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⁴³⁷ The above—wholly unsolicited—are culled from a number of flattering testimonials sent us from all parts of Canada.

> M. S. FOLEY, Managing Editor and Proprietor, "Journal of Commerce,"

> > Montrea.

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- 1. It Saves Time as washing to seldom necessary.
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The Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five er cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution 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 Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1905.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND NO. 98.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the current halfyear, 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 Thursday, the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON. General Manager. The Bank of Toronto.

Toronto, 26th April, 1905.

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 £420,000 stg. Head Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.C. A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby, Secretary. Manager. COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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THE MOIS	ONS BANK
me mols	UND DAINN
Incorporated by Ac	et of Parliament, 1855.
	E: MONTREAL.
CAPITAL PAID-UP	3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	
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BOARD OF	DIRECTORS:
8. H. Ewing.	President.
W. M. Ramsay.	J. P. Cleshorn
H. Markland Molson,	erson, - President. Vice-President. J. P. Cleghorn, LtCol. F. C. Henshau
Wm. C. M	lcIntyre.
A. D. Durnford Chief	General Manager.
Branches: W H	Inspector and Supt. of
H. Lockwood, W. W. I	LtCol. F. C. Hensha IcIntyre. General Manager. Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector. Chipman, Asst. Inspec-
tor	8.
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ALBERTA.	BRANCHES:
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Port Arthur. Ridgetown.
Reveletoka	Simcoe.
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Winnipeg.	St. Thomas. Toronto.
	Toronto Junction:
ONTARIO.	Dundas Street.
Alvinston. Amherstburgh,	Stock Yards Branch
Annerstburgh, Aylmer.	Trenton.
Brockville.	Wales. Waterloo.
Chesterville.	Woodstock.
Clinton.	. COUBLOCK.
Exeter. Frankford.	and the second se
Hamilton.	QUEBEC.
Toman stars t	Arthabaska. Chicoutimi.
Market Branch	Fraserville.
Hensall.	Knowlton.
Highgate. Iroquois.	Montreal.
Kingsville.	St. James Street.
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Monford	Harbor Br.

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The Sovereign Bank of Canada

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Ex	ecutive Office.		17-1820		Toronto.
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1	7 Branches t	hrougho	ut Ont	anio on	3
5	Savings Bank	Departm	at Ont	allo an	a Quebec.
(Collections ain	Departine	ent at a	III Brane	ches.
1	Drafts issued p	ayable in	all nat	rts of th	b monld

General banking business transacted. D. M. STEWART, Gen. Manager and 2nd Vice-President.

THE ONTARIO BANK 'DIVIDEND NO. 95.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. for the current halfyear, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after,

Thursday, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office of the bank. Toronto, on Tuesday. the 20th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the board.

C. McGILL, General Manager. Toronto, April 20th, 1905.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 76.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Thursday, the 1st day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

> B. E. WALKER. General Manager.

Toronto, April 25th, 1905.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

 Oapital Authorized
 \$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed
 500,000

 Capital Paid-up
 560,000

 Rest Account
 560,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Cowan, Esq. - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq. Gobert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, - Cashier.

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THE STANDARD BANK **OF CANADA**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five (5) per cent. for the current half year, upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank, being at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, has been declared. and that the same will be payable at the head office and agencies on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the bank on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the board.

GEO. P. REID, General Manager. Toronto, 18th April, 1905.

Union Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 77.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one_half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, the second day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next. both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Banking house in this city on Monday, June 19th. Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board,

G. H. BALFOUR. General Manager.

Quebec, April 24th, 1905.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 60.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st May, 1905, upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at this Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head oftice of the Bank on Wednesday, the 21st of June, 1905. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 25th or April, 1905.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK of OTTAWA Capital Authorized\$3,000,000 Capital (fully paid up) 2,500,000 Rest and Undivided Profits, - 2,573,332

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, President. DAVID MACLAREN, .. Vice-President.

Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hos. Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan, Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley, M.P.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mrg.-L. C. Owen, Inspector.

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Traders Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 39.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one_half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half year, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

> By order of the Board, H. S. STRATHY.

General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto, 20th April, 1905.

the Dominion Bank

CAPITAL \$3,000,000 RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 5,634,000 DIRECTORS:

Corner King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BRANCHES.

A LOLAS	CILIND.
Belleville, Ont. Boissevain, Man.	Madoc, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Brampton, Ont.	Napanee, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Orillia, Ont.
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indsay, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
ondon. Ont.	N. End Br., Winniper.
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Dundas Street, To:	
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Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

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BANK OF HAMILTON

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st May, on the Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared, payable at the Bank and its Branches on 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL. General Manager.

Hamilton, 25th April, 1905.

The Quebec Bank

DIVIDEND NO. 166.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution 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 Friday, the second day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of May (both days inclusive).

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the bank on Monday. the fifth day of June next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock. By order of the directors,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,

General Manager. Quebec, 20th April, 1905.



BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (31/2 per cent.), for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office or at its branches, on and after the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1905.

La Banque Nationale

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$2,000,000.00 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, 1,500,000.00 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 1,500,000.00 REST..... 450,000.00 REST. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 82,481.67

DIRECTORS:

R. AUDETTE, President. A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President, Hon. Judge A. Chauveau. x, Naz. Fortier, eauvert, J. B. Laliberte, N. Rioux, V. Chateauvert,

P. Lafrance, Manager. N. Lavoie, Inspector.

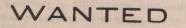
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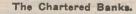
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Provincial Bank of Ganada

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 M. G. B. Burland, industrial, of Montreal, Vice-President.
 Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ex-Minister of Agricul-ture, Director.
 M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie. Director.

- Hon. Louis Beaubien, Examined ture, Director.
 M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie., Director.
 M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley," Montreal, Director.
 M. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager.
 M. Ernest Brunel, Assistant-Manager.
 M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Montreal:--316 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Caraley Store; 271 Roy St., 6t. Louis de France; Eastern Abat-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet. Perthierville, P.Q.; D'Israeil, P.Q.; Pierreville, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-ton, P.Q.; Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Terrebonne, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q. BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice, President. Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President. Mon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province. Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard. Legislative Councillor.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

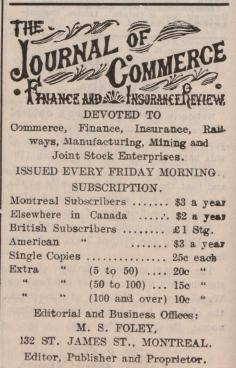
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The Dominion Savings

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THE	CANADIAN	JOURNAL	OF	COM	IMERO	CE.
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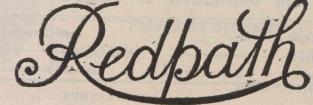
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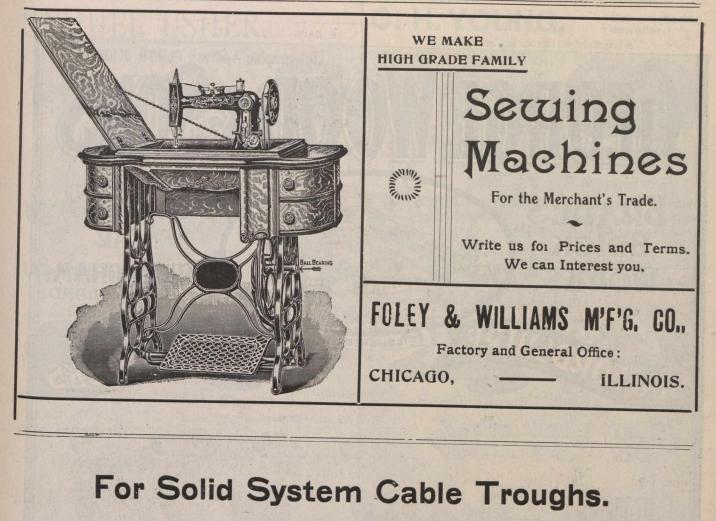
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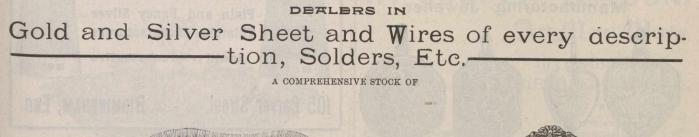


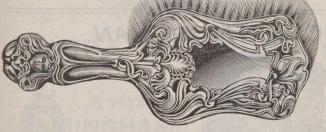


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REFINERS.

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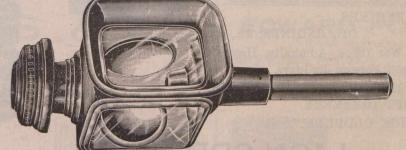
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Jas. A. Henderson, Board of Trade Bldg, Montreal.

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OIL ENGINES, &c., &c. Contractors to the War Office, Admiralty, Home, Colonial, and Foreign Railways. PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ENQUIRIES AND PROMPT DELIVERY. Telegrams: "SPRINGS, OLDBURY."

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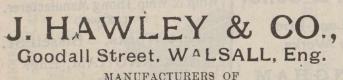
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Cement, Lime, Plaster, Glazed Bricks, Blue Bricks, Brindled and Red Bricks, Fire Bricks.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Military, Naval & Police Ornaments, BELT & CLOAK CLASPS, &o.

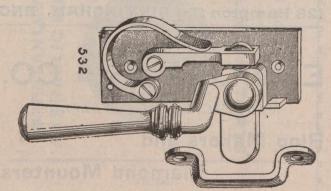
52 Clement St., Birmingham, Eng.

Special prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

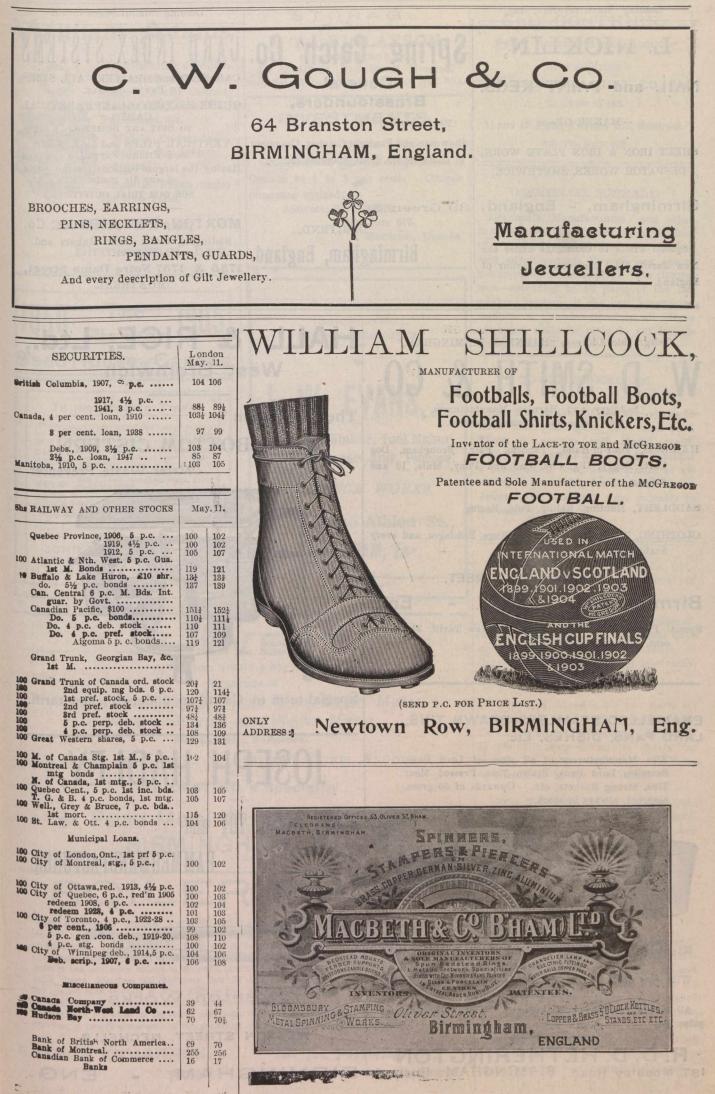
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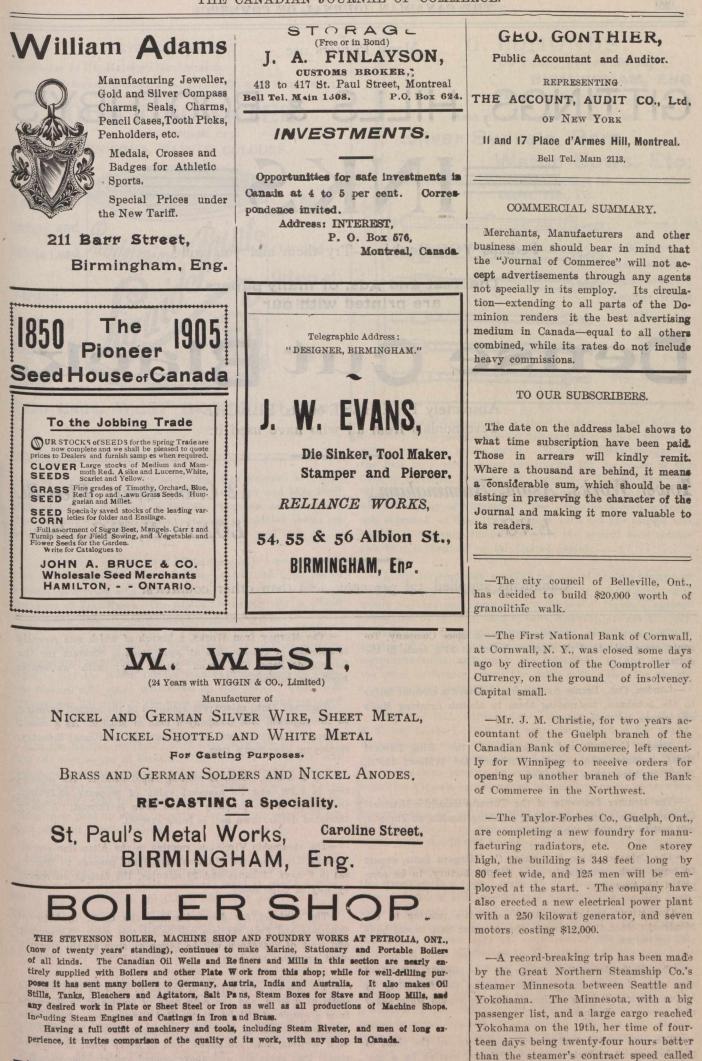
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MANAGER.

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12 Crane Court, Fleet St. LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Canadians supplied 33¹ per cent. less than other countries.

—The assets of the American Coffee & Spice Company, Toronto, were sold to J. M. Lowes & Co., at $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the dollar.

-London, Ont., license commissioners issued a circular letter to the hotelmen, instructing them to abolish drinking stalls and rooms in their hotels.

-Messrs. Gardiner and McCarthy, of the King Edward Hotel. Toronto, who recently purchased the Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, have taken possession.

-The steamer Belleville of the Toronto-Hamilton-Montreal line, which has been receiving her finishing touches at Toronto, will sail to Montreal this week.

-The Cataract Wine & Canning Co., Niagara Falls, expect to begin work immediately on a \$35,000 factory, to be completed by August 1.

-Correction.-In citing some statistics relating to the Montreal Cotton Co. last week, the sales for 1904 should have been \$2,180 000.

-The Wallaceburg, Ont., Sugar Co. are importing Trinidad raw sugar for refining purposes, testing the feasibility of keeping their mill in operation during the season when sugar beets are not obtainable.

-The vote on the \$200,000 by-law to buy out the plant of the Consumers' Electric company, Ottawa, carried by a majority of 453, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the triends of the Ottawa Electric company. The vote stood, for the by-law 1,883, against 1,430. -The Murphy Iron Works, a branch of which was recently established in Canada, are at work upon a contract for the Laurentide Paper Co., Grand Mere, P.Q., with automatic smokeless furnaces.

-Ingersoll, Ont., ratepayers approved of the council granting to the Ingersoll Nut Company a loan of \$20,000. As a result of the vote Ingersoll will shortly have an additional industry, employing over forty men.

-St. Boniface, Man., is making rapid strides. Its population is 4,308, and its assessed value of property \$3,322,000. One-fourth of the property in the town is exempt. A forty thousand dollar town hall is being erected.

-The steamship Virginian, running in the Allan line service between Liverpool and Montreal, made the passage to Rimouski in 6 days 13 hours and 30 minutes, the fastest on record by way of Cape Race.

-The contract for double-tracking the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Fort William will be let this week. Lines east and west of Saskatoon will be begun as soon as the Government approves the plan.

-The weekly crop report of the C. P. R. is as favorable as could be desired, and the only note of complaint in it comes trom a couple of districts in the Red River valley, where rains have had a tendency to set the low lands back. All points on their western lines are shown, and at every point the agents report that crops are well above ground and growing splendidly. The universal rains of the last week have been a wonderful help. and the growing grain is vigorous and of dense and even growth.



