bacco is more or less harmful, and they should refrain from it-but without attempting to stretch or squeeze the rest of mankind into their Procrustean limit. There are those who have idiosyncrasies-who cannot take opium or quinine or belladonna without harm, in whose selfish craws urticaria, or a plate of strawberries will produce as sharp an attack of gout as a bottle of Burgundy. But shall any of these small minorities rule the great normal majority? Not in this free country-although it is here, so far more than elsewhere, that they attempt it in so many directions.

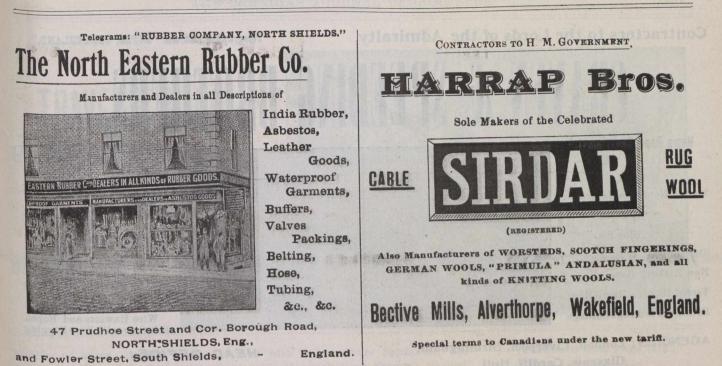
"And to those physicians who speak and write unadvisedly, I would only say:: 'Brethren, study and still study, so that you may teach out of knowledge and not prejudice."

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following com-

plete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians: Canadian patents: J. A. Smith and W. Revell, water filters; N. Guindon, and O. Goyette, cloth roller tension device for looms: E. Stone, cutting apparatus for mowers and harvesters; D. Conboy, carriage tops; N. Prince, voting machine; S. B. Lordly, beds; R. S. Anderson, tape or tip printing machines; K. McDonald, centrifugal separators; A. Merner, chaff blowing attachments to grain threshers; W. N. LePage, drying apparatus; J. T. Warren, elevator locks; V. Brosseau, butter and lard packages; J G. Paint, cigars; M. A. Brown, crushing seeds in dried fruits; J. Montgomery, grain car doors; H. W. Smith and M. F. Smith, pneumatic straw stackers; J. Bennet and E. J. Collins, washing machines; D. Lialcofsky, furnace grates; F. McLean, ale lifter for running off and improving ale; F. O'Neill, machine for manufacturing glassware; P. Couture, sewing machines. American patents-G. P. Clapp, nail machine; S. L. Earle, compound air inspirator; W. T. Gibbs, electric furnace; W. T. Gibbs, electric method of fusion; J. Marshall,





mattress; J. S. McGinn, gas holder; T. P. Theriault, cattle guard; E. J. Wasbrood, caster socket; P. J. M. Waslyng, safety envelope.

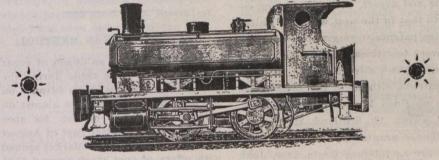
Celegraphic Address : GRANT, KILMARNOCK. GRANT, RITCHIE & CO., Locomotive Engineers, Ironfounders and Boilermakers.

ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP.

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Patents on an electric vapor lamp have been recently issued. The inventions relate to lamps in which an ordinary commercial current produces incandescence in a gas enclosed in a Methods are described tube or bulb. and claimed as new to facilitate starting of the lamp, to regulate the lamp automatically in the case of slight variations of terminal pressure, and to obtain a satisfactory quality of light. The latter object, says Engineering, is accomplished by using nitrogen and mercury vapor in the lamp, the proper combination giving a light that is soft and pleasing in effect. The patents relating to starting of the lamp state that certain substances when introduced into the tube seem to decrease the resistance at starting while passing out of action during subsequent operation of the lamp. Sulphur is such a substance, and sulphide of mercury introduced into the tube at the time of its manufacture will accomplish the purpose. The lamp will be started by a current of higher e. m. f. than the operating current, but acting for only a very short space of time. Some combinations of coils and interrupters are given that will automatically produce such a starting flow. A metallic band around the tube near the cathode also facilitates starting. The automatic regulation is based upon the fact that gases have a density of maximum conductivity. The heating effect of the current path is utilized in connection with the radiating capacity of the tube for the purpose of so varying the density as to control the resistance, and consequently the current flowing, sufficientby to ensure satisfactory operation,



TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE. Townholm Engine Works, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

JOHN PICKLES & SON,

Saw-Mill Engineers and Wood-Working Machinists,

HEBDEN BRIDGE, ENGLAND,

Description of Wood-Working Machinery, Cooperage Machinery, Wood-Pulp Machinery, Saw Mill Machinery ... FOR HOME, FOREIGN and COLONIAL REQUIREMENTS.

