

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000
 Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952
 Total Assets, - - - \$302,980,554

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. V. Meredith, Esq., President

R. B. Angus, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir William Macdonald
 Hon. Robt. Mackay Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
 A. Baumgarten, Esq. C. B. Gordon, Esq. H. R. Drummond, Esq.
 D. Forbes Angus, Esq. William McMaster, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sie. Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite, Esq.

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland;
 Also at London, England;
 And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

C. SWEENEY, **W. H. HOGG,**
 Supt. of British Columbia Branches Manager,
 Vancouver, Vancouver Branch.

THE Merchants' Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1864

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-up Capital - - \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund - - \$7,248,134

President.....Sir H. Montagu Allan
 Vice-President.....K. W. Blackwell
 E. F. Hebden, General Manager
 T. E. Merrett, Superintendent and Chief Inspector

211 Branches in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to
 the Pacific

Agents in Great Britain: The London Joint Stock Bank,
 Ltd.; The Royal Bank of Scotland
 New York Agency.....63 and 65 Wall Street

General Banking Business Transacted
Savings Departments at all Branches

Deposits received of One Dollar and upwards, and
 interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Granville and Pender Streets G. S. HARRISON, Mgr.
 Hastings and Carrall Streets FRANK PIKE, Mgr.

The greater part of the broom handle supply, however, is imported ready manufactured. The varieties imported are spruce, basswood, maple or beech. Spruce and basswood are preferred because of their light weight.

Broom handles must be smooth. The only complaint against Canadian broom handles imported up to the present time has been that they were not finished sufficiently smooth, and that consequently they had to be graded as 2 and 3.

The Canadian export of clothes pegs has fallen off. The split clothes pegs are preferred. The supply now comes almost exclusively from the United States. The prices are for 4½-inch and 5-inch pegs, packed in 5 gross boxes, 2s. 9d. and 3s. per box.

Very large quantities of skewers are imported into Great Britain for domestic consumption and for re-export, particularly to Australia. The supply is chiefly secured from the United States, though there is a certain steady trade from Canada.

The only wood acceptable is maple. Smoothness of manufacture is essential if competition is to be maintained against the United States product.

Great quantities of three-ply veneer are imported into Great Britain yearly. Nearly the whole of the supply comes from Russia, where there are accessible forests of alder, one to two feet in diameter, and where the manufacture of waterproof and steamproof three-ply has been perfected. The three-ply is cut by a rotary process from logs 12 inches to 20 inches in diameter and 7 feet long. Although birch and maple are used, the greater part of the veneer is alder. The process of gluing and drying is so far as possible kept secret. The Russian drying machines are claimed to be superior to any machines in use in North America.

The use of three-ply is increasing rapidly in Great Britain. Indications are that it will continue to find new uses and that, as lumber of the better grades becomes more expensive, three-ply will take its place. The important uses for three-ply now are railway carriage lining, backs, panels and drawers for furniture, box manufacture (large quantities of tea boxes are exported from Great Britain to India, Ceylon, China, Japan yearly), chair seats, panels in ship construction and raw material in small manufactures.

Many sizes, thicknesses and grades of three-ply are imported. The most important thicknesses are 3, 4 and 5 millimetres, used in the furniture trades, and 3-16-inch used for boxes; other industries require three-ply as thick as 9, 10 and 11 millimetres. The most common sizes of sheets are 18-inch x 24-inch, 36-inch x 44-inch, 38-inch x 46-inch and 44-inch, 46-inch x 56-inch and 60-inch. An allowance of 20 per cent. additional in price is made for sheets containing over 20 square feet.

The grades used in the box trade allows stain, black spots and knots up to 1½-inch diameter on one side and up to ½-inch diameter on the other. The prices normally paid c.i.f. British port for this grade in sizes 3-16-inch x 15-inch x 24-inch is 6s.-7s. per hundred superficial feet.

Very large quantities of manufactured three-ply boxes, chiefly for tea, are shipped from Great Britain to Japan, China, India and Ceylon. Alder, suitable for the manufacture of boxes equal in quality, grows in accessible situations in British Columbia. The industry is admittedly one which is extremely well organized in Europe, is conducted on a very narrow margin of profit and is favored by low freight rates. Nevertheless, the trade is a large one, the raw material is cheaper in Canada than in Great Britain, and the distance for the shipment of the product is less from Vancouver than from British or European ports; these conditions create an opportunity for the manufacture of alder three-ply in Western Canada for the Oriental market. (Refer to page 1187 in Weekly Bulletin No. 616.)

(Continued on Page 12)