-The assessment of Chatham. Ont., was increased over half a million this year. The figures for last year and this are: 1905, \$4,527,713, and 1904, \$3 835,559. The new act is responsuble for the increased assessment; the population shows an increase of only 42.

-At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg city council the report of the Assessment Commissioner showed the total realty assessment for the city to be \$53,714,430, a net increase over last year of \$12,607,560. The population of the city is placed at 79,975, a gain of nearly 13.000 over last year.

-Another great stride has been taken says a London cable, in municipal ownership—the London County Council has decided to buy the North London tramways and electrify them. The Council will spend \$CO,COO 000 on the project, which will add another 100 miles to the lines already owned and managed by the en'ightened people of London and Glasgow.

-In the Halifax Supreme Court some days ago Mr. Stavert, who has been acting as curator of the Bank of Yarmouth, was appointed liquidator and the bank was ordered to be wound up. The liquidator's bonds were fixed at \$65 000. Counsel stated the probability that the shar holders of the bank would, besides losing their paid up stock, be called upon to pay about 62 per cent. of their double liability.

-Toronto Junction Notes. A firm, which will engage in the manufacture of gasoline engines has purchased 8 acres of land near the Northern tracks, and will build at once.—A number of the engineers on the C.P.R. who were put back to fill Positions as firemen, owing to a falling off in business, have gone back to their old positions.—Mr. C. M. Cutts, hardware merchant; will erect a large brick store at the corner of Dundas street and Pacific avenue.

-In the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, Neb., a contract was entered into with a Chicago phrenologist, to examine the bumps of the sixty clerks in the passenger department. The object of the examination is to determine which department of railroading the subject is best fitted for. The civil service system prevails in the general offices, but this does not operate to prevent the transferring of a clerk from one department to another, and the bump specialist is expected to discover pitent ability which might be valuable in another branch of the service.

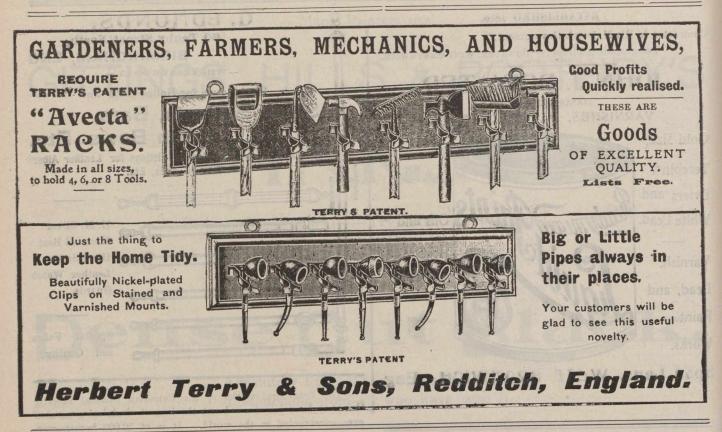


-The Peterboro' works of the Canadian General Electric Company have just turn d out the largest electrical generator ever constructed in the world. It is of \$2,000 horsepower, the first of a series being constructed for the plant of the Ontario Electrical Development Company. The previous largest generator was of 10,000 horsepower, built by the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg. The works have been enlarged and extended, so that they can now turn out the largest and heaviest generators which have up to the present been obtainab'e on y in England or the United States.

—A bill to absolutely prohibit the use of trading stamps or coupons by a provincial act was amended by the Ontario Legislature so that municipal councils may still legislate against the system by by-laws; such by-laws, however, are not to apply to merchants or manufacturers issuing tickets or coupons bearing upon their face the place of delivery, their cash or mercantile value, and which are redeemable at any time at the store or factory where the goods with which the tickets are given were purchased.

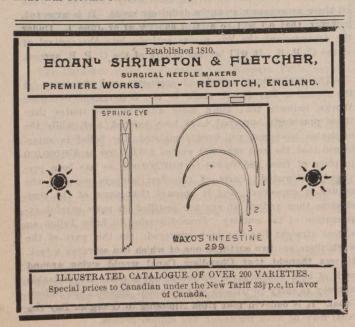
-Victoria, B.C., advices state that the transfer of the E. & N. line to the C. P. R. will take place within a few weeks. Arrangements were expected to be made for the transfer on June 1, but delays have occurred in the negotiations. When communications have to be carried on at the distance which separates Victoria and Montreal, uncertainty exists as to when all these arrangements can be definitely made. It is expected, however, that all will be settled short's after June 1. Under the arrangement the line pisses entirely into the control of of the C. P. R. It will become a part of the C. P. R. system.

-The preliminary reports of engineers and surveyors on the Georgian Bay Canal. made to the Department of rublic Works, indicate that much more advantageous routes than those previously surveyed have been located, and, while the estimates have not yet been completed, the belief is entertained that the cost may not exceed \$65.000,000 or \$70 000,000 in place of from \$\$5,000 000 to \$100,000 000, as has been previously estimated. Farts of the first surveys were of the nature of guesswork, and it appears that some of the conf clusions then arrived at are not justified on more careful examination of the country. From Nipissing to Lake Tallon an almost straight line has been surveyed. On this part of the work there are two cuttings, one of which can serve as a lock. If was thought that Chaudiere Canal would swing around back of Hull and join the Gatineau, but a route is obtainable whereby re-entry to Ottawa may be about opposite the Rideau Canal. It is believed that from Nipissing to Georgian Bay the canal may be built for about five million dollars.



-Mr. F. J. Gosling, manager of the Toronto branch of the Bank of Hamilton, and well known in banking circles throughout Ontario. has resigned owing to ill-health, and will retire from active work. Mr. Gosling has been manager of the Toronto branch of the Bank of Hamilton for over twelve years, coming from England, where he went after spending nearly a score of years in the old Royal Canadian Bank of Canada. Mr. Gosling will be succeeded by Mr. F. E. Kilvert, who was until recently accountant of the Winnipeg branch. Before going west he was accountant in the Toronto branch, and is well known in Toronto banking circles.

-Action has been taken by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce which the chamber believes will make corners in corn impossible in the future. The Milwaukee chamber followed closely the plan adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade immediately after the collapse of the big Gates wheat deal. The plan is to amend the rule so as to permit the delivery of No. 3 cGrn on contracts at a discount of five cents a bushel. The board of directors has approved an amendment to the constitution to carry out this idea, and there is no doubt of its adoption at the next meeting of the full chamber. The amendment will become effective on July 1, 1905.



-The railway bonus by-law carried at Orillia, Ont., by a vote of 444 in favor to 98 against. The vote was a larger one than anticipated. By the agreement the town binds itself to give the James Bay Railway a right of way over such property m Orillia as the corporation owns and \$30,000 when the line is open for traffic between Toronto and Parry Sound. The railway binds itself to run the main line through Orillia in perpetuity, not to sell or amalgamate, and also to give a siding and flag station at the town's power plant at Ragged Rapids, on the Severn River.

-St. Thomas. Ont., advices state that cheques for the second dividend of 10 per cent. for depositors of the Atlas Loan Company were issued by the liquidators, the National Trust Company, Toronto.—John A. Robinson, acting for the 74 per cent. re erve fund holders of the Atlas Loan, secured leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, a contention that his clients should rank equally with the depositors, on the assets of the Atlas. This meant a delay of the final winding up of the estate perhaps a year or two. Mr. Robinson has been allowed \$600 for his clients, on the condition that he withdraw his appeal, by the liqu dators, so that the affairs of the Atlas will now be setfled ins de of three months.

-Lord Alverstone of Alaskan boundary fame is at the head of a company, says the Toronto Globe, which is undertaking the production of alcohol from sawdust, not the ordinary wood alcohol, but the alcohol of the medicine chest, genuine article, which, it has been claimed, hitherto cou'd only be produced from malt. Patents for the process of production, with three or four other by-products, have been secured at Ottawa. Among the Canadian capitalists interested are, Messrs. W. G. George, W. K. McKnight, E. P. Pearson, F. McMahon and others. Mr. John G. George, of Chicago, is president of the United States company, which, under the direction of Lord Alverstone's parent company, has been experimenting at a factory located on the Mississippi, and another in Michigan. The results, it is claimed, have been as successful as the English experiment. The process is the result of long experimenting by Prof. C'ossen of Berlin, Germany, and it is claimed that not only is the alcohol of the drugstore and the laboratory produced from sawdust at less than half the cost of that of any other process, but there are other very valuable by-products also produced.



-Five companies are named as receiving charters of incorporation in Ontario within the week. The Canadian Woman's Magazine Publishing Company, Limited, will carry on a general publishing business, Toronto. Its share capital is \$40.00.-The Canadian Ladder Company will acquire the business of the Dominion Ladder Company, Toronto. It will manufacture ladders, fire escapes, and similar articles. Its capital is \$40, 000.-The Vegetable Gelatine Company, Limited, will carry on its business in the City of Windsor. It will acquire the plant, assets and license of a company already organized in Windsor to traffic in sea mosses and their products. Its capital is \$40,000.-The Gutteridge-Sullivan Company, Limited, Sarnia, will manufacture brick tile, and the machinery in which they are made. Its capital is \$40,000.

-St. John. N.B., advices state that the city council has made an agreement with Stetson and Cutler, a leading lumber firm, by which the latter take a five-years' lease of the Mispec pulp mill at \$3,500 a year. This mill was built some eight years ago, as a cost of \$300,000. The proprietors were English paper-makers, who operated the works at a loss and the mill inally went to the bond holders. The city bought the property for \$115,000, because it included water powers likely to be injured by an extension of the city water works. Stetson and Cutler will increase the capacity of the mill from seven thousand to ten thousand.—The new wharf plans accepted by the city today provide for fifteen hundred feet of wharf fronts, with sheds and other equipment.

-The old established leather firm of Shaw, Cassils & Company, Montreal, has been undergoing a change of partners and title. Mr. H. B. Cassils, son off the late John Cassils, has retired with an ample income, one such as might induce many a man who loved his ease to retire for good, but there is a probability that he may re-engage in the business elsewhere. The title of the old business will henceforth be The Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Limited with Mr. Brackley Shaw as president and Mr. Charles Thaxter Shaw as vice-president. The business has been capitalized at \$2,000,000. The house has long been largely engaged in exporting, as well as supplying Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers.

-Advices from Fort Frances, Ont., state that citizens are teeling in better spirits over the water power dispute before the Senate at Ottawa, as Mayor Osborne received a telegram from Mr. H. J. F. Sissons one of the delegates, stating that at an interview between the delegates and Mr. Backus, the latter had practically conceded the points which Fort Frances had been contending for, and that there were good hopes for a settlement with the town. Meantime the contractors are rushing work on the big coffer dams and losing no time. Several more carloads of machinery have arrived and in a few days the

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large aerial tramway will be in position. A party of Minneapons capitalists arrived to look over Fort Frances property with a view of investing. Houses are scarce and strangers who are arriving find it hard to secure accommodation. The present summer promises to be a busy one and a number of new houses are badly needed.—Councilltor H. O. Bell leaves next week for his old home at Washington, where he goes to take the management of one of the factories of the Canada Furniture Company.

-A by-law will be sumbitted to the ratepayers of Fernie, B. C., immediately to authorize borrowing \$100,000 to instal \pm system of waterworks this year.



capital paid up was 31 per cent. of the deposits, whereas

today the proportion of capital to deposits is only 16 per cent. Whatever profits then were made out of

\$100 in deposits in 1897 had to find a dividend on \$31

of capital, whilereas now the profits made on each \$100

of deposits has to be distributed on only \$16 of capital.

In 1897 the deposits in our chartered banks averaged

\$37 per head of the population of Canada, whereas the

average today is over \$90 per head. Canada might suc-

BANK STATEMENT FOR APRIL.

The improved condition of business caused by a relaxation of the severity of winter are reflected in various features of the April bank statement.

The circulation advanced from \$58,721,100 to \$59,-941,600, an increase of \$1,220,500, the maximum for the month having been \$62,226,100.

In the deposits the change occurred which we fore-

Law Union & Crown Ins. Co.

(OF LONDON.)

Assets exceed, - \$24,000,000.

Fire risks accepted on most every description of insurable property.

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J. E. E. DICKSON. Managar.

112 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada

cessfully challenge any country to surpass this.

The current loans and discounts in Canada rose in April from \$422,351,100 to \$431,405,300, an increase of \$9,054,200, which is a remarkable advance. The following shows the amount of the circulation, total deposits and discounts at the end of April in years 1901 to 1905 and 1897:

and Expedia	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.
1905	\$59,941,600	\$498,954,000	\$454.186 500
1904	58,649,800	439,820,300	428,069,800
1903	55,877,600	412,188,300	385,846.300
1902.,	50,691,500	371,153,600	336,898,000
1901	47,006,700	330,966,200	303,535,800
1897	30,814,900	196 700,000	216,284,900
Increase since 1897	19,126,700	302 254,000	237,901,600

The Bank of Montreal and Bank of Commerce between them took over one half of the increase in discounts last month, the balance being distributed over the remaining 25 banks, who show an increase, less the amount of the decreases in the returns of 7 banks.

The Bank of Commerce is taking the steps preliminary to the erection of its new bank offices on the site of the Temple Bulding in this city. The new structure will be a "Banking House" only as distinguished from a great building largely devoted to general offices.

As the time is near at hand for the annual meeting of the Merchants Bank there is great curiosity as to the future of that institution, whether it is to be amalgamated with the Royal, or to continue independent. If the report is authentic that the bank's New York manager is to succeed Mr. Fyshe as general manager, the amalgamation scheme would seem to have been abandoned, at this would necessitate Mr. Pease, general manager of the Royal, being relegated to a lower rank, which is a very unlikely occurrence. As our French friends say, Who lives will see.

We append our usual comparative statement, and the complete returns are published on a later page:—

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Apl., 1905. Mch., 1905. Apl., 1904. Apl., 1895.

Capital	authorized	.101,046,666	100,546,666	97,546,666	73,458,685
Capital	subscribed	. 82,320,076	82,176,976	79,280,679	62,522,152
Capital	paid-up	. 81,613,513	81,431,491	78,738,355	61,699,493
Reserve	fund	. 54,908,009	54,711,209	50,971,115	27,328,174

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Pres. and Actuary

Crown Ins. Co. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

1904's GOOD SHOWING IN LEGAL RESERVE BUSINESS.

Policy Reserve (per Certificate New York Insurance Department, January 3rd, 1905.)	\$4 397.988
Department, Sanuary Sid, 1990.)	. \$x 001.000
New Insurance Paid for in 1903,	\$12,527,288
	\$17,862,353
Gain in New Insurance Paid for, -	\$5,333,065
Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in Force (Paid	
for Basis) in 1904,	\$6,797,601
Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 1904, -	\$5,883
Gain in Premims on New Business in 1904, -	\$128,000
Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 1904, -	\$119,296
Total Payments to Members and their Beneficiaries,	\$61,000,000
i stand a allow pote 12 hours	
Canable man with or whithant experience, may seen	

Capable men, with or whithout experience, may secure the very best agency contracts. Address Agency Department,— Industrial Agents, Address Provident Department, Mutua Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

LIABILITIES.