CARRIAGE, WAGGON and SHIPBUILDING MACHINERY.

Makers to The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The War Department, The India Office, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, The Royal Dockyards, The Indian States Railways, British, Colonial and Foreign Railways, Foreign Gov rnments, &c., &c.

Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Saws, &c.

Large Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

Makers of Every

Complete Saw Mill or Woodworking Plants quoted for and supplied to any country.

Complete Plants of Latest Machinery for Cask and Barrel Making.

Cut will be inserted as soon as received

& SPAN

Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Telegraphic Address: "ROPES, SUNDERLAND."

HEAD OFFICE :

Wire Rope Department.

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

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

B" quality Patent Improv-ed Steel Wire Ropes.

Wire Rope Department.

(Shipping Section.) Special Flexible Steel Wire Hawsers and Ropes.

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

Hemp Rope Department.

Manila Rope, Staple Brand. " "Red Star" " " "Blue Star" " ... Sisal Rope. New Zealand Rope.

Tarred Russian Hemp Rope Boltrope& Boltrope Cordage

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

Sunderand, Eng and. FOREIGN AGENCIES: Hamburg, Antwerp.

SPECIALITY:-Manila Binder Twine RED STAR" Brand.

PATENT REPORT

Mr. Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports that in the past week 519 United States patents were granted, of which 73 were to citizens of countries other than of the United States. Of these 73 patents, citizens of the British Empire obtained 33 as follows: England, 18; Canada, 12; Scotland, 2; Victoria, 1. Those granted to citizens of Canada are as follows: Grain door, John Flesher; system of armature winding, T. J. Murphy; freezing apparatus.Carl W. Vollmann; tramway derrick, B. C. Ribelt; automatic bucket loader for wire rope tramways, B. C. Riblet; automatic dumping bucket for wire rope tramways, B. C. Ribelt; anvil for pegging machines, I. Frechette; thill coupling, Edward P. Bowles; rotary engine, Robert Sanderson; process of treating and drying peat, W. J. R. Sims; et al; means for extracting roots and foreign matter from peat,

W. J. R. Sims, et al; hair clipper, D. J. Archer.

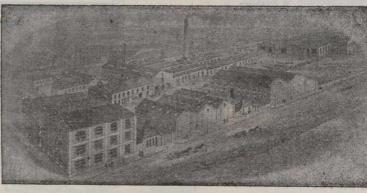
SHARP ADVANCE IN MENTHOL.

Menthol has been an object of great interest to the drug trade during the past two weeks, the sharp advance on the 21st inst putting prices almost on a level with thsoe quoted for spot goods during the latter part of August and early in September. Market opened with offers of spot stock around \$3.95 and closed with some holders offering a limited amount only as high as \$5 a pound. The market was in a badly unsettled state for a day or two, but subsequently quieted down somewhat and is at present very firm at high prices, with the spot supply in strong hands.

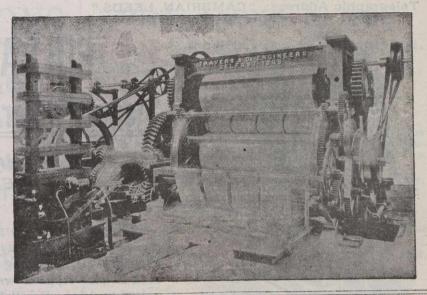
-In the awards in the poultry competition at the Pan-American Exhibi-

tion, made public recently, it was found that Ontario had again scored high. Although we had but 1,500 out of a total of 6,000 entries, says a Toronto letter, yet we received a larger amount of prize money in proportion than did the United States exhibitors. Mr. William McNeil of London was awarded the silver cup for the best collection of Poland chickens, in competition with all America. On Saturday he was called to consult with the representative of the Chilian Government respecting the sale of \$2,000 worth of Ontario poultry. Mr. C. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, who returned recently from Buffalo, says the success of the Ontario exhibits of live stock and fruit opened the eyes of visitors from all parts of the continent, and was the subject of much favorable comment. The awards for the fresh fruit have not yet been made, but in the permanent class Ontario secured the following: 1, gold medal for display of wines; 2, three medals for individual





