HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the new exhibition buildings, the erection of which was necessary in anticipation of the holding of the Dominion Exhibition there next year. The arts building is to be two stories in height, the main building 81 by 30 feet, and an L, 14 by 22 feet. The mines building will be 80 feet by 40, one story, 20 feet high to the cornice. It will be lighted from the roof, and entered through a large portico. The fisheries building will be 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet at the cor-nice. It will include a fish tank 14 by 20 feet, in which to exhibit nets, boats, etc. The fish dealers of Halifax (where more dry and pickled fish is handled than in any other city in America) met recently for the purpose of arranging for a first-class exhibit at future exhibitions. It was decided to ask the Provincial Government to build a refrigerator in the new fisheries building, and ask the Dominion Government for the loan of the tanks used at the St. Louis Fair.

* * * TRADE OPENINGS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government office, London, during the week ending 28th July, 1905: A colonial and foreign buyer and manufacturers' agent desires to act for Canadian houses requiring the services of such a representative in England. A firm in a position to export in a large way such goods as bronze powders, barytes, china clay, dry colors, French chalk, ochres, siennas, oxides and other chemicals desires to correspond with buyers in Canada. A Nelson (New Zealand) commission and general merchant desires to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of furniture, stoves, curtains, sewing machines, hollow-ware, bicycles, etc. A Barcelona (Spain) importer wishes to correspond with manufacturers in Canada of rubber shoes. The proprietor of a tea estate in Ceylon desires to get into touch with a wholesale grocer and importer in Canada in regard to an agency. A London firm has requested to be referred to Canadian manufacturers who use colors for decorating china and earthenware,

. . . THE FRUIT CROP.

By the courtesy of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, of which Mr. A. McNeill is the head, we are favored with an advance copy of its report on fruits of this season.

An analysis of the reports of correspondents to date shows, we are told, a continued falling off from the good indications of previous reports. Fungous diseases are beginning to show seriously, though insects are not as prevalent as usual

Apples will be a light crop, probably about 50 per cent. of last year's crop. It must not be forgotten, however, that the general scarcity will prevent any waste such as has been common for the last two years. Sales are being made at \$1 to \$1.25 for Nos. 1 and 2 on the trees. Barrels are lower in price than last year, running from 25 cents in . Nova Scotia to 30 and 35 cents in Ontario, but where proper arrangements have not been made early in the season prices are likely to go higher than this.

Pears will be a very tight crop, scarcely enough for the local market. Blight has worked sad havoc in many orchards this year.

Plums.-The "drop" and plum rot have lessened the prospect for plums to such an extent that the prospects can be rated for a light to medium crop.

Peaches show a light crop in the Essex and Kent dismedium crop on bearing trees in the Niagara district. The market will not be overloaded,

Sweet cherries have rotted badly. Sour cherries have been a medium crop, though badly infested in many cases

with fruit worm. Small fruits have been a medium crop, realizing good prices.

The reports from Great Britain and the Continent would indicate a light to medium crop. Reports from twenty of the largest apple-growing American States show seventeen States having a light or poor apple crop, some a failure; three, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oklahoma, report the crop promising or good.

Careful estimates by correspondents place the exports from the Annapolis Valley at 200,000 barrels. The apple crop in British Columbia is below the average, but a considerable increase in the acreage will make the exports into the North-West Territories somewhat larger than last year.

* * *

RAILWAY MATTERS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Senators Power, McKeen and Black, from Nova Scotia, expressed the opinion recently in the Senate that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Quebec to Moncton was unnecessary. They advocated that the Government should improve the Intercolonial Railway instead, and lease it to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Feeling that there might be some danger of these utterances being taken seriously, the Halifax Board of Trade held a crowded meeting on Tuesday July 25th, when Senators Power and McKeen were heard. They also heard some plain talk, some of which was not decidedly complimentary to themselves. The board passed a resolution, regretting the action of the Senators, and putting itself on record as fully determined, backed by a solid Government representation from every constituency in the Province, to see that the Government carries out all its pledges in this matter. The general sentiment in the ocean city is that it wants not only the Grand Trunk Pacific running to Halifax, but the C.P.R. also, and strong inducements would be offered both lines to come.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian trade agent for Australia, in a report which has just come to hand, says the trade between Canada and Australia has been disappointing. Imports from Canada for the past fiscal year were valued at £222,064, a decrease of £130,000. This decrease is due to the reduction in the imports of flour and cereals. Australia would appear to have got over her bad seasons, and is now exporting cereals largely. There has been a steady

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