			Without the
Notes in circulation 59,941,648	58,828,919	58,649,870	29,152,152
Due Dominion Government 2,923,608	3,188,003	2,9,1,631	6,004,027
Due Prov. Govts 7,167,452	8,033,768	5,565,280	2,412,100
Deposits on demand127,213,044	123,932,727	104,112,729	65,578,633
Deposits after notice	326,183,257	301,044,721	114,457,027
Deposits outside Canada 39,418,720	38,826,889	34,663,828	
Loans on bks. in Canada, sec. 1,054,309	1,254,585	667,305	105,153
Depts. on demand in Can. bks 4,652,182	4,853,698	3,885,643	2,415,699
Due agenciees in U. K 4,324,056	3,297,300	7,492,560	4,711,184
Due agencies abroad 1,963,580	1,244,514	1,031,550	237,263
Other liabilities 10,572,123	8,613,601	8,923,812	360,341
of he fatarea weight			
Total liabilities	578,257,337	529,019,028	225,570,990
10001 110000000000000000000000000000000	010,201,001	010,010,010	220,010,000
ASSETS.		128 14	
Spacia 17 971 957	17,125,902	16,813,380	7,914,449
Specie			14,106,055
Dominion notes 37,708,768	38,014,373	30,251,958	
Deposits securing circulation. 3,328,771	3,328,771	3,130,844	1,810,736
Notes & cheques on other bks 19,257,223	21,052,475	15,536,206	6,915,832
Loans to other bks in Can., sec 924,601	1,274,584	,602,305	106,153
Depts on demand in Can. bks 6,546,212	6,391,103	5,207,827	3,067,974
Due from banks in U. K 10,739,430	9,341,754	2,551,004	4,448,161
Due from foreign bks., etc 16,024,306	19,910,524	10,211,489	19,949,220
Dom. & Prov. Govt. secs 8,622,764	9,630,312	10,576,950	2,690,779
Can. municip & other pub secs 18,420,178	17,355,056	14,557,913	8,955,388
(Not Dominion.)			
(Not Dominion.)			
Railway and other secs 39,965,778	38,651,504	39,318,835	9,077,221
Call loans in Canada 37,924,720	36,802,704	36,771,611	16,563,271
Call loans outside Canada 44,523,606	45,670,704	36,426,920	
Current loans in Canada431,405,314	414,233,873	409,196,073	203,273,500
Current loans outside Canada. 22,781,157	21,573,309	18,872,814	
Loans to Govt. of Canada			
Loans to Prov. Govts 2,711,486	2,000,481	2,974,624	1,598,603
Overdue debts 2,329,459	2,189,153	2,002,808	2,928,751
R. E. besides bk premises 657,274	680,107	723,863	1,088,091
Mortgages on real estate 626,495	762.757	752,511	559,319
Bank premises 10,609,869	10,285,958	9,383,194	5,501,983
Other assets 6,275,325	7,501,556	3,843,270	2,051,483
	1		Contraction of the
Total assets	723,777,147	669,706,579	312,740,834
		11 000 000	9 119 697
Loans to directors & their firm 8,829,777	10,089,834	11,033,680	8,443,637
Av. specie for month 16,995,368	17,584,285	16,292,799	7,870,885
Av. Dom. notes for month 37,293,138	38,076,060	29,809,788	14,686,247
Grt'st circulation during m 62,226,126	59,396,303	61,645,746	30,755,003

THE TARIFF POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury, when invited to address the International Railway Congress at Washington, took the opportunity of explaining and defending the fiscal policy of his country,

He declared that the United States stands pledged to the utmost of its influence to the preservation of the world's peace, the chief lover of which is commerce, of which war is the worst foe. "The United States," said Mr. Shaw, "has heretofore, and now reserves to itself by means of protective tariffs, a large measure of the commerce incident to supplying the needs and wants of its 80 million people." From this general statement, to which no exception can be taken, he went on to make the following remark, which is open to grave criticism. He said,

"That which the United States yields to others, it yields, with few and unimportant exceptions, to all on equal terms, and gives no preference to any country, or to any people."

This is not an ingenious statement, nor is it correct as an economic one. The tariff of the United States nominally treats all outsiders alike, but, as a matter of fact, it discriminates most glaringly against some countries and peoples. For instance, the goods which Canada could still in the States, if the tariff were on equal terms with our tariff, are subject to excessive duties that prohibit our selling our goods in that country. The boast that the States "gives no preference to any country or any people," sounds magnanimous and fair, but it conceals the fact that a most illiberal, unfair, and hostile policy is pursued towards this country by the most adver a tariff being maintained to prevent our selling in the American market.

Mr. Shaw went on in the same crafty strain to sny:---"The United States offers the product of its soil, its mines, its forests, ity fisheries and its factories to all the world on equal terms. The constitution of the United States insures to all of the earth the right to buy in our markets on equal terms with ourselves."

This, with all deference to Secretary Shaw, is what in his country is called, "bunkum." Of course buyers of United States goods have the run of U. S. markets. That is nothing to swagger about, any more than it is a thing to boast of by a storekeeper that all buyers have the right to buy his goods. Where the narrowness, the illiberality of the American comes in is his refusal to exchange his goods for the goods of those who buy in his market. He says, "I will let you into my store to buy what you wish, but I refuse point blank to buy in your store and so create an exchange trade.

He proceeded to say,

The United States only asks the right to buy in foreign markets on the same terms as her commercial competitors, and the right to sell in all markets on terms as favourable as any." There will be noticed in these very plausible phrases an entire absence of any allusion to reciprocity of trade. The States, he says, wants to buy in foreign markets and to sell in them on the same terms as other traders, not a whisper being uttered of a desire to buy and sell on equal terms with those of an outside country. Secretary Shaw boasts that, "the United States has never yet levied retaliatory tariff," He should ask, Why? and the answer would be, that no nation has ever levied tariffs so provocative of retaliation as the United States. In a tariff sense it is the champion aggressor; the idea has never yet dawned on the American mind that to shut out the goods of a country in whose markets it sells freely and largely is a policy unworthy of a great nation. Secretary Shaw's swagger about the liberality of America's commercial policy must have excited the derisive laughter of the foreign delegates at Washington.

THE ATTACK UPON THE EQUITABLE.

The storm which lately assailed what may be considered the world's chief stronghold in what is aptly termed "Our Savings Banks for Posterity"modern life insurance-appears to have practically spent its force, and great is the rejoicing in a few isolated quarters over the recovery of a few thousand dollars, which doubtless for peace and harmony's have been handed over at the instigation of those who discovered the "mare's nest!" Some of the best friends of the Equitable Society will scarcely commend Mr. Hyde's lafest acton, whatever the motive, as it may be interpreted disadvantageously here and there. It is not probable, however, that total sublidence will be apparent yet a while, and it was doubtless deemed wiser to yield before more harm could be done. Evidences of ground-swell must be expected after so furious a storm, but every friend and admirer, not only of the single stronghold against which the attack way directed, but of thrift the world over, will be gratified to learn of the results and to recall the saying-"AM's well that ends well." While removing every obstacle that might in any degree tend to minimise the customary efforts of the management and of the great army of energetic field workers, sufficient time will be obtained meantime to trace the metives actuating the chief conspirators within the camp.

It is anticipated that similar tactics are to be employed against one or both of the two remaining companies of the so-called "Big Three." It is to be hoped they may be able to weather the storm equally well with the Equitable in thus successfully repelling the vigorous as aults upon it, both from within and without.

CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE ABROAD.

Several readers have asked to be furnished with an extra copy of the Journal of Commerce of the 5th instant, because of an article on the subject of our butter and cheese market in the United Kingdom. As the edition is exhausted, we subjoin the article, free from an unaccountable inadvertence in the former print:

Probably the earliest surprise which the visitor from Canada or the United States experiences on landing for the first time in England or Ireland or Scotland, will be at the table at which he is seated to take his first meal. Butter, as on the continent of America, is served at every principal repast, but what is the visitor's surprise at finding this article almost insipid because of the total absence of salt. This he finds to be the case, not only in hotels and retaurants, but in privale families. After a sojourn of some weeks he becomes accustomed to the pale, saltless pellets set before him, and on his return home finds everything too alty, especially if his home is some distance from the coast. People who have experienced this change of flavour abroad and at home readily und rstand the difficulty our produce men experience in finding a ready and profitable market in the old lands for butter made in Canada. Efforts have been made again and again by our large shippers of dairy produce to persuade makerd to cater to the transatlantic preference for butter that contains no saline savour, and not altogether without succes; but it is found next to impossible to draw the line close enough-to determine how little alt must be used so as not to offend the palates of our transatlantic kin, who cannot or will not have such butter as our own "creamery" on their tables, or any but "fresh butter," at any price. The difficulty of preparation has been to some extent overcome in Canada, but as compared with Danish, Normandy or Cork butter, it doe! not hold its own. It is probable that, as in the case of other articles of export from Canada, education may in time accomplish much, but freshness is always a desider atum everywhere in the United Kingdom, and at this distance from the consumer, will be difficult to secure, patent refrigerators to the contrary notwithstanding. It certainly cannot be done by means of the "gathered cream system," which has come into vogue among many farmers lately.

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Cheese from Canada has held sway in England for many years, being an article which, unlike butter; usually improves with keepirg, and in our climate, with well equipped coldstorage warehouses, attains a high state of perfection and a flavour highly agreeable to the English palate. The principal difficulty in the cheese trade does not arise from any obstacle in the foreign market, but rather at home-in Canada-where a large consumption would develop if a prime article could be had from our retail distributors. Indeed, almost the only cheese fit to please the Canadian palate is an article which is put up specially in 1 oz. to 2 oz. chip and paper boxes, or in 4 cz. to 5 cz. jars, the first of which will not keep, though costing equal to from 40 cents to 50 cents a pound, and the latter, mostly affected by hotel guests, cotting 30 cents and upwards per pound, prices far too high for popular consumption. It has been frequently remarked that one must go to England to taste good Canadian cheese. The samples freely partaken of by visitors to the Canadian Exhibit In Paris in 1900, were an agreeable surprise to people from the country where it was made.

CUTTING ATLANTIC SHIPPING RATES.

The great flow of immigration from European countries hitherward, and the rapid growth of international trade, though conferring better opportunities upon the great Atlantic shipowners, would appear to be productive of more mischief than benefits to these companies. Another season has scarcely begun before cutting of rates is again as rife as in 1904. The trouble, which is well known, took its rise in the "private" special cut rates, which have always been too common, even in Canada's oldest lines, in which those who are best able to pay-ministers of the crown, judges, bishops, heavy shippers, harbour and other commissioners, with their attendant's and impedimenta-deem it an offence to be asked to pay even deeply cut rates, for their carriage, and keep for such few days as those required for the modern voyage. Like the hotel-man, reciprocity is more to be considered than pay.

It was announced within the last fortnight that the White Star, the American, the Dominion and the Leyland, all doubtles for very good reasons, had withdrawn from the Passenger Conference. Bona fides is becoming rarer, something "more honoured in the breach than the observance." These lines are owned or controlled by the International Mercantile Marine. The only British lines left—if this resolve be persisted in—are the Allan and the Apchor, thus practically breaking up the conference, from which so much benefit was hoped.

At the recent annual meeting of the Cunard Company, already alluded to, Lord Inverelyde said that none of their tentative agreements with the International Mercantile Co. had been quite completed, and that the Cunard Company refused to be bound on any one particular point unless everything had been settled. The combine had intimated to the Cunard Company their inability to arrange to carry out one of the most important clauses in the settlement arrived at, and all tentative arrangements had thereby become inoperative. The point referred to by Lord Inverdivde was the question of the alteration of the date of sailing of the vessels of the American line.

Up to the autumn of 1903 the mails from New York to Great Britain were practically carried on the Wednesday by the American line to Southampton, and on the Saturday by the Cunard line to Queenstown or Liver-The American line received a fixed subfidy of pool. about £160,000 per annum for their share of the work; the Cunard Company, the open Postal Union rate of 42c per pound for letters, and 4c per pound for newspapers. In November. 1903. the American line changed their sailing day from New York to Saturday instead of Wednesday. The consequence was that the White Star line, sailing from New York on Wednesday, then picked up the mails for the finit half of the week, which the American line had previously carried, and the American line got the bulk of the mails for the second half of the week under their contract with the United States Government. These mails were, of course, withdrawn from the Cunard line, which suffered accordingly.

In all the negotiations that have since taken place between the International Mercantile Marine Company

⁻The insurance companies interested in Dyment & Baker, loss on lumber, etc., the heaviest losers are the Commercial Union, Queen's, Anglo-American. Phoenix, Hartford and Gore Mutual.-Price Bros. mill at Amqui, Que., burned Thursday Night. Loss, \$25,000.

and the Cunard Company, the question of the transfer of the sailings of the American line from New York on Saturday to some other day was made an essential condition; and it was anticipated that, in order to effect a settlement of rates and other matters in which they were vitally interested, the combine would be willing to relinquish a portion of the extra revenue they had received from the mails through the change of sailing day. The International Mercantile Marine Company have requested the American Postoffice to agree to an alteration of the sailing day of the American line from Saturday to Thursday or Friday. As, however, the American line receive equal to \$14,600 a voyage for carrying the mails, quite irrespective of the quantity carried, they would still have been in receipt of this sum if their sailing day had been altered as suggested, and an additional charge would then have been thrown upon the United States Postoffice, who would be called upon to pay to the Cunard Company on whatever additional weight of mails they should carry from New York on the Saturday, in consequence of the American line's sailing being fixed for an earlier day. The sacrifice would in this event have been made not by the International Mercantile Marine Company, but by the United States Post-Whether for this or some other reason the office. United States Portoffice decline to assent to the proposed change.

It seems possible that if the combine had approached the Postoffice with an offer to bear themselves the extra expense which would be involved in consequence of the earlier sailing of the American line, and which would, presumably, represent but a mall fraction of the subsidy received by the American line from the United States Government, the result might have been Although the International Mercantile different. Marine Company have requested the United States Postoffice to assent to a change of the American line's sailing day, they do not seem to have been prepared to make any sacrifice to bring this about. There does not seem to be any immediate danger of a renewall of the rate war at least during the summer months, but it is extremely disappointing to shareholders to find that the disastrous experiences of last year have not brought about a final settlement of all question: in dispute. The balance-sheets of the various companies show the ruinous effect which the rate-cutting war had upon the net earnings for 1904.

In the case of the Cunard Company there was a net debit balance, after making the usual liberal allowances for depreciation, etc., of about \$365,000, as compared with a net profit of \$323,000. The sum of \$375,000 was transferred from the reserve fund, and, of course, no dividend was paid. For the three preceding years dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. had been paid.

The gross returns of the North German Lloyd Company for the year 1904, including the subsidy grant of \$250,000 from the International Mercantile Marine Company, were \$5,000,000, as compared with \$6,000,-000; and the net profits were only \$520,000, as against \$1,615,000, the dividend being reduced from 6 to 12 per cent.

The net earnings of the Hamburg-American Com-

pany, on the other hand, increased from \$5,000,000 to nearly \$7,000,000, a dividend of 9 per cent. being paid, as compared with 6 per cent. for 1903. The results achieved by this company for 1904 were, however, mainly due to the profit derived from the sale of four steamers to Russia.

The second annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company is due about the end of this month, and it can hardly fail to tell the same tale as the balance sheets of its chief competitors. It may be recalled that the result of the working of this company for the first 13 months of its existence-namely, to December 31, 1903-was a nominal profit of \$350,000. No provision was, apparently, made for depreciation, and had this been allowed on the basis, say, of the amount charged per fon for that purpose by the Cunard Company, the 13 months' trading would have shown a loss of over \$4,200,000. The arrangement between the International Mercantile Marine Company and the two German lines provided that the combine should participate in the total profits of the two German companies to the extent of the dividend payable on 25 per cent. of the share capital (the paid-up share capital of each company is \$25,000,000), while the combine was to pay to each company on the same amount an annual interest of 6 per cent. For last year the Hamburg-American Co. was able to effect the lapse of this agreement, whch would have required them to pay the International Mercantile Marine Company 3 per cent. upon \$6,000,000. In the case of the North German Lloyd Company, however, the agreement remained in force, and the combine has accordingly had to contribute towards the net earnings of that company the sum of \$250,000, being 4 per cent. upon the amount of \$6,000,-000. The Leyland line has again made a very large loss (nearly \$900,000), although this is a somewhat better result than for the preceding 12 months. It is feared, on the whole, that the result of the working of the combined system for the year 1904 will prove very unsatisfactory.

HARBOUR MATTERS.

The shipping season is now in full swing and the harbour presents a busy scene. The many fine ves els that have already come and gone and are now here are a credit to the owners and a source of pride to all interested in the welfare of the port; and that means the whole country. The limited space available in the central part of the harbour is crowded. The berths unavailable this seaton, owing to the construction of the new sheds, are greatly needed. The work upon them has been stopped for some time, owing to the contention about the plans, with which our readers have ε^0 long been familiar, and which appear to be interminable. However, what was called a conciliation committee, composed of the Minister of Marine, the president of the Harbour Board and Mayor Laporte, were appointed to settle matters, and with the two engineers -Messrs. Kennedy and St. George-decided on the removal of some 55 of the posts in the shed, the frame of

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which is well up, and a proportionate number in two more, the foundations of which are laid. Some other changes of importance were also ordered to meet the views of the Shipping Federation. The changes on the e three sheds will cost the tidy sum of \$87,000.

The decision of the committee was agreed to by the Board, more or less gracefully, with the exception of one member, who valiantly kicked to the last, without avail, but he wrung a reluctant admission from the harbour engineer that he did not consider the changes advisable, although he had signed the recommendation.

There has been no decision yet as to how the other group of sheds shall be constructed—that remains in abeyance for the time being, so far as we can learn. In the meantime it may reasonably be expected that the work on the sheds already begun may be resumed at once, and pushed forward energetically, so that the much needed space may be available for the trade of the port.

From interviews given by the Minister of Marine to some of the daily papers and reported, it appears to be his intention to prevail upon the Government to reorganize the Harbour Board this session of Parliament. The Minister does not appear to have expressed his opinion as to the details of such a measure, seeming rather to favour a small commission, composed of practical business men, who should devote their whole time to their duties, and be under the direct control of a department at Ottawa, thus making the Government responsible for their actions.