TRAVERS & CO., Engineers, - Millwrights. Machine Makers, BRITANNIA WORKS, SPRINGFIELD ROAD, BELFAST. - - IRELAND.



exhibits of wines; 3, silver medal for collection of domestic fruits, preserved; 4, silver medal for collection of pickles; 5, award for canned fruits and vegetables; 6, silver medals given by American Pomological Society for excellence in fruit exhibit; Ontario securing three silver medals and one bronze medal for her four exhibits.

-The Naval Attaches of the United States, German and London embassies in London some days ago officially inspected the Orling-Armstrong system of wireless telegraphy and telephony, in which earth currents are used. Messages in Morse characters, says a late cable, were satisfactorily sent a distance of three-quarters of a mile. A short iron rod was stuck in the ground at the sending and receiving stations, and the instruments were connected with these rods. The inventors claim to have operated in a similar manner over a distance of twenty miles. In the next experiment the instruments were connected with a semaphore apparatus, the arms of which were thrown up and down at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. An attempt to control the steering apparatus of a torpedo at the same distance was more or less successful, but trial of telephonic communication failed. United States Commander Clover also went to Wakefield, Yorkshire, to inspect a specially-constructed pressed steel boat, several of which have been ordered for the British and Russian navies. These boats are likely to supersede wooden ship's boats, as they are lighter, and do away entirely with the danger of splinters.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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

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

(Continued from Page 1818.)

Sheets, iron or steel, having been in actual use, see Scrap in Iron; Sheet iron, manufacture of, N.E.S., 30 p.c.; Sinks, see item Sinks; Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, when imported by manufacturers of wrought iron or steel pipe for use only in the manufacture of wrought iron or steel pipe in their own factories, 5 p.c.; Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves other N.E.S., \$7 per ton; Slabs, see Ingots in Steel; Spikes, see item Nails; Skates, 35 p.c.; Special sections.&c., see Angles in Steel; Spiegeleisen, 5 p.c.; Sprigs, see item Tacks; Springs, see item Springs; Squares, see (Bars in Iron; Stars or other rolled shapes, see Angles in Steel; Stoves, see item Stoves; Stove plates, plated or not, 25 p.c.; Strip fencing, see Buckthorn in Iron; Strips, 8 inches and less in width, etc., see Bars in Iron; Strips, N.E.S., see Sheets in Iron; Structural sections, other, etc., see Angles in



Considerably over 3,000 Cranes 1 work.

1937

Telegraphic Address:-"CAMBRIAN, LEEDS."

PULLAN & MANN'S Steam-Power Brick and Tile Press,

Telephone No. 1282.

IMPROVED NEW HEAVY DESIGN.

Capacity 10,000 to 12,000 best facing bricks per day. Will press Bull Noses, Splays. and other Ornamental Bricks. Also Flooring Tiles, Paving Bricks, etc. Puts two slow nips on each Brick. Approx weight, 3 tons. Only one horse power required to drive Small Engine combined with Press if required. Safety-Guards fitted round Press not shown in illustration.

This Brick and Tile Press is a strong and massive Machine, simple in construction, having few wearing parts, and costing very little for repairs. It is self contained, requiring merely two timbers to rest upon.

The great pressure applied to each brick or tile is obtained by a powerful arrangement of toggle levers, which gives two slow nips to each brick. The pressure remains on the bricks for a considerable time, thereby squeezing out all the air and making a good, sound brick.

The motions for feeding and delivering the bricks to and from the mould, and also for lifting them out of the mould, are all self-acting and simple. The bricks can be delivered either side, and the Press can be easily regulated to press any thickness of bricks.

Toggle levers and other parts subject to great stress are made of best crucible cast steel, and all shafts run in gun-metal bearings of large wearing surfaces, and the whole is constructed of the best workmanship and material. **MEMORY REP**

PULLAN & MANN, Cambrian Works, Iland Road, LEEDS, ENG. Patent Improved Brick, Tile, and Sanitary Pipe Machinery, Etc.