Under all the circumstances, and with the latest experience, it is not very surpri ing that the Minister, who is practically the head of the concern—as the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine undoubtedly now is—should desire to change the cumbersome and expensive irresponsible system of management for something that would be more satisfactory. With all respect, however, we would suggest that if a change is desirable it should, if made at all, be thorough. There is no reason whatever that may hold why the whole business of the port should not be run direct by a department in Ottawa in the same way that the canals are.

We are under the implesion that we voice the opinions of most of those engaged in the trade, and those who have given any thought to the subject, that this would be far more satisfactory than a commission, however small.

The canal system is a larger matter than the port of Montreal, and it requires ability of the first order to supervise it and keep it up-to-date. Taking altogether the canal system has been well and carefully managed, no matter what Government has been in office. We do not pretend the management is now, or always has heen, perfect, but where shall we find perfection here below? On the whole, however, but few complaints are made on that score, and the management has always been responsive to the requirements of the trade, and those interested in it have generally succeeded in having all reasonable demands complied with.

We fancy no one could dream of asking for a commission to run the canals? and why, therefore, should there be necessity for a commission to run the smaller business of the port of Montreal.

A pleasing and gratifying incident in connection with the progress of the port was the excursion down the river on the Richelieu Company's splendid new steamer Montreal, on Saturday last, referred to elsewhere. The affair was a success in every way. As a passenger boat the vessel cannot be surpayed by any similar craft affoat, and we can heartily wish that she may have a successful and profitable future.

The occasion afforded opportunity for speakers; among them was the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, the Minister of Marine, who made the very important tatement that before the next election Montreal would have a dry-dock. The promise of this was well received. Since then our good friend Ald. Gallery, who represents the St. Ann's division in the Commons, has given supplementary promise to the same effect through the daily papers, stating politively that preliminary work should be commenced on that work on the Point St. Charles shoal the first of July next.

Although Ald. Gallery had been invited to the excursion on the "Montreal," he unfortunately arrived at the wharf too late to embark. Had he not missed his passage we might perhaps have had more information on the subject, as he maintains his earnestness in attempting to forward that most important work.

CODLIVER OIL LOWER.

The extreme prices at which codliver oil has been held for the past couple of years will soon be of the past, the very very favorable catch in Norway bringing production again to nearly a nominal state. Late advices on the extent of the production there place the total in excess of any aggregate to a corresponding period in ten years, and buying interests are generally stayed until the fishing season is at an end, with the close of the month. The following table, compiled by the Oi!, Paint & Drug Reporter, shows the total yield of oil in hectoliters to May 15, or an approximate date, during late years, with the quotation for shipment from Norway, f.o.b.:

Year.	Yield.	Quotation.
1905	35 400	\$17.50
1904	14,200	40.00
1903	2,600	120.00
1902	21,500	26.00
1901	33,900	. 14.00
1900	28,000	20.00
1899	33 000	13.00
1898	24,200	18.00
1897	33,000	19.00

The favorable extent of this season's fishing in Norway has been discounted during recent weeks by a gradually declining market since late in March, when the shipment basis was up to twenty-eight dollars. Early that month twenty-two dollars had been named in Norway, but this figure was soon withdrawn. The quotations below twenty dollars have prevailed during the last few weeks are said to have been prompted by the zeal of needy sellers. and at this writing the Norwegian markets are reported on a more favorable basis. Some orders, we are informed, have been booked as low as sixteen dollars, but this figure, it is stated, is barely sufficient to cover the cost of the livers, and it is not likely that it could be duplicated now. The spot situation continues dull, with values on a more or less nominal basis at twenty-four to twenty-eight dollars, according to brand, quantity and seller.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE R. & O. STEAMER "MONTREAL."

The official clerical staff of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company were busy during the early portion of last week filling and addressing complimentary cards to some hundreds of our prominent citizens, inviting them to accompany the president, directors and officers of the line on the initial trip down the river of their magnificent new steamer, the "Montreal," on the afternoon of Saturday last. Although the day was intermittently overcast, several hundred persons attended. among them being Senator Sir William Hingston, Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Jas. Alexander, Louis Beaubien, R. Bickerdike. B. Austin, Chas. Cassils, Geo. Caverhill, Judge Curran, A. B. Evans, Jas. Elliott, M. S. Foley, R. S. Logan, D. Law, Senator R. Mackay. Alex. McFee, Chas. C. McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, J. M. McIntyre, Jas. McShane, W. McMaster, F. H. Matthewson, G. R. Prowse. Lt.-Col. Carson, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, E. W. Parker, J. D. Patterson, W. M. Ramsay, R. D. Ross, Hon. H. B. Rainville D. Seath. Slater, R. C. Smith, A. C. Stonegrave, W. Wainwright, J. Walker, F. L. Wanklyn, W. S. Weldon, J. M. Whitney Col. Wiley, Walter Wilson, J. D. Fatterson and many others, including members of the Stock Exchange, the Harbour Board, the Board of Trade, the City Council. etc.

In the course of the trip to Vercheres and return, occupying some three hours, Ald. Couture, on behalf of the Mayor and City Council, presented four flags to the Montreal, and wished her a great future. Mr. Rodolphe Forget did the honors for the company. of which he is president. Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, took the occasion to promise the district of Montreal a dry dock in the near future (ere the next general election), so that every marine man in the company was made happy.

The opening voyage of the greatest vessel of that line was regarded by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as a suitable occasion on which to announce publicly and confidently the erection of a dry dock in Montreal. Mr. Prefontaine outlined the great future of the inland route.

As the imposing steamship left the wharf she was greeted by cheers from the crowds of spectators who thronged alongside. The absence of usual vibration from machinery was remarked by those on board; many who were engaged in examining the completeness of the interior arrangements and the suitableness and taste of the decorations, were not aware that the vessel had started until they discovered the objects on shore whirling past.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget, in acknowledging the gift of the beautiful flags took occasion to give a short resume of the Richel'eu & Ontario Navigation Company's history. He noted that by a peculiar coincidence the launching of the Montreal and the company's diamond jubilee were synchronous. In May, 1845, the Societe de Navigation du Richelieu had come into being. The capital was $\pounds 6,00$ currency, and the company owned one steamboat and one barge. Mr. Forget traced the absorption of all the lesser local concerns by the company, saying that our ancestors knew the "trust" idea fully as well as ourselves.

At present the mileage of the R. & O. Navigation Company was 1 175 miles. The company had twenty-six steamers, commissioned to carry 17,000 persons, and to provide sleeping accommodation for 4,000. The Montreal was the newest, biggest and finest of the fleet.

Mr. Forget took occasion to remind Hon. Mr. Prefontaine of the favors shown ocean navigation at the expense of inland navigation. In Ontario the company had to look after its own wharfage, and so on. In Quebec it was better cared for. Mr. Forget then declared the Montreal in commission.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine. Leing called upon to reply, received a most enthusiastic reception. The audience crowded into every corner of the spacious saloon, the galleries and the grand staircase, had vociferously started with, "For he's a jolly 'good—" when the powerful orchestra burst out with "God Save the King," which was received with shouts of laughter. Mr. Prefontaine thanked the orchestra for having honoured him so highly. He was proud to be present to con-

gratulate the R. & O. on "this splendid addition to our national fleet." He was proud because he had been all over the Dominion and seen all there was to see in the way of steamships, and the Montreal was a credit to Canada and to the Province of Quebec. He complimented the president of the company especially on this addition to the national route of the Dominion, the St. Lawrence River route.

The speaker did not understand Mr. Forget's reference about the Government and inland navigation. The present Government had, in the last eight years, done more for navigation, inland and otherwise, than had been accomplished in the preceding twenty-five years. The abolition of tolls and inspection fees, alone meant a clear bonus of \$500,000 a year to the navigation companies.

Referring to the "dry-dock" question, Mr. Frefontaine said: "Before another general election takes place there will be a marine railway at Sorel and a dry dock in the district of Montreal." The trade of Canada and of eight or nine of the states of the union were dependent on the St. Lawrence route. If the money which was at hand were spent as it surely would be in making that route safe and reliable as were many of the American routes, we would get not only what was our due, the trade of our own enormous west, but that of eight or nine States as weil.

Other speakers were, Mayor Paradis, of Sorel, Hon. Robt. Mackay, chairman of the Harbour Commission; Mr. C. J. Smith, manager of the R. & O., and Ald. Lavallee.

The Montreal, which makes her first trip to Quebec this week, is the largest steamer on the Canadian register. The hull engines and boilers were built in Toronto. Her dimensions are: Length, 340 feet; width of hull, 44 feet; width over guards, 75 feet 6 inches; moulded depth, 15 feet. Her engines are of the triple-expansion variety, of 3,000 horsepower, with stroke of 6 feet 6 inches. She has side-wheels fitted with feathering curved-steel buckets. Steam is supplied ty six Scotch cylindrical boilers of 11 feet diameter and 12 feet long, with working pressure of 185 pounds. Her fire pumps, life-saving apparatus etc., are of the most modern pattern. The e'ectric light plant will furnish power for 1,200 16 candlepower lamps. Pumps supply running water to each of the 250 staterooms, which include twenty parlor rooms, with bathrooms attached. The vessel is heated by steam. The dining room accommodates 150. At the top of the stairway on the gallery deck is a full length painting of the great Richel'eu by Suzor-Cote. Amongst the officials who contributed to make the Saturday trip a success were: Messrs. C. J. Smith, general manager; Thos. Henry, traffic manager; J. F. Dolan. Capt. Johnson, and Percy Smith.

Refreshments were plentifully served throughout, and one and all, as they stepped on the wharf, were ready to acknowledge that they had had a most enjoyable Saturday outing.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

When A. E. Buscome, tailor. Ham'lton, Ont. failed, about a month ago, his wife bought in the stock, etc. amounting to some \$1.300 at 53c in the dollar, eash. and was supposed to have borrowed \$500 from a brother-in-law in Vancouver. An assignment now follows.—J. S. Pri e started a grocery store at Bishops Mills Ont.. in 1876 and after pulling along till 1900 assigned, with debts of \$4,000 compromised at 75c in the dollar and went ahead. In Feb., 01, he showed a surplus of \$1700. Was burned out shortly afterwards but was well insured. His wife got possession in 1904. Last month an offer was made to settle at 25c, but was not satisfactory and an as^{-} signment followed.

Originally a commercial traveller, Albert H. Carl started in the general store business at Arden. Ont. in 1901, purchasing the stock of Bissonette & Co., amounting to \$1.645, at 75c in the dollar for part and part full, paying \$500 cash. Hampered tor Working capital he now assigns.—Chas. Thibault started a general store at Ste. Anne des Monts Que., in July, 1900, with practically no capital. He was hard working and diligenty. howe fered refus liabi Th

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however, but could not make ends meet. In April last he of fered 60 cents in the dollar, spread over 9 months, but it was refused by some, and an assignment followed. Assets and liabilities about \$5 000.

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The small general stock of M. A. Gauvreau, of St. Raymond, Que., is held by the assignee pending legal decision. Gauvreau began about January, 1903, with about \$500 capital. being for 15 years previously with Jos. Amyot, Quebec. In March, 1904, he fisked for an extension on liabilities of \$1 800.—Crain oros, three in number, started a saw mill at Kilfoil in November, 1903, buying a mill plant with a few hundred dollars. They got along and later open d a small general store in connection. A bill of sale on logs, amounting to \$1,500 was given couple months ago, and an assignment is now in order. Liabilities and assets nominally \$5,000.

PROPOSED CURRANT MONOPOLY.

Private letters from Patras give fu'ler details of a p'an for the bettering of the current industry in Greece, which has been proposed to the Greek Government by M. Pesmagioglu, general manager of the Bank of Athens and a member of the Greek Parliament. As previously stated, M. Pesmagioglu, in conjunction with a number of other capitalists, proposes to organize a company with a capital of $\pm 500,000$ to undertake, singlehanded the management of the currant crop for a period of twenty years.

According to the p'an as proposed there would be four ditinct districts and qualities, and the company would guar it e a minimum net price of about 16s per cwt. f.o.b. for the first quality, 15s per cwt. f.o.b. for the second quailty, 14s per cwt. f.o.b. for the third quality and 12s 6d per cwt. f.o.b. for the fourth quality. The writer says: "The company would have suitable stores at no less than sixty currant-producing districts, bound to accept from the beginning of each season any quantity of currants that would be delivered. The grower would then receive an advance of the three-fifths of above stated minimum, and would moreover enjoy the right to take his currants back after returning the sum received and a commission of 5d per ewt. To any grower who at the end of June will not have made use of his right to take the fruit back the company will pay the balance due, i.e. the remaining two fifths of said minimum price fixed, minus the commission of 5 per cent. Besides this commission, the company demands that on all currants shipped the exporter should deposit at the custom house in money the equivalent of 35 per cent. retention. This deposit to be credited to the company, which is obliged to pay over to the Government the whole amount of export duty on currants as shipped. On these conditions, and at prices stated the company assumes to buy up also any balance of currants remaining from the preceding crop. All the currants that the company will have withdrawn from the market and stored to end of June are intended only for distillation and can be turned to no other use whatever. If the above p'an is put into practice there will be a mixed minimum price for the four grades of fruit and the trade would have to compete at prices always above the fixed minimums."

THE NEW MINISTER.

Honourable Charles S. Hyman for some time latterly Acting Minister of Public Works, has been appointed chief of that Department in succession to the late Hon. James Sutherland. As the new Minister is highly esteemed, and deservedly so, in his constituency, there should be no doubt of his election. Hon. Mr. Hyman is the son of Ellis W. Hyman, who came to London from Williamsport. Pa., in 1835. The new Minister Was born in London, August 31, 1854, and was educated at Hellmuth College in that city. Upon attaining the age of 17 Mr. Hyman selected a business career, and after three years' training in local wholesale houses, became partner in the tannery firm which his father had established, and in 1878, on his father's death, he assumed the direction of the business.

Mr. Hyman early took an active part in municipal affairs and was a member of the City Council of London from 1882 till 1884, in which latter year he occupied the Mayor's chair. In 1886 he was president of the London Board of Trade. From municipal affairs he entered federal politics, and in 1891 was elected to the House of Commons. Mr. Hyman was secretary of the Liberal convention at Ottawa in 1893, and seven years later he was returned member of the House of Commons for London and was re-elected for the same seat in 1904. Within the last twelve months Mr. Hyman was appointed minister without portfolio.

As a successful man of affairs and long identified with prominent business interests and people in our Canadian London, the new Minister of Public Works must prove a valuable acquisition to his colleagues of the Cabinet especially in the very important and onerous department, of which he holds the Portfolio.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION.

The word of Mr. Charles M. Hays president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who has maintained that once construction work begins on the new line it will be rushed forward to completion, is backed by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who arrived in Montreal some days ago from New York. Sir Rivers said:-"The work will begin just as soon as specifications are accepted by the Government, and, once begun, it will be pushed forward with all due speed, and no time will be lost in bringing it to completion. We now have all the money we require for this work, and there will be no delay in starting it." When asked if he thought the Grand Trunk Pacific would be remunerative from the beginning he replied:-"I am not a prophet, of course, but just think the matter out. It is known how fertile the western country is; what brilliant prospects it has; how settlers are flocking in, and how immigrants always follow a railway. Look at the marvellous success which has attended the efforts of the C. P. R., and remember that we are entering that country under much more advantageous circumstances, for the C. P. R., when it first laid its rails in the west, was entering what was practically a vast wilderness. Besides all this, we will have the experience of the latter road to profit by. You will see, and I also think I will live to see, the new road a success."

-The following losses were occasioned by fire at White Horse. Yukon a few days ago: Taylor & Drury. clothiers, \$20,000; Seward's grocery, \$12,500; G. McLennan. hardware, \$15,000; Bernett news and book store, \$10,000; Windsor Hotel Mr. Racine, \$25,000; jewellery store and drug store in Windsor block, \$10,000; Whitney & Ped'er, genera' store, \$50,-000; White Horse Hotel. \$20,000; Mr. Nicholls' drug store, \$5,000; Capt. P. Martin's grocery. \$10,000; Deminion Hotel, \$20,000; Unsworth's hardware store \$9,000; Hotel Grand. John West. \$15,000; P. Burns' shop and cold storage plant. \$25,000. Total. \$246,500.

-Cashing cheques for strangers still continues. despite all warnings. Gardner & Thompson, men's furn'shers. Hamilton, were defrauded out of three dollars' worth of goods and \$14 in change some days ago. The firm were called up by 'phone in the name of the Webster Company. florists, and it was arranged that any cheques presented by a supposed employee of the Webster Company should be honored by the storekeepers. A cheque was presented a few minutes afterwards and was honored to the extent mentioned. Later on Mr. Gardner discovered that the Webster Company's name had been used without authorization, and the merchants had been swindled.

4 2 4 2	LIABILITIES. Bank Statem't to Govt. Month ending April 29, 1905.	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes in Circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct adv'nce for credits, &c.	Balance due to Provincial Govts.	Deposits by the public. payable on demand in Canada.	public pay after notice or on fix'd	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada
234	Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank	\$14,000,000 500,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 200,000	\$14,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,153,800 200,000	\$14,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,108,300 200,000	\$10,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 3,373,280 45,000	10 12 7 10 5		\$1,640,084 35,756 15,313 231,042 13,606	\$ 574,87 7 134,000 8,191	\$20,961,633 654,033 3,995,348 8,134,836 165,124	\$58,913,419 2,740,122 3,863,513 10,572,003 191,620	\$18,659,659 2,910,695
789	Bank Br. N. America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk. Union Bank, Halifax	$\begin{array}{c} 4,866,666\\ 4,000,000\\ 5.000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,866,666\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 1,336,150\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,866,666\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,499,910\\ 1,336,150\end{array}$	2,044,000 3,300,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 970,000	6 10 10 8 7	2,409,324 2,315,238 2,410,791 1,751.930 1,176,666	$7,188 \\ 28,218 \\ 31,697 \\ 18,476 \\ 20,858$	69,899 240,832 313,310 2,207	5,182,513 5,321.041 4,907,046 1,995,107 999,859	$\begin{array}{c} 10,627,671\\ 12,463,040\\ 14,032,\cdot33\\ 8,120,379\\ 5,065,964 \end{array}$	1,781,017
12 13 14	Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank, Canada Banq. Provinciale, Can People's Bank, Halifax	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,500,000\end{array}$	$1,500,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 6,000,000 \\ 846,537 \\ 1,000,000$	$\substack{1,500,000\\1,500,000\\6,000,000\\823,317\\1,000.000}$	600,000 500,000 3,200,000 Nil. 440,000	6 6 7 3 6	1,238,995 1,483,861 3,812,797 696,534 960,991	13,50914,900250,62112,26118,637	$\begin{array}{r} 336,406\\ 64,042\\ 165,912\\ 150,282\\ 148,036\end{array}$	$\substack{2,414,187\\1,638,504\\5,905,845\\309,369\\657,844}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,935,271\\ 5,081,308\\ 2\iota,019,812\\ 2,158,679\\ 2,592,859\end{array}$	96,531
17 18 19	People's Bk, N. Bruns. Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank, of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank, Canada	$180,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 4,000,000 \\ 10,000,000 \\ 4,000,000$	180,000 300,000 2,500,000 9,7 7 9,350 3,000,000	$180,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 9,686,270 \\ 3,000,000$	$175,000 \\ 35,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 3, \times 94,508 \\ 3,000,000$	8 5 7 7 8	$\begin{array}{r} 131,226\\ 19,9 \ 0\\ 2,324,378\\ 6,434,200\\ 2,456,519\end{array}$	$12,143 \\ 10,512 \\ 7,079 \\ 285,939 \\ 97,675 \\ \hline$	1,442,484 988,699 198,231	$194,233 \\ 26,249 \\ 4,965,960 \\ 18,766,506 \\ 4,313,187 \\ -$	$\begin{array}{r} 265,064\\ 230,167\\ 9,742,721\\ 41,529,212\\ 11,040,905\end{array}$	7,380,297 8,212,599
22 23 24 25	Dominion Bank Merchant Bank, P.E.I. Bank of Hamilton Standard B, Canada Banque de St. Jean	$\begin{array}{r} 4,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	3,000,000 344,073 2,237,400 1,000,000 500,200	3,000,000 344,073 2,235,540 1,000,000 292,765	3,500,000 296,000 2,100,221 1,000,000 10,000	10 8 10 10 6	$\begin{array}{c} 2.663,967\\ 255,637\\ 2,0 9,741\\ 868,256\\ 149,478\\ 1,516,100\\ \end{array}$	31,820 26,649 19,832	227,169 704,263 92,249 24,038	7,202,946 $252,361$ $5,163,048$ $3,169,665$ $13,971$ $2,205,646$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,429,441 \\ 755,734 \\ 14,156,613 \\ 9,237,755 \\ 244,782 \\ \end{array}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
27 28 29	Banque d'Hochelaga Banque St. Hyacinthe. Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank, Canada Western Bank, Canada	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 4,000,000\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 504,600\\ 2,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 329,515\\ 2,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200,000\\ 75,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 250,000\end{array}$	7 6 9 10 7	$1,716,168 \\ 290,055 \\ 2,297,938 \\ 2,678,207 \\ 453,755 $	20,227 30,827 28,749	50,000 20,854 392,4-7 481,645	$\begin{array}{c} 2,205,646\\ 65,236\\ 2,968,171\\ 7,355,797\\ 528,890\\ 0,505,400\\ \end{array}$	6,869,173 5>7,046 12,447,865 15,504,062 3,300,644	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
-82 -33	Traders Bank, Canada, Sovereign Bk, Canada. Metropolitan Bk, Can. Crown Bank of Canada	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	3,000,000' 1,300,000 1,000,000 771,300	2,923,275 1,300,000 1,000,000 687,732	700,000 400,000 1,000,000 Nil.	7 5 8 	2,199,750 1,198,190 95,067 243,440		86,763 157,688 92,918	3,507,400 2,340,566 614,459 316,464	11,770,026 5,817,949 1,197,570 821,270	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 million	Total	101,046,666	82,320,076	81,613,513	54,908,009		59,941,648	2,923,608	7,167,452	127,213,044	332,326,292	39,418,720
	LIABILITIES. Bank Statem't to Govt. Month ending April 15, 19:6.	Loans from Banks in Can, secu'd	Balances	Due other Bks. or agts	Balance Due Bk. or agts not in Can or U.K	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.	ASSETS Specie	Dominion Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for sec'ty of note cir,	Notes & Cheq. on other bks.	Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured
1 199944	Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen Bank		\$ 905,960 240,528 386,600 352,096		451,636 11,656	763 1,240 23,567 235 382	\$109,863,193 4 147,917 9,805,687 24,953,938 515,691	\$4,098,203 118,790 300,782 1,553,337 21,992	\$6,553,256 214,235 575,833 1,683,486 16,640	\$ 460,000 25,000 90,045 96,614 11,000	\$ 2,588,879 63,360 271,211 1,278,994 12,924	217,958 75,000
789	Bank Bt. N. America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk. Union Bank Halifax		453,925 189,190	97,333 185,718 355,483 608,168	253,682 42,044 155,002	10,320,684 100 557	$\begin{array}{c} 30,836,669\\ 21,050,149\\ 22,395,155\\ 11,888,099\\ 8,313,666 \end{array}$	985,735 635,903 503,647 151,752 457,737	$1,303,467 \\ 1,415,478 \\ 1,483,683 \\ 789,278 \\ 556,142$	$150,655 \\ 134,000 \\ 135,000 \\ 100,000 \\ 69,137$	512,569 703,954 688,737 385,108 196,905	
12	Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank Canada. Banq. Provinciale Can People's Bank Halifax		58,730			528 150	$\begin{array}{c} 13,374,919\\ 8,437,577\\ 31,254,680\\ 4,177,885\\ 4,824,938 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 127,173\\ 119,204\\ 519,672\\ 24,558\\ 101,673\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 495,903\\ 530,726\\ 2,453,887\\ 27,246\\ 183,646\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72,102 \\ 75,000 \\ 240,000 \\ 39,816 \\ 47,000 \end{array}$		592,522
17 18 19	People Bk. N. B Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank of Canada	39,587	$ \begin{array}{r} 3,518\\ 1,805\\ . 146,943 \end{array} $		$217,873 \\ 530,256$	6,657	$\begin{array}{c} 611,102\\ 336,643\\ 18,484,429\\ 75,747,138\\ 27,019,307\\ \end{array}$	11,81576384,2911,942,2901,380,468	$\begin{array}{r} 47,405\\23\\1,328,213\\4,966,982\\1,150,591\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9,000\\ 4,445\\ 125,000\\ 400,000\\ 120,000\end{array}$	336 627,726 2, 5 84,849 1,892,917	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
23 24	Dominion Bank Merchant Bank P.E.I. Bank of Hamilton Standard B. of Canada Banque de St. Jean		53,612 . 127	954,676 547,045	1,540 235,507		$\begin{array}{c} 31,555,344\\ 1,272,363\\ 23,130,145\\ 14,266,256\\ 432,476\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,095,808\\ 29,946\\ 428,035\\ 244,685\\ 4,120\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,187,847\\ 89,269\\ 1,363,607\\ 868,298\\ 6,010\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 150,000\\ 14,500\\ 110,000\\ 50,000\\ 8,053\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 19,972 \\ 521,274 \\ 430,966 \\ 13,996 \end{array}$	
27 28 29	Banque d'Hochelaga. Banque St. Hyacinthe Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bk. Canada Western Bank Canada	39,121	. 2,322 . 133,420	3,494		5,783	The Distant of the	r al-mate man	2,960,687 23,742	State of Street	383,094 846,503 28,921	······
32 33	Traders Bank Canada Sovereign Bk, Canada Metropolitan Bank Crown Bank of Canada	125,000	136,586	$ \begin{array}{c} 428,884 \\ 106,222 \\ 00,010 \end{array} $			$\begin{array}{c c} 9,943,279\\ 3,224,890\\ 1,422,402\end{array}$	153,847 49,618	234,954	56,868 28,464	418,016 437,199 120,235 63,534	
	Total				A CONTRACTOR	And the second	A COLUMN	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	A State State		19,257,223	1
10.0	Return of Canadian Return of Bank of F for the Dawson	Bank of Co British North City Branch	mmerce. An America. a are taken f	mount under Amount und rom the last	r heading " er heading ' returns reco	Other assets 'Other assets eived, viz ; 1	not include not include 15th April, 1	d under forg d under fore 905.	oing heads,'' going heads,	includes go " includes b	ld bullion. ullion. The	figures

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

A municipal hall is to be erected in Stirling, a by-law to that effect, says our special correspondent, having been passed by the council.—The steamer India came in to Deseronto from Presque' Isle on Wednesday. with 1,245 tons of ore for the Deseronto Iron Company.—The steamer Varuna, it is expected, will commence her regular trips between Trenton and Picton next week. A new triple expansion engine has been installed in her, and she may therefore be expected to show her usual speed in her trips through the bay.

The Deseronto Board of Trade is advocating the adoption of the bills now before the Legislative Assembly to amend the Pedlars and Hawkers, Transient Traders and Trading Stamp Acts.—A house of refuge is to be erected in Prince Edward County, and tenders are being advertised for.—After the Donelly Wrecking Company pulled the steamer Aberdeen off the shore in the Bay of Quinte, she was towed back to Picton