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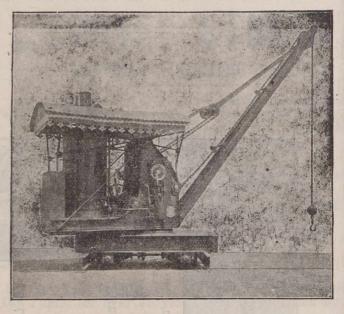
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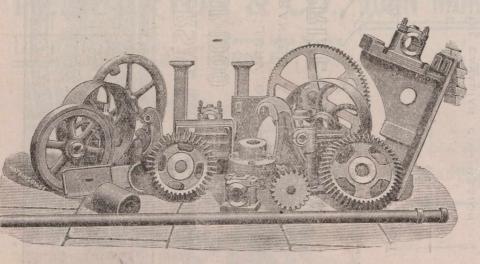
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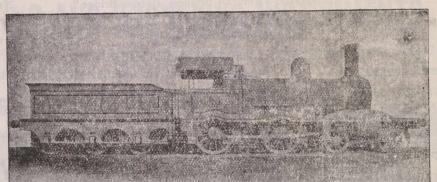
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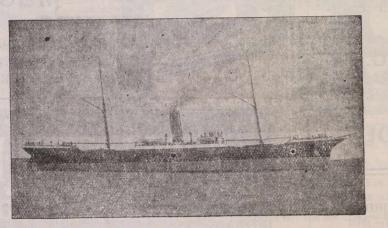
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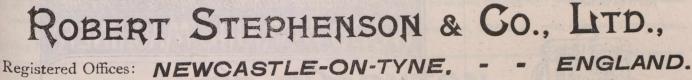
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|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---------------------|
| Stock Yards at Works and Ni | | Carlanda Tarana | | | ENG | AN," Middlesbrough. |
| STEEL (Steel by the Sien | | RON | STE | FILM FLAM II II | OLLED DRMAN, LONG | |
| No. of Section G 1 | 20 x 71/2 | Weight per foot. 89 lbs. 75 lbs. | No. of Section. (4 17 G 17_ | 8ize. 7 x 334 7 x 334 | Weight per foot. 18 lbs. 18 lbs. | |
| | 18 x 7 16 x 6 16 x 5 15 x 6 15 x 5 | 75 lbs. 62 lbs. 50 lbs. 59 lbs. 42 lbs. | G 18 G 19 G 19A G 20 | $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 6×5 $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ 6×3 | 16 lbs 25 lbs. 29 lbs. 16 lbs. | |
| 4 5 6 6 6 6a 6 6a | 14 x 6 14 x 6 13 x 5 | 57 lbs. 46 lbs. 41 lbs. 54 lbs. | G 20A G 21 G 22 G 22A | 6 x 3 6 x 2 5½ x 2 5¼ x 1½ | 18 lbs. 12 lbs. 11 lbs. 9 lbs. | |
| G 7 G 7 G 7 B G 7 B G 8 | 12 x 6 12 x 5 12 x 6 12 x 6 12 x 5 10 x 8 | 32 lbs. 44 lbs. 39 lbs. 70 lbs. | G 23 G 24 G 24A G 25 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 15 lbs. | |
| G 9 G 10 G 10_ | 10 x 6 10 x 5 10 x 5 | 45 lbs. 35 lbs. 29 lbs. | G 25A G 26 G 26A G 27 | 5 x 3 434 x 134 434 x 134 434 x 134 45% x 3 | 11 lbs. 10 lbs. 6½ lbs. 14 lbs. | |
| G 11 G 11a G 12 G 13 | 10 x 4½ 9½ x 3½ 9 x 7 9 x 3½ | 21½ lbs. 58 lbs. 20 lbs. | G 28 G 28A G 29A G 29A | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 12 lbs. 9½ lbs. 8 lbs. 5 lbs. | |
| G 14 G 15 G 16 G 16 | 8 x 6 8 x 5 8 x 4 8 x 4 | 35 lbs. 30 lbs. 25 lbs. 19 lbs. | G 237A G 30 G 31 G 32 G 33 | $ \begin{array}{c} 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 \times 3 \\ 3 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $ | 10 lbs. 6 lbs. 10 lbs. 4 lbs. | . 171 St. Jam |