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al	BANKS. Assets.—Continued	Dept. m'de with & bal due from other bks. in Can.	Due from Bks or Ag in U. K.	Bal due from bks. not in Can. or U. K.	Dom and Prov. Gov. Securit'es	Can. Mun, Sec. & other Pub. Sec. not Can	Railway & other bds. deb& stocks	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can.	Call and short Ins. not in Canada	Current Loans in Canada,	Current Loans elsewh're than Can.	Loans Govi of Canada
234	Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia St. Stephen's		\$ 4,217,182 9,727 308,437		\$ 432,244 176,863 150,633 564,474	* 344,010 146,793 127,655 1,487,865	\$ 6,901,376 266,809 704,959 2,930,657	\$ 495,687 1,818,318 3,890,585	\$27,601,510 98,500 250,000 2;275,854	\$70,720,530 3,1 $\$1,708$ 8,0 $\$6,001$ - 10,9 $\$6,343$ 543,796	\$ 0,682,800 120,137 2,827,182	
789	British North America Toronto Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax	5,644 41,864 284,227 559,491 238,724	102,984 2,359 10,185	$\begin{array}{r} 164,909\\ 480,260\\ 747,582\\ 394,238\\ 290,808\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,025,123\\ 233,990\\ 376,269\\ 167,073\\ 634,937\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,335,817\\ 24,419\\ 1,212,744\\ 281,400\\ 265,047\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 215,013\\ 2,660,510\\ 1,482,047\\ 134,366\\ 230,800\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,759,973\\ 1,873,858\\ 3,309,144\\ 318,974\\ 158,452 \end{array}$	4,267,750	$\begin{array}{c} 16,323,018\\ 18,843,968\\ 17,740,434\\ 12,149,320\\ 6,482,598 \end{array}$		
12 13 14 15	Ontario Nationale, Merchants, Canada Provinciale, Canada People's, Halifax	347,289 49,234 1,974 301,959 19,806	775,209 8,566	$100,587 \\128,372 \\192,776 \\161,731 \\27,239$	50,000 635,103 129,995	143,424 938,729 709,885 55,442	$\begin{array}{c} 1,255,287\\ 6,306,346\\ 397,987\\ 95,104\end{array}$	$507,740 \\ 289,232 \\ 3,402,310 \\ 1,047,572 \\ 104,409$	1,977,575	$\begin{array}{c} 12,067,634\\ 8,497,809\\ 19,600,157\\ 1,966,812\\ 5,281,924 \end{array}$	722,957	
17 18 19	People's N. Brunswick Yarmouth Union. Canada Commerce Royal, Canada	73,53961,987103,80428,581239,731	2,293 2,760 198,168 4,436,132	$\begin{array}{r} 20,863\\ \hline \\ 688,047\\ 3,164,423\\ 1,343,350\end{array}$	36,307 	5,000 52,616 452,914 2,779,865	$\begin{array}{r} 9,717\\ 14,750\\ 15,000\\ 4,382,635\\ 2,845,297\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 479,936\\ 3,146,033\\ 1,574,358\end{array}$	5,783,377 1,769,040	$769,938 \\ 20,222 \\ 17,199,776 \\ 53,047,539 \\ 15,276,197 \\ \end{cases}$	4,160,351	
22 23 24	Dominion Merchant P. E. I Hamilton Standard, Canada St. Jean	586,639 49,096 450,725 329,683 14,058	88,492 7,465	$2,158,292 \\7,194 \\285,530 \\119,608 \\2,052$	91,857 128,421 579,201	671,236 2,546,800 1,342,124	3,094,369 1,135,944 660,522	3,029,056 2,194,379 399,579		$\begin{array}{c} 23,899,064\\ 1,654,386\\ 17,580,014\\ 11,267,317\\ 654,175\end{array}$	154,259	
27 28 29 30	D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe Ottawa Imperial, Canada Western, Canada	40,201 260,852 319,072	34,090 127,703	$\begin{array}{r} 689,171\\ 10,726\\ 245,714\\ 1,529,919\\ 7,668\end{array}$	852,151 580,170 559,953 128,118	285,445 958,297 1,395,394 477,891	$\begin{array}{r} 3,000\\ 474,964\\ 1,677,825\\ 220,904\end{array}$	494,661 1,214,841 2,977,449		$\begin{array}{c} 1,235,702 \\ 16,885,674 \\ 18,533,816 \end{array}$		
32	Traders Canada Sovereign, Canada Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canada	501,973	407,678		651,469 513	327,038 941 4,500 46,887	396,013 831,475 570,118 51,984	1,667,417 829,420 731,331 210,006		2,896,738		
1	Total	6,546,212	10,739,430	16,024,306	8,622,764	18,420,178	39,965,778	37,924,720	44,523,606	431,405,314	22,781,157	·····
			a total and the	Line - State	1 10 10 10	1	part in the	1	E	1 - The second second		
	BANKS Assets.—Continued	Loans Prov Govts.	Overdue Debts.	R, E. besi- des Bk. premises,	Mortg's on R, E, sold by Bank,	Bank Premises.	Other Assets	Total Assets.	Loans to Directors & their firms-		Average of Dom. Notes dur. month	Greatest amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth,
. 4	Harris Bar Millionerit	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634		des Bk.	R, E, sold	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851			Directors & their firms-	specie	Dom. Notes	amt Notes in circu'n
00 4 m	Assets.—Continued Montreal New Brunswick Quebec	Govts. \$ 1,754,944 50,565 144,634 544,824	Debts. \$ 221,235 10,879 15,583 18,213 17,187 181,476	des Bk. premises, 	R, E, sold by Bank, \$ 3,000 	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379	Directors & their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891	specie formonth. \$ 3,703,859 119,792 303,462 1,578,655	Dom. Notes dur. month \$ 6,364,245 220,144 680,505 1,600,191	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, \$ 8,206,795 494,557 1,506,157 2,085,934
	Assets.—Continued Montreal New Brunswick. Quebec Nova Scotia St, Stephen's British North America Toronto. Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax. Ontario Nationale Merchants Provincial People's, Halifax.	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634 544,824 28,596	Debts, \$ 221,235 10,879 15,583 18,213 17,187 181,476 15,732 136,999 70,890 023,069 7,169 47,070 211,650 023,085 63,037	des Bk. premises, \$ 8,174 3,368 1,727 208,355 44,285	R, E, sold by Bank, \$ 3,000 37,405 22,417 54,808 66,592	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851 20,000 861,829 365,500 300,000 407,550	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536 2,000 4,034,374 59,807 29,653	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379 770,606 38,741,876 27,929,440 28,724,950 16,099,285	Directors & their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891 38,510 Nil. 1,283,742 415,771 158,350	specie formonth. \$3,703,859 119,792 303,462 1,578,655 22,790 976,195 636,991 504,238 150,187	Dom. Notes: dur, month \$ 6,364,245 220,144 680,505 1,600,191 16,050 1,457,511 1,271,917 1,235,590 750,620	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, \$ 8,206,795 494,557 1,506,157 2,085,934 145,800 2,498,954 2,512,100 2,526,111 1,889,265
	Assets.—Continued Montreal. New Brunswick. Quebec. Nova Scotia. St, Stephen's	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634 544,824 28,596 164,824	Debts, \$ 221,235 10,879 15,588 18,213 17,187 181,476 15,732 186,999 70,890 23,069 7,169 47,070 211,650 23,085 63,057 1,117 546,237 32,418 121,948 121,948 43,913	des Bk. premises, \$ 8,174 3,368 1,727 209,355 44,285 44,285 44,285 44,083 25,000 57,071 764 21,077	R, E, sold by Bank, 37,405 22,417 22,417 54,808 66,592 2,000 3,500 16,500 29,350 6,481	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851 20,000 861,829 365,500 300,000 407,550 112,158 125,000 218,439 921,741 130,000	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536 2,000 4,034,374 59,807 29,653 3,010 43,607 47,408 170,756	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379 770,606 38,741,876 27,929,440 28,724,950 16,099,285 10,762,518 15,761,547 10,535,744 40,895,525 5,097,693 6,354,156 1,007,211 671,643 22,414,261 90,089,780 33,497,305	Directors & their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891 38,510 Nil. 1,283,742 415,771 158,350 471,433 21,330 679,160 330,134 Nil.	specie formonth. \$3,703,859 119,792 303,462 1,578,655 22,790 976,195 636,891 504,238 150,187 364,670 125,280 121,600 504,500 26,511	Dom. Notes dur, month \$ 6,364,245 220,144 680,505 1,600,191 16,050 1,457,511 1,271,917 750,620 591,008 596,090 418,600 2,344,930 32,431	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, \$ 8,206,795 494,557 1,506,157 2,085,934 145,800 2,498,954 2,512,100 2,526,111 1,839,265 1,243,828 1,322,000 1,487,500 4,082,000 786,484
	Assets.—Continued Montreal New Brunswick. Quebee Nova Scotia. St, Stephen's. British North America Toronto. Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax. Ontario. Nationale Merchants. Provincial People's, Halifax. People's, N. Brunswick Yarmouth. Sunion, Canada. Commerce. Royal, Canada. Dominion Marchant P. E. I Hamilton Standard, Canada St. Jean.	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634 544,824 28,596 164,824 164,824	Debts. \$ 221,235 10,879 15,583 18,213 17,187 181,476 15,732 136,999 70,890 23,069 7,169 47,070 211,650 23,385 63,057 1,117 546,287 32,418 121,948 43,913 5,762 20,857 59,558 73,067 23,136	des Bk. premises, \$ 8,174 3,368 1,727 208,355 44,285 4,083 25,000 57,071 764 21,077 3,195 46,399 70,241 34,683 335 11,013	R, E, sold by Bank, 37,405 22,417 54,808 66,592 2,000 16,500 29,350 0,29,350 0,29,350 6,481 51,844 38,444 61,117 6,000 35,289 8,678 8,573	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851 20,000 861,829 365,500 300,000 407,550 112,158 125,000 218,439 921,741 130,000 65,772 13,500 8,000 1,074,721 1,000,000 431,363 446,000 21,132 661,088 110,870 14,209	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536 2,000 4,034,374 59,807 29,653 3,010 43,607 47,408 170,756 19,658 19,696 272,611	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379 770,606 38,741,876 27,929,440 28,724,950 16,099,285 10,762,518 15,761,547 10,535,744 40,895,525 5,097,698 6,354,156 1,007,211 671,643 22,414,261 90,088,780	Directors & their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891 38,510 Nil. 1,283,742 415,771 158,350 471,433 21,320 679,160 330,134 Nil. 1,76,426 157,379 8,864 466,200 1,033,076	specie formonth. \$\$3,708,859 119,792 303,462 1,578,655 22,790 976,195 636,891 504,238 150,187 364,670 128,280 121,600 504,500 26,511 93,986 11,465 711 380,931 2,121,000 1,401,520 1,095,000 244,240 5,060	Dom. Notes dur, month 220,144 (880,505 (1,600,191) (1,457,511) (1,271,917) (1,235,590 (750,620)	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, \$ \$,206,795 494,557 1,506,157 2,085,934 145,800 2,498,954 2,512,100 2,526,111 1,839,265 1,243,828 1,322,000 7,467,500 4,032,000 736,484 997,162 2131,226 2,364,609 6,67,000
	Assets.—Continued Montreal New Brunswick Quebec. Nova Scotia. St, Stephen's British North America Toronto Moisons. Eastern Townships Union, Halifax Ontario Nationale. Merchants. Provincial. People's, Halifax People's, Halifax People's N. Brunswick Yarmouth Deple's N. Brunswick Yarmouth Sunion, Canada Dominion Merchant P. E. I Hamilton St. Jean D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe O'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe O'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe O'Hochelaga St. Jean	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634 28,596 164,824 16,199 	Debts. \$ 221,235 10,879 15,583 18,213 17,187 181,476 15,732 136,999 70,890 23,069 7,169 -47,070 211,650 23,085 63,057 1,117 546,287 32,418 121,948 121,948 5,762 20,857 59,558 73,067 23,136 108,219 108,219 109,588 73,067 23,136 108,219 109,588 73,067 23,136 108,219 109,588 121,945 121,955 123,955	des Bk. premises, 8,174 3,368 1,727 208,355 44,285 44,285 4,083 25,000 57,071 764 21,077 	R, E, sold by Bank, 37,405 22,417 54,808 66,592 2,000 3,500 16,500 29,350 6,481 51,844 61,117 	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851 20,000 861,829 865,500 300,000 407,550 112,158 125,000 218,439 921,741 130,000 65,772 13,500 8,000 1,074,721 1,000,000 431,363 446,000 21,132 661,008 110,870 14,209 207,817 30,249 483,032 734,279	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536 2,000 4,034,374 59,807 29,653 3,010 43,607 47,408 170,756 921 83 9,558 19,696 272,611 10,000 7,428 17,6 0 147,955 79,917	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379 770,606 38,741,876 27,929,440 28,724,950 16,099,285 10,702,518 15,761,547 10,535,744 40,895,525 5,097,693 6,354,156 1,007,211 671,643 22,414,261 90,089,780 33,497,305 38,638,160 1,948,011 27,813,818 16,568,921	Directors & their firms- their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891 38,510 Nil. 1,288,742 415,771 158,350 471,433 21,330 679,160 330,134 Nil. 176,426 157,879 8,864 466,200 1,033,076 324,505 410,000 173,610 1.08,518 8,500	specie formonth. \$3,708,859 119,792 303,462 1,578,655 22,790 976,195 636,891 504,238 150,187 364,670 364,670 26,511 93,986 11,465 3,121,000 1,401,520 1,095,000 22,593 423,400 244,240	Dom. Notes dur, month 220,144 680,505 1,600,191 16,050 1,457,511 1,271,917 1,235,590 750,620 591,008 506,090 418,600 2,344,930 32,431 172,281 172,281 46,959 42 1,371,674 5,076,000 1,286,926 2,606,000 923,125	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, 444,557 1,506,157 2,085,934 145,800 2,528,111 ,889,265 1,243,828 1,322,000 1,487,500 4,082,000 736,484 997,162 131,226 27,364,609 6,675,000 2,489,317 2,769,000 2,489,317 2,769,000 2,489,317
11 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Assets.—Continued Montreal New Brunswick. Quebec Nova Scotia. St, Stephen's. British North America Toronto. Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax. Ontario. Nationale Merchants. Provincial People's, Halifax. People's, N. Brunswick Yarmouth. Sunion, Canada. Commerce. Royal, Canada. Dominion Merchant P. E. I. Hamilton P. E. I. Standard, Canada. St. Jean. D'Hochelaga.	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634 28,596 164,824 16,199 7,000	Debts, \$ 221,235 10,879 15,583 18,213 17,187 181,476 15,732 136,999 70,890 23,069 7,169 47,070 211,650 22,085 63,057 1,117 546,287 32,418 121,948 43,913 5,762 20,857 79,958 78,067 23,136 103,219 8,832 82,926 82,926 48,424 36,456 13,393 8,260	des Bk. premises, 8,174 3,368 1,727 208,355 44,285 4,083 25,000 57,071 764 21,077 3,195 46,399 70,241 34,683 335 11,013 26,980 3,950 25,524 15,253 19,538	R, E, sold by Bank, 37,405 22,417 54,808 66,592 2,000 3,500 16,500 29,350 6,481 51,844 61,117 	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851 20,000 861,829 365,500 300,000 407,550 112,158 125,000 218,439 921,741 13,000 65,772 13,500 407,550 13,500 407,572 13,500 410,74,721 1,000,000 431,363 446,000 21,132 661,088 110,870 14,209 207,817 30,249 483,082 734,279 27,950 242,000 243,000 244,000 242,000 242,000 242,000 242,000 243,000 243,000 243,000 244,000 243,000 244,000 244,000 244,000 244,000 244,000 245,0	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536 2,000 4,034,374 59,807 29,653 3,010 43,607 47,408 170,756 921 83 9,558 19,696 272,611 10,000 7,428 17,6 0 147,955 79,317 9,191 113,854 31,382 3,307 26,835	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379 770,606 38,741,876 27,929,440 28,724,950 16,099,285 10,762,518 15,761,547 10,535,744 40,895,525 5,097,693 6,354,156 1,007,211 671,643 22,414,261 1000,89,780 33,497,305 38,638,160 1,948,011 27,813,818 16,563,921 757,577 14,514,319 1,433,051 23,552,086 5,169,082 21,838,984 11,669,905 5,342,454	Directors & their firms- their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891 38,510 Nil. 1,283,742 415,771 158,350 471,433 21,320 679,160 330,134 Nil. 176,426 157,379 8,864 4466,200 1,033,076 324,505 410,000 173,610 1.08,518 8,550 410,9356 339,78 339,78 339,78	specie formonth. \$3,703,859 119,792 303,462 1,578,655 22,790 976,195 636,891 504,238 150,187 364,670 128,280 121,600 504,500 26,511 93,986 11,465 71 2,121,000 1,401,520 1,095,000 244,240 5,060 5,060 5,046 5,040 10,806 5,023,139 801,215 33,456 231,039 120,062 5,54,592	Dom. Notes dur, month 3 6,364,245 220,144 680,505 1,600,191 1,255,590 750,620 591,008 506,090 418,600 2,344,930 60,2,344,930 422 1,371,674 5,076,000 1,286,926 2,006,000 923,125 6,074 753,219 11,235,607 11,551 1,392,500 2,968,717	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, \$ \$,206,795 494,557 1,566,157 2,055,934 2,655,934 2,557 1,458,800 2,498,954 2,512,100 2,526,111 1,839,265 1,243,828 1,322,000 736,484 997,162 131,226 2,764,609 6,677,000 2,489,317 2,769,000 270,581 2,122,000 897,156 188,873 1,752,675 2,295,518 2,395,518 2,395,518
11 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Assets.—Continued Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia St, Stephen's British North America Toronto Moisons Eastern Townships Laion, Halifax Ontario Nationale Merchants. Provincial People's, Halifax People's N. Brunswick Yarmouth Dominion Merchant P. E. I Hamilton St. Jean D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe Ottawa Dothere Merchant P. E. I Hamilton St. Jean D'Hochelaga Source Merchant P. E. I Hamilton D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga Merchant P. E. I Merchant P. E. I Merchant P. E. I Merchant P. E. I Merchant P. E. I Hamilton D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga Merchant P. E. I D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga D'Hochelaga Merchant P. E. I D'Hochelaga Merchant P. E. I Merchant	Govts. \$ 1,754,844 50,565 144,634 28,596 164,824 164,824 16,199 7,000	Debts, \$ 221,235 10,879 15,583 18,213 17,187 181,476 15,732 136,999 70,890 23,069 7,169 47,070 211,650 22,085 63,057 1,117 546,287 32,418 121,948 43,913 5,762 20,857 79,958 78,067 23,136 103,219 8,832 82,926 82,926 48,424 36,456 13,393 8,260	des Bk. premises, 8,174 3,368 1,727 208,355 44,285 4,083 25,000 57,071 764 21,077 3,195 46,399 70,241 34,683 335 11,013 26,980 3,950 25,524 15,253 19,538	R, E, sold by Bank, 37,405 22,417 54,808 66,592 2,000 3,500 16,500 29,350 6,481 51,844 61,117 	Premises. \$ 600,000 32,766 228,014 254,851 20,000 861,829 365,500 300,000 407,550 112,158 125,000 218,439 921,741 130,000 65,772 13,500 446,000 21,132 661,008 110,870 14,209 207,817 30,249 207,817 30,249 27,350 242,000 285,447 117,239 57,433	Assets \$ 911,674 96,895 14,536 2,000 4,034,374 59,807 47,408 170,756 921 3,010 43,607 47,408 170,756 921 10,000 7,428 17,60 83 9,558 19,696 272,611 10,000 7,428 17,6 0 147,955 79,317 9,191 113,854 31,382 3,307 26,835 20,231 74,036 5,333 699	Assets. \$135,453,349 5,430,560 13,569,244 30,699,379 770,606 38,741,876 27,929,440 28,724,950 16,099,285 10,702,518 15,761,547 10,535,744 40,895,525 5,097,693 6,354,156 1,007,211 671,643 22,414,261 90,089,780 33,497,305 38,638,160 1,948,011 27,577 14,514,319 1,433,051 123,532,086 32,806,756 5,169,032 21,838,984 11,669,905 5,342,454 2,100,141	Directors & their firms- their firms- 248,462 212,959 275,891 38,510 Nil. 1,283,742 415,771 158,350 471,433 21,330 679,160 330,134 Nil. 176,426 157,379 8,864 4466,200 1,033,076 324,505 410,000 173,610 1.08,518 8,500 19,356 309,412 33,978 329,065 171,676 8,230 101,913 101,448 189,661 65,228	specie formonth. \$3,708,859 119,792 303,462 22,790 976,195 636,891 504,238 150,187 364,670 128,280 121,600 504,500 26,511 93,986 11,465 711 38,0951 2,121,000 1,401,520 1,95,000 244,240 5,060 244,820 10,806 523,139 801,215 33,456 231,039 120,062 54,592 28,323	Dom. Notes dur, month 3 6,364,245 220,144 680,505 1,600,191 1,255,590 750,620 591,008 506,090 418,600 2,344,930 60,2,344,930 422 1,371,674 5,076,000 1,286,926 2,006,000 923,125 6,074 758,219 11,651 1,392,500 2,966,717 24,396 1,497,452 607,628 218,692	amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, \$ \$,206,795 494,557 1,506,157 2,085,934 145,800 2,498,954 2,512,100 2,526,111 1,839,265 1,243,828 1,322,000 736,484 997,162 131,226 2,364,609 2,667,000 2,489,317 2,769,000 2,638,137 2,752,675 2,395,518 2,395,518 2,395,518 2,395,518 2,395,518

for dockage. In the accident the boat's shoe was broken and her rudder post damaged.—It is currently reported in Kingston, that the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Be'leville and Brockville are to be centralized there, thus making only two divisions between Toronto and Montreal. It is quite probable that the city will provide the required site within the city limits, giving the company the fair grounds, comprising 17 acres.—The bill introduced by Mr. Carscallen in the Legislature, re the Napanee Electric Light plant, was given its third reading on Monday.

Edward J. Cowain, of Tweed, this week received an option

on the Golden Fleece mine, situated on lots 24 and 25 in the 6th concession of Laladar. The purchase price is \$10,000. Those interested in the mine are H. M. Deroche, K.C.; F. Burrows, public school inspector; James H. Downey, Whitby; John Guina, A. P. Wickware, Tweed; and Mrs. Ellen Clay, of Foxboro', Penn.—The following letter speaks for itself: 306 Watery Lane, Sutton, W., St. Helens Lane, England. 27th April, 1905. Sir.—I opened a box of cheese today, manufactured at the Enterprise Cheese Factory, which was loaded at the Bay of Quinte Railway station on November 1st. 1904, in which I found a bottle and a letter inside. I must say that

this cheese is being received in grand order, and is a splendid cheese. I have bought cheese now for sixteen years from the same party, and my father has bought it for twenty years previously to my starting business. Your respectfully, Daniel Clarke, grocer.