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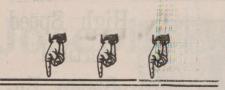
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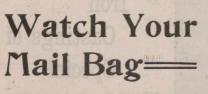
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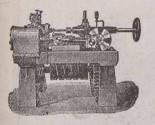
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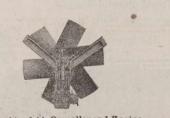
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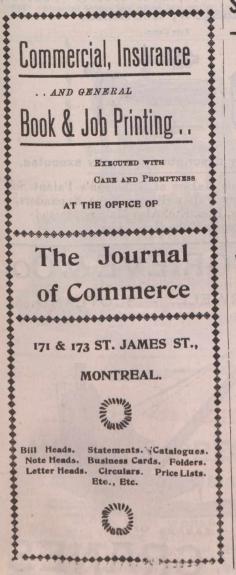
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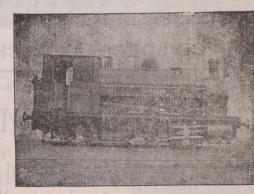
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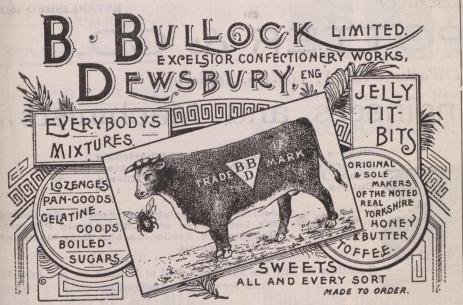
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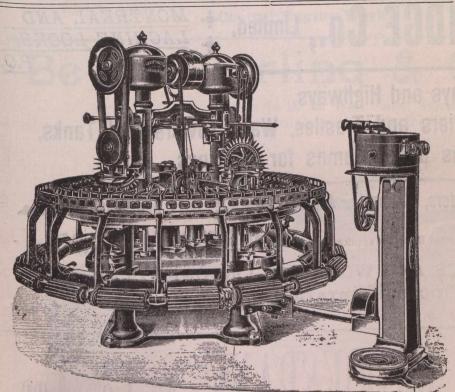


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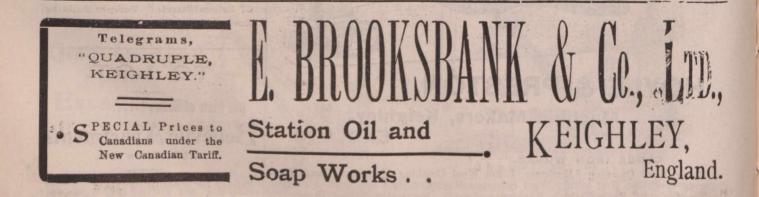
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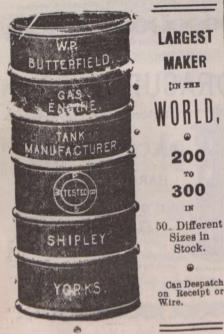


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| 1887, 4½ per cent 1891-9, 3 p.c Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1860 | | | 92 107 | a, qui | |
| \$ per cent. loan, 1888-99 | | 100 | 102 | f | |
| Debs. 1584, 3½ per cent 2½ p.c. loan, 1897 | | 108 87 | 105 89 | A | AT |
| Manitoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c | | | 107 | | THE R |
| SHS | Railway and other Stocks. | Oct. | 24. | | je Ch |
| | Quebec Province, 5 p. c., 1874 1876, 5 p.c 1880, 4% p.c 1983, 5 p.c | 103 | 107 107 105 110 | | |
| 100 10 | Atlantic & Nth. Western b p.c. Gua Ist M. Bds Muron \$10 shr do 5% p.c. bonds. Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Gov | 181/2 | 120 14 140 | | <u>I</u> |
| | Canadian Pacific \$100 | 1181/2 | 114½ | | TRATT |
| | Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c 1st M | 1 | 102 | The SYL | IESTER |
| 100 | Grand Wannk of Canada Ord. stock. | 10% | 10 % | A MELLEN | 1 |
| 100 100 100 100 100 100 | Grand 17 mile and equip. mtg. bds. 6 p.c. 1st pref. stock 5 p.c 2nd pref. stock 5rd pref. stock 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock | 9814 8514 3414 138 | 128 9834 8554 3434 138 108 | Ne | w F |
| 100 | Great Western shares, 5 p.c | 128 | 181 | Contraction of the | |
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| 100 100 | Montreal & Champtain b p.c. as mtg. bds N. of Canada, 1st mtg., 5 p.c. Quebec Central, 5 p.c. 1st Inc. Bds T G. & B. 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mort Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. bds | | 102 50 106 | exidwo | |
| 100 | St Law. & Ott. 4 D.C. Bds | . 111 . 103 | 115 | Tal. (tr.a. s. | |
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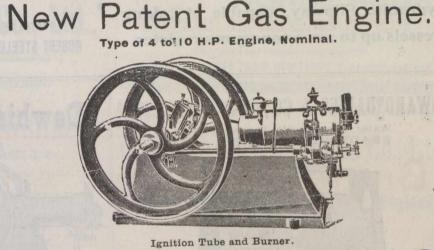


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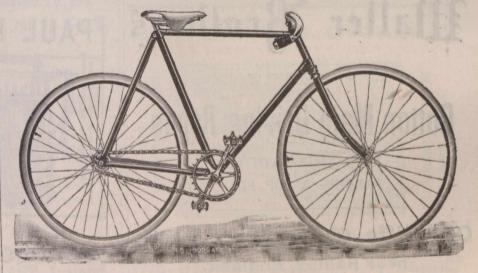
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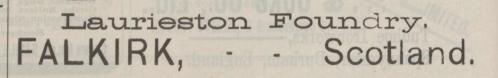


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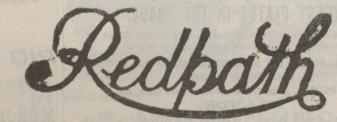
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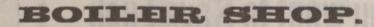
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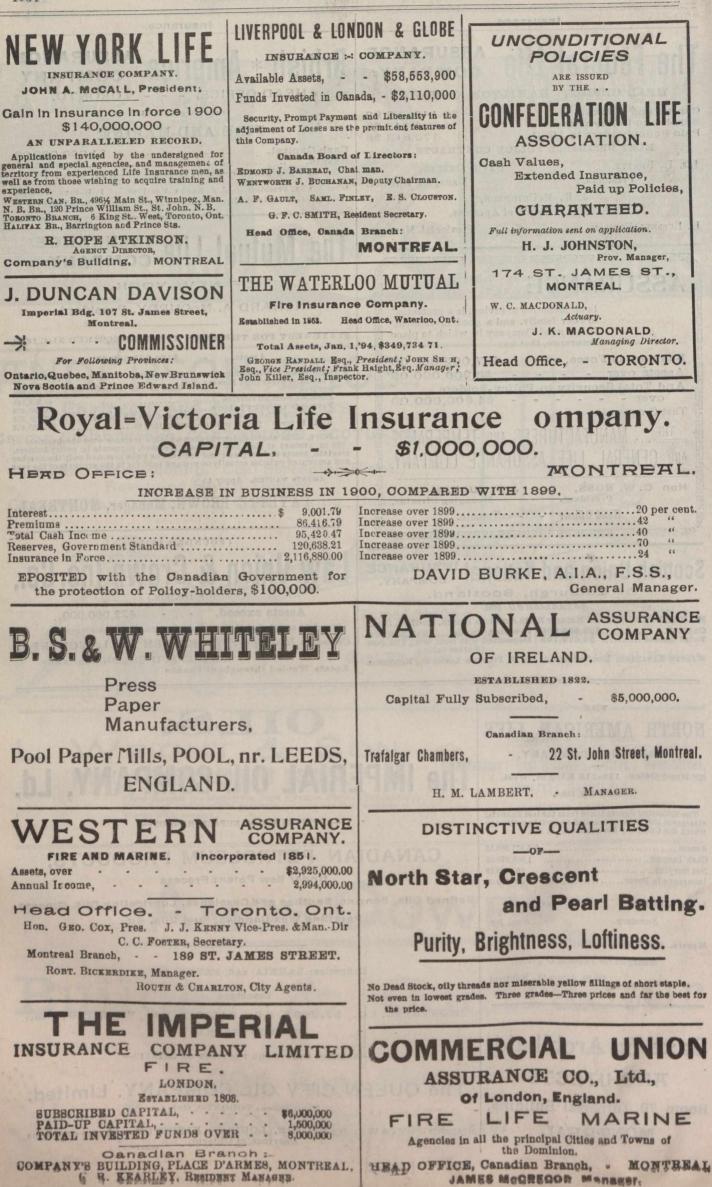
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