BOSTON BANKING FAILURE.

Over 70 Massachusetts banks and trust companies are creditors of the banking firm of Burnett, Cumming & Co.. of Boston. which filed a bankruptcy petition yesterday, with liabilities of \$1,714,368. The assets are rumoured not to exceed \$200. 000. This is not the only concern of its kind interesting itself of late years in suburban electric and other railway enterprises.

-London, Ont., lost \$70,000 by fire on the 24th, a result of fireworks.

-A. J. Stewart, Ltd., confectioners, Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities about \$65,000; assets same.

At Cobden, Ont., the assets of J. E. Ross, general dealer, are to be sold.—The estate of G. Watcher, general store, Belmont, Ont., is so'd out.—At Garrie, Ont., D. Brinkman, grocer has so'd out to L. Proulx.—The drygoods stock of Robt. Stirling St. Thomas, Ont., has been sold at 60c in the dollar.

-The Board of Customs, Ottawa, has promulgated the following tariff rulings:-Advertising pamphlets, viz., "The S. W.P.' and the "Chameleon," 15 cents per pound; gold anodes, viz., go'd and platinum plates electrically welded together for use in gold plating, 10 per cent. Bemis transplanter, an implement for transplanting tobacco and other plants, 25 per cent.; hub-blocks, rough turned (not being rough hewn of sawn). 25 per cent.; Byrrh wine, \$1.50 per gallon; chilled iron or steel shot, when to be used for other purposes than pol'shing glass or granite, 30 per cent.

-Goldfield is the name of a new town in a lately developed auriferous district in Nevada. U.S. It could boast, in a way, of a bank and trust company. But lamentation has now overspread the land, for the Goldfield Bank and Trust Co. has failed, with l'abi'ities of \$78,000; nominal assets about \$5.000.-Yet another trust company is in trouble, but this is no trifle, being the Merchants' Trust Co., of New York. It announced a capital stock of half a million dollars, and deposits of two millions. A recent examination by the State Banking Inspection Department showed a deficit of \$124.000 in the Company's "book surplus."

—Among the wealthy and indefatigable Montrealers visiting the old lands across the sea the present season is Mr. Wm. C. McIntyre, chief of the wholesale drygoods house that bears his name, and who at this writing, is doubtless at the company's Paris house, selecting whatever the French metropolis also can supply to gratity the wants and tastes of their mercantile distributors and the public generally throughout the Dominion.—Mr. Duncan McIntyre, his brother, likewise connected with the house, has, recently returned from a pleasant trip abroad, and Mr. John M. McIntyre, another brother, sails tor Europe this week.

-Advices from Fort Frances, Ont., state that citizens are teeling in better spirits over the water power dispute before the Senate at Ottawa, as Mayor Osborne received a telegram from Mr. H. J. F. Sissons, one of the delegates, stating that at an interview between the delegates and Mr. Backus, the latter had practically conceded the points which Fort Frances had been contending for, and that there were good hopes for a settlement with the town. Meantime the contractors are rushing work on the big coffer dams and losing no time. Several more carloads of machinery have arrived and in a few days the large aerial tramway will be in position. A party of Minneapous capitalists arrived to look over Fort Frances property with a view of investing. Houses are scarce and strangers who are arriving find it hard to secure accommodation. The present summer promises to be a busy one and a number of new houses are badly needed .- Councilltor H. O. Bell leaves next week for his old home at Washington, where he goes to take the management of one of the factories of the Canada Furniture Company.

-Mr. Chas. R. Hosmer will be remembered in the remote 70's, by many citizens as the courteous and obliging manager in Montreal of the Dominion Telegraph Co., from which, through the intervening years, he has gradually arisen to be one of the chief magnates of the city, being very nearly, or at, the top of one of the great cable companies; similarly with the C. P. R. Telegraph Co.; president of the Ogilvie Milling Co., of which he was chief promoter; director of the Merchants Bank, and occupant of a new palatial residence on one of the terraces of Mount Royal, etc. It is not surprising to hear that a gentleman of Mr. Hosmer's great wealth-who is a striking example of what the right sort of ability and steadiness of purpose can accomplish in Canada—has for months past been visiting with his family, the lands of Biblical lore, including Egypt-the Pyramids of course-and that he is again "on deck." all the better for his enjoyable outing.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, May 25th 1905.

The money market is very unsettled, though the situation is more hopeful than a week ago. The slump in New York eaused a drop in a number of local stocks, C.P.R. having dee'ined over & points, and Dominion Iron. Coal. Nova Scotia and others a few points. There is a rallying movement going on and a few days may see better prices. Much is now dependant upon the harvest prospects, while are brig-i, but it is too early to form a reliab'e estimate. The local Stock Exchange is exercised over the tax imposed by the Quebec Government on transfers of stocks. The amount is small in itself, but will prove most irritating; the tax will give a maximum of annoyance and inflict a serious injury in comparison with its net results as a revenue producer. It is doubtful whether the Provincial Legislature has authority to impose a stamp duty, but this will be enquired into. Stamp duties have been very generally condemned by fiscal authorities. The future of a trust company in New York, which was one cause of the s'ump, really amounted to very litt'e, it certainly made not the fraction of a point difference in the value of any stock, yet it was the cause of scores of millions being sacrificed by weak operators. The Merchants Bank is being disStocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

BONDS.	interest per annum.	Amount Interest due.	Interest payable at: Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations, May 25 Ask- Bid	REMARKS
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 6 5 5	\$18,000,000 1 July 1 Oc 2,000,000 2 Apl. 2 Oc 200,000 1 May 1 Nov	L. New York or London	103 1014	
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifax Tramway	6 4% 5 5	£ 308,200 1 Jan. 1 Jul \$ 7,876,000 1 Jan. 1 Jul	 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Mar., 1913 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Jan., 1916 Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax or Montreal	110 84 83å 103	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 11. Redeemable at 11. & accrued interest. Redeemable rt 106.
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 5 4 5	1,200,000 1,000,000 \$80,074 1 Jan. 1 Jul	Montreal	106 104	
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	41/2 41/2 6	1,500,000 1 May 1 No 2,500,000 1 Jan. 1 Jul	 g. Bank of Montreal, London. 1 Aug., 1922 7. Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 May, 1922 y Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto 1 July, 1931 c. Bank of Montreal, Monteal 1 Jun., 1932 	105 103 113 111 117 115	Redeemable at 110.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co		£ 130,900 1 Apl. 1 Oc \$ 675,000 1 May 1 No	 Montreal and London 1 Mar., 1915 Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or London Oct., 1914 Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. 1 May, 1925 y Bank of Scotland, London i July, 1914 		after June, 1912 Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly alter 1905.
Foronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	4½ 4½ 5	840,000 1 Jan. 1 Ju	z. Bank of Scotland, London 31 Aug., 1921 y Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2 July, 1912 y 1 Jan., 1927	110 107	

cussed, but litt'e is known in fact, there is little to be known. as no changes have been dec'ded upon.

Consols. 90 3-16. Sales of stock are very sluggish, with prices a little firm r, but C. P. R. is quoted at 143 Dominion Iron, common, 20; Coal, prefeired, 115; Nova Ssotia, 61; Toronto Street, 105. Banks, sales of Montreal, 254; Molsons, 264; Merchants, 167½. Paris. exchange on London, 25f 18½c; Berlin, 20m 48½ pf. No change in local money rates.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending May 25, as compiled by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers. Montreal:-

Stocks. Banka.	bairs.	High.	Low.	Last Year.
Montreal	20	254	254	243
British North America	49	140	138	
Molsons	1	288	288	
Merchants	10	1671/2	1671/2	
Nova Scotia		264	264	

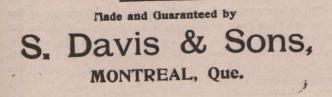
Miscellaneous.

Canadian Pacific	1156	146	142	1171/2
Toronto Street Railway	745	1051/2	1043/4	1003/8
Twin City Electric Ry	332	111	1091/2	951/2
D troit Electric Ry	3660	89	861/2	63
10'edo Electric Ry	385	34	33	21
Halitax Electric Ry	25	105	105	96
Trinidad	103	943/4	943/4	
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	53	73.1/4	721/2	87
Mont. Light, H. & Power	1019	903/4	89	741/2
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	75	61	6034	74
Dom. Iron & Steel, common		211/4	193/4	ii
Do. preferred	26	74	63	301/2
Dominion Coal, preferred	86	116	115	1101/2
Montreal Cotton	15	116	114	107
West India		55	55	
Textile, pfd	65	87	85	
	00	01	00	
Bonds:-				
Donus.				

Can. Col. Cotton	500	90	90	
Dominion Coal				
Dom. Iron & Steel	8000	84	821/2	67
'Textile	2325	90	85	
N. S. Steel & Coal	500	1093/4	1093/4	

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, May 25, 1905.

BUTTER.—The market is growing firmer, with a brisk demand and ready sale for all arrivals. Exporters are taking hold freely and there is no difficulty in making $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19e for finest creamery, with qualities a little under, bringing 18 to $18\frac{1}{4}c$. Dairy of all qualities keeps in good supply and inds ready sale at 16 to $17\frac{1}{2}c$.

CHEESE .-- Receipts show a large increase, but the market

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'	d.	Prices per cent. on par May 25 Ask. Bid
		\$		\$	\$	\$	p.c.			1301 130
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships.		4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,472,700 2,235,280	1,946,666 3,500,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 2,100,000		243 50 50 100 100	315.90 82.25 130	8 3½ 2½* 4 5	June D Feb.May-Aug.N Jan. Ju June D	lly. Jec.	130 163 ¹ / ₄ 163 ¹ / ₄ 130
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I Merchants	3,000,000 1,500,000 344,073 6,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 344,073\\ 6,000,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 450,000\\ 266,204\\ 3,200,000 \end{array}$	60.00 100.00 30.00 77.36 53.33	100 100 30 32. 100	172.00	5 3 4 3 ¹ /3	June D May No Jan. Ju June D	Nec. Dec. DV. dly. ec.	240 172 172
Metropolitan	. 3,000,000 . 14,000,000 . 500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 775,000 3,100,000	100.00 71.42	100 50 100 100 100	200.00 114.00 252.00 260.00	5 6 5	June D Jan. Ju Feb. A	oct. bec. hly. ug.	228 227 255 252 270 260 141
Ontario	2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000 823,309	600,000 2,500,009 440,000 170,000		100 100 20 150 100		3 4½ 3 4 1½	June D March Se Jan. Ju	ec. ept. dy.	
Quebec Royal Sovereign Standard St. Stephen's	. 3,000,000 . 1,300,000 . 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	$1,000,000\\3,000.006\\350,000\\1,000,000\\45,000$	40.00 100.00 26.92 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	130.00 217.00		Feb. MayAug.M Feb. MayAug.M April O April O	oct.	225 217
St. Hyacinthe	. 3,009,000 . 2,600,000 . 1,336,150	300,515 3,000,000 2,580,000 1,386,150 2,500,000	75,000 3,300,000 700,000 931,405 1,000,000	22.75 110.00 28.00 69.70 40.00	100 100 100 50 100	236 00 140.00		June I June D Feb. A Feb. A	ug Dec. ug. ug.	236 145 140
Western Yarmouth		500,000 300,000	217, 500 50,000	43.50 16.66	100 75	•••••	3½ 2½	ULIAC	lec. ug.	

Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

is holding steady to firm, with a good export business passing. Finest quality finds quick sale at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c, with Quebec cheese bringing $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is no prospect of lower prices, any change being in favor of sellers, as speculators appear anxious to take hold, and are free buyers at country boards.

EGGS.—Market firm, prices tending upwards, with supplies insufficient for requirements. Ready sale for straight lots at 16 to 164/4c, with No. 2 bringing 14 to 15c.

FISH.—Fresh dory or pickerel now arriving freely by express. Price. 8c lb, is comparatively low. Fresh haddock, 4e lb; steak cod, 5c; lake trout, 8c; whitefish, 8c; brook trout. 18c; sturgeon, 10c; pike. $6\frac{1}{2}c$; fresh boiled lobsters, 14c lb; halbut, 9c; B.C. salmon, 16c; dressed bullheads, 8c; perch; 8c. Bulk oysters, \$1.50 gal. Prepared. boneless cod, in bricks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c lb. Finnan haddies, 15c lb; boxes, 7c lb; kippered herrings, 30 fish to box, 90c box; b'oaters, 100 in box, \$1.

FLOUR AND FEED.—A leading milling company advanced flour 10c brl this week. Feed steady. Market for rolled cats quiet, demand being for small lots to fill acual wants at \$2.15 to \$2.17% bag, and commeal at \$1.35 to \$1.45 bag.—Winnipeg closing prices of Manitoba wheat Thursday were: No. 1 northern, 93c; No. 2 do., 89%; No. 3 do., 85c; No. 4 do., 75%; No. 5 do., 64%; and feed, 61c per buhel, ex store, Fort William, May delivery.

GROCERIES.—Sugars, molasses, rice, canned vegetables, all steady at last week's quotations.

LEATHER.—Quiet locally as usual between seasons. Shipping very active. A leading Ontario tanner writes this week

that spot supplies are not over 1/4 what they were a year ago, and that when activity begins, any change will mean advance.

OILS AND FAINTS.—A decided advance places turpentine at 92c. A general shortage of supplies is said to be responsible, in which case high prices will rule for some time. Linseed oils unchanged but very firm at last week's quotations.

"GREEN HIDES.-Lambskins have been advanced to 20c. Others slow and unchanged in price.

WOOL .- The London sales closed very firm at an advance of 20 per cent. for finest crossbreds, and 30 per cent. for medium. Merinos closed 5 to 10 per cent. dearer. A lot of Canadian pulled wool sold in Montreal last week at 301/2c, which represented about the balance of home supply until the new clip comes on the market. A lot of Chilian wool sold here on Tuesday last at 161/2c. Cape wool is worth 181/2 to 22c as to quality .- The Montreal market shows considerable more activity of late .- The Boston wool market continues to strengthen, and reports indicate that the West is well sold There is less trading among dealers in Boston, but this is because a large part of the speculative wool available has been placed. There is little doing in territory wools on spot, but new wools are eagerly taken at full prices. The demand tor foreign and pulled wools is active.-Helena, Mont., reports: It is calculated that Montana's wool clip for this season will aggregate slightly more than 42,000,000 pounds. Of this more than 25,000,000 pounds have been contracted for on the sheep's backs at prices averaging about 21 cents a pound. It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 sheep in Montana and the average clip will be about six pounds. Thus, Montana sheepmen will realize close to \$9,000,000 for wool alone, and as the price for mutton is above the usual figure, the year will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the State so far as sheepmen are concerned. Never before in the history of the State has there been such activity on the part of buyers for Eastern houses. Indeed, the buying of wool on the animals' backs will have the effect of doing away with the wool markets this year. As usual, Boston and Philadelphia houses have secured the bulk of the clips.

Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Frices per cent. on par May 25.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask. Bid.
Bell Telephone	1,475,000	5,395,370 2,700,000 1,475,000 98,020,000 13,333,300	953,361 265,000 3,947,232		100 100 100 100 100	150.00 25.00 169.371 144.50	2* 1* 5 8 1¾*&t	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Detroit Electric St Dominion Coal, pfd	3,000,000 15,000,000 3,033,600 20,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 12,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 15,000,000\\ ,3,033,600\\ 20,000,000\\ 5,000,000\end{array}$	592,844		100 100 100 100 100 100	88.50 116.50 75 00 38.00 20.25 64.75	1° 6 8 	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Jan. July. Jan.Apl.July,Oct. Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. April Oct.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic do pfd Halifax Tramway Co Hamilton Electric Street, common do pfd	10,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000,000\\ 10,000,000\\ 1,350,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,250,000 \end{array}$	107,178 29,000	8.00	100 100 100 100 100	 104.00 10.12 ¹ / ₂	 1¼* 2½	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July.	106 104
Intercolonial Coal Co	250,000	500,000 219,700 1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100 100 100 5	82.50	7 4 2	Jan. Feb. Mar.	85 824
Merchants Cot. Co	750,000 2,500,000 17,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 750,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 17,000,000\\ 6,000,000\end{array}$	798,927	 13.31	100 100 100 100 50	37.00 119.25 89.40 107.00	···· 2¼* 1* 2½*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Feb.MayAug.Nov. Feb.MayAug.Nov.	$\begin{array}{c} 119\frac{1}{2} & 119\frac{1}{4} \\ 89\frac{1}{2} & 89\frac{3}{2} \\ 216 & 214 \end{array}$
Montreal Telegraph North-West Land, common do pfd N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com do pfd	1,467,681 5,642,925 3,090,000	2,000,000 1,467,681 5,642,925 3,090,000 1,030,000			40 25 50 100 100	64.00 3.80 39.00 60.50 108.00	2* 3 2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	2,0 00,000 2,5 05,600 5 00,000	$1,250,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 2,505,600 \\ 500,000 \\ 12,000,000$	131.550 39,642		100 100 100 100 100	$\begin{array}{r} 200.00\\ 137.00\\ 72.75\\ 104.50\\ 33.75 \end{array}$	81/2 8 8	Mar Jun. Sep.Dec. Mar Jun. Sept.Dec. May Nov. Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 200 & 200 \\ 137 & 137 \\ 76 & 727 \\ 106 & 104 \\ 34 & 337 \end{array}$
Toronto Street Ry Twin City Rapid Transit do pfd Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry * Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per	15,010,000 3,000,009 600,000 1,250,000	6,000,000 15,010,000 3,000,000 600,000 992.300 5 Annual	1,086,287 2,163,507	8.10 14.41 	100 100 100 100 100	105.00 110.00 140.00	11/4* 11/4* 13/4* 8 11/2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Feb. May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep. May , Nov. Apl. July, Oct. Jan.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

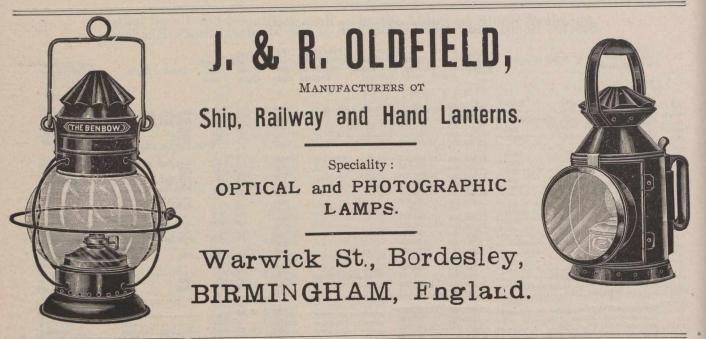


MOTOR OF THE FUTURE.

I confess I am asfounded at the lack of imagination which makes people doubt; and even ridcule, so obvious a forecast. "The motor is only a millionaire's toy," they say—"an expensive fad. a new sort of ping-pong." Ping-pong. forsooth! It is a fad and a toy that is going to cause a great social and industrial revolution. Just think what it means! It means that rapid locomotion, directed to the actual spot you want to reach, and not to a fixed point more or less distant from it, will presently be within the power of every fairly well to do man.

A cheap, reilable motor will very soon be within the reach of men who have never been able to afford a horse. We are on the verge, let me tell you, off a great "boom" in motors. You will see it set in toward the close of the 1904 season, and it will be in full swing in 1905.

What a multitude of people is waiting for is this: A car of ten horse power (it cannot climb hil's at a decent speed if it is less, and your average speed depends upon your speed uphill), to carry either two people with luggage or four people without, at a speed of twentyfive miles an hour on the level, and a speed of ten miles an hour up a twelve per cent. hill; a car of very simple mechanism, the very best material and workmanship, absolute standardization and interchangeability of parts, like an



American rifle, so that in case of breakage you can telegraph for part No. 17, for instance, and put it in yourself with a screwdriver and a spanner; a car that you can start by turning a switch, so that there may be no more handle-grinding on the road with its risk of a sprained wrist, and that will not need constant fresh supplies of lubricating oil and water; a car with little noise and no vibration; with both kinds of electric ignition, to avoid the most common cause of breakdown; a car, finally, that is really re'iable---that can be counted on to run day in and day out, and remain equally serviceable, with due replacement of wearing parts for many years.

HERBERT TERRY & SONS.

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In last week's issue of this Journal there appeared an advertisement, over the above title, showing the pattern of a trousers presser and stretcher, telling the style and price and stating that agents are wanted in Canada. Here is an article that should sell like the proverbial "Hot Cakes."

Any man who has ever worn trousers —and excepting the blanketed Indian we might say every man—knows that his trousers are the first of his outfit to show signs of wear or of use. This sign of age is first apparent on the trousers in the same manner as age shows on the average man himself. There are wrinkles where once smoothness dwelt, and perhaps a hump where, in the merry morning of life and health, no such self evident sign of age or continued exertion was apparent.

Every man possessing pants possesses also self respect to a more or less degree. in fact if money were within easy reach of all the one would generally convey an accurate idea of the other. Even as matters are a man's clothes reflects his self respect to a considerable extent. See a man with perfect fitting, faultless clothes every day in the week and you see a man who is very near perfection in many other ways. But, as we before remarked, the trousers are the first to show wrinkles, and humps, and for this very reason we are writing this can be made "behave themselves," and article telling how simply these trousers not be shaming the coat and vest off the wearers back while yet they teel free to face the critics eye. In case any of our readers should have overlooked the advertisement in question, we reprint it herewith in display form.

In this issue we show illustrations of another specialty of Messrs. Herbert Terry & Sons, Terry's Patent "Avecta" racks. A reference to the advertisement will show their usefulness and their singular simplicity, where space and neatness are requisites. The latter is at all times, and Terry's "Avecta" racks are a great aid toward is attainment. Address, Herbert Terry & Sons, Redditch, Eng.



1312

1323

Wholesale ...

0 401 0 411 0 07 0 00

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905. LARGEST.SALE IN CANADA Wholesale. **Tuckett's** Name of Article. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi. Alom. Borar, Cape Alum Borar, tils Brom. Potass Camphor, Ref. Rings Camphor, R DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-\$ c. S C Marguerite $\begin{array}{r} 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 18 \\ 1 & 75 \end{array}$ 75 06 60 10 001 $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 26 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 1$ Licorice .-Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes Acme Licorice Pellets, cans..... Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans ... $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array}$ E. HEAVY CHEMICALS-DYESTUFFS-Archil. con Cutch Ex. Logwood Indigo Mengal) Indigo Madras Gambier Sumac Tin Crystals 0 27 0 31 0 08 $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 12 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 75 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$ FISH- $\begin{array}{rrrr} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 0 & 5 & 5 0 \\ 3 & 0 0 & 0 & 0 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \end{array}$ 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 \\ 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 14 & 00 \\ 8 & 00 \\ 0 & 05\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$ 6 00 FLOUR- Ogilvie's Royal Household 5 60 Ogilvie's Glenora Patents 5 30 Manitoba Patents 5 50 strong Bakers 5 20 Winter Wheat Patents 5 20 Straight Roller 5 00 Straight bags 2 35 2 50 Straight bags 4 00 4 10 Rolled Oats 4 90 5 10 Cornmeal, bag 1 40 1 65 Bran, in bags 21 00 22 00 Morts, in bags 21 00 22 00 Youthie 23 00 24 00 New Tariff. FARM PRODUCTS-Butter-Choicest Creamery Under Grades, Creamery Townships Dairy Western Dairy Good to Choice Fresh Rolls Cheese— Finest Western, white Finest Western, colored Finest Eastern 0 091 0 00 0 00 0 091 0 00 0 00



Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Lens Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c.

34¹/₂ Great Hampton Street, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special prices to Canadians under the

Special Announcement.

An invitation is extended to any white mer-chant outside of New York city, or their repre-sentative, whose name appears in Bradstreet's or Dunn's Commercial Age: cy Book, to accept the hospitality of our Hotel f r three days with-out charge. Usual rates, apartment with pri-vate bath \$3.00 per day and up, without meals, Parlor, bedroom and private bath \$35 00 per week and up, with meals for two. New York Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and sub-scribers to this advertisement.

FARM PRODUCTS.-CON.-\$ c. \$ c. Sundries-Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs. Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted 0 60 0 80 0 1**3** 0 13 0 06 0 07 Beans-0 00 0 00 1 60 1 70 PrimeBest hand-picked GROCERIES-Sugars-4 75 0 00

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

Name of Article.

Raising-

0	071	0	10
		2	50
		2	25
0	04	ō	07
		0	07
0	041	0	041
		0	061
0	00	0	00
			00
0	09	0	12
	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 05 1 75 2 50 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 00	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Rice

C. C	2 85	2	95
Standard B	2 95	3	05
Patna, per 100 lbs.	3 80	4	50
Burmah, per 100 lbs.	3 50	3	75
Crystal Japan, per 160 lbs.			
Carolina, Java	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		75
Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs	2 00		
Pearl Barley, per lb			031
Tapioca, Pearl per lb	0 03		031
Tapioca, Flake, per lb	0 03		031
Corn, 2 lb. tins.			20
Peas, 2 lb. tins	1 00		85
Salmon, 4 dozen case	1 00		30
Tomatoes, per dozen			30 85
String Beans		U	00

HARDWARE-

Antimony 0 08	0 10
Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb.	0 32
Tin, Block, Straits, per lb.	
Tin, Strip, per lb.	0 33
Copper: Ingot, per lb	

Cut Nail Schedule -Base price, per keg, Extras—Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails 2 20 Coil Chain—No. 6 No. 5 No. 4 No. 3 ¼ inch 5-16 inch % inch 7-16 inch 7-16 inch Coil Chain—No. ½ 9-16 $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 094 \\ 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 064 \\ 0 & 055 \\ 3 & 80 \\ 3 & 65 \\ 3 & 45 \\ 3 & 25 \\ 3 & 20 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 96 \\ 2 & 90 \end{array}$ 0 00 0 00 0 00

			1 in	 	 		000	00
Galva	nized	Staple	-9					
		1½ to to 1%						

2 85 2 65 Galvanized Iron-Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 .. Comet, do., 28 gauge. 4 00 4 25 3 75 4 00 Iron Horse Shoes- No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18... Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20... Am Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20... Am Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20... Am Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22... 65 90 80 75 55 60

Eggs-Best Selected Straight Gathered Cold Storage We. 2

70 W	. 46th St., New York City.
GAL	LATIN HOTEL
cribers to	this advertisement.

WHOLESALE PRICES CUR THURSDAY, MAY 25, 190		ESTABLISHED 1858.	WHOLESALE PRICES CU THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1	
Name of Article. Wh	nolesale.	E. Wigley WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF	Name of Article. V	Vholesale
HISTORIAN - HISTORIAN	MRAI	Q	LEATHER-	\$ c. \$ c.
HARDWARECON Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28 Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Booler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Hoop Iron, base for 2 in and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras. Canada Plates-	\$ c \$ c 2 75 2 90 2 10 2 10 2 40	Kitchen	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter, No. 1 light medium and heavy "No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Full Polish Ordinary, 52 sheets Ordinary 60 sheets Ordinary 75 sheets Ordinary 75 sheets Inch Black Iron Pipe, 34 inch % inch 1/2 inch 1/1 inch 1 inch 1/1 inch 1/2 inch 1/2 inch	8 50 2 45 2 10 2 55 2 07 2 07 2 07 2 07 2 34 2 90 4 15 5 63 6 76 9 00	Fenders & Fi	kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Light French Calf Splits, light and medium Splits, heavy Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain Glove Grain	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond Steel, Spring, 100 lbs. Steel, Tire, 100 lbs. Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. Steel, Toe Calk Steel, Machinery Steel, Harrow Tooth Tin Plates-	0 07 2 50 2 10 2 00 2 60 2 75 2 50 8 75 8 75	Kitchen F Suoul au	B. Call Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, light Russetts, heavy Russetts, Saddlers', dozen Imt. French Calf. English Oak, lb. Dongola, extra Dongola, ordinary Colored Pebbles	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 13 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 0 \ 35 \ 0 \ 40 \\ 0 \ 25 \ 0 \ 30 \\ 0 \ 35 \ 0 \ 40 \\ 7 \ 50 \ 8 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 65 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 30 \ 0 \ 35 \ 0 \ 35 \ 0 \ 0$
IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 Terne Plate IC, 20 x 28 Bussian Sheet Iron Lion & Crown, tinned sheets 22 and 24 gauge case lots B6 gauge Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs. Sheet Hot, 100 lbs., less 15 per cent. Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 00 \\ 4 & 75 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 7 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 0 & 04_{3} \\ 6 & 50 \\ 7 & 00 \end{array}$ less 30 p.c.	105 Upper Trinity Street, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.	OILS- OILS- Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nüd., Norway Process Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian Castor Oil Castor Oil, barrels Lard Oil, extra	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Spelter, per 100 lbs. Sheet sinc Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs.— 8 to 16 gauge 15 to 20 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 20 gauge 16 gauge	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 00 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 07\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 05 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 25 \end{array}$	A. E. FINLEY, Cut Glass ···· Manufacturer	Lard Off Linseed, raw, nett Linseed, boiled, nett Olive, pure Olive, extra, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett Petroleum: Benzine Gasoline	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wire- Plain galvanized, No. 6 do do. 6, 7, 8 do do. 9 do do. 9 do do. 10 de do. 10 de do. No. 12 do do. No. 13 do do. No. 14 do do. No. 15 do do. No. 16 Barbed Wire Mire Net extra. Wire, plain, 6 to 9	3 55 3 00 2 35 3 05 2 60 2 60 4 25 4 50 2 62 4 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		GLASS— First break, 50 feet First Break, 100 feet Second Break, 100 feet Third Break Fourth Break PAINTS, &c. Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs Do. No. 1 Do. No. 2 Do. No. 3	5 00 5 25 4 50 4 175 5 00 5 25 4 62 ¹ / ₄ 4 87 4 50 4 75 4 37 ¹ / ₄ 4 624
ROPE Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 3-16 winnilla, 7-16 and larger do 3-16 do 3-16 do 3-16 do 3/2 winnilla, 7-16 and larger	0 104 0 11 0 114 0 144 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 10 2 25	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ., BIRMINGHAM, England.	DO. NO. 4 White lead, dry Red Lead Venetian Red, English Yellow Ochre, French Whiting, ordinary Whiting, Gilders' English Cement, cask Belgian Cement German Cement United States Cement Fire Bricks, per 1,000 Fire Clay, 220 lb. pkgs. Rosin	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2d extra 3d f extra 3d and 5d extra 3d and 7d extra 3d and 9d extra 3d and 12d extra 16d and 20d extra 16d bold extra BUILDING PAPER—	1 00 1 00 9 65 0 40, 0 30 0 15 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff. INVENTOR'S WORK.	Glue- Domestic Broken Sheet French, barrels American White, barrels Coopers' Glue Brunswick Green French Imperial Green No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon. a Furniture Varnish, per gallon.	0 04 0 10 0 12 0 16 0 65 0 70 0 75 1 09 0 60 0 75
Dry Sheeting, roll Tarred Sheeting, roll HIDES— Montreal Green Hides— Montreal, No. 1 Montreal, No. 2 Montreal, No. 3 Montreal, No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected. Sheepakins	0 40 0 50 0 00 0 094 0 00 0 084 0 00 0 074 1 10 1 20	The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion. Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, U.S.A. Information regarding any of the	Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1 Orange Shellac, pure White Shellac Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel Putty, in bladders Paris Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg. Kalsomine, 5 lb. pkgs.	2 25 3700 2 75 3700 1 50 1 75 1 85 0 181 0 194 0 11
Calfskins, No. 1 Calfskins, No. 2	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 20 0 11 0 13 0 09 0 11 1 50 2 00	patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.	Canadian Washed North-West Buenos Ayres Natal, greasy Cape, greasy Australian, greasy	10 24 0 25 0 171 0 181 0 36 0 42 0 00 0 00 0 181 0 221 00 9 90 90



Stanislas Lemay, Windsor Mills, Que., improvements in foot wear; Oliver N. Miller, Florenceville, N. B., chimney clean out; Arthur B. Cruickshank, London, Eng., mouth pieces for telephone transmitters; Alphonse D. Desormeau, Montreal, Que., solder recovering machine; James M. Brayley, Montreal. Que., cushion heels; Hugh A. Grant, Comox, B.C., machine for raking and cocking hay; Samuel Hy. Parker, Montreal, Que., boot; Pierre T. Cantara, Montreal, Que., composition which may be used in the manufacture of bricks, ornaments of all kinds. pavements, etc.; Arthur J. Lafreniere. Montreal, Que., apparatus to prevent accidents at hay presses, etc.

Burlap, as a substitute for wall paper, is opposed by physicians on sanitary grounds. The rough surface gathers the dust quickly and provides a breeding place for numberless kinds ot germs. This objection is met bo some extent by covering the burlap with a coat of paint. but even then the hairy surface soon becomes dusty. This is an unfortunate defect. as the effect of burlap is exce dingly rich and attractive. A substitute for burlap is made in Japan, which obviates the d'fficulty, and has the additional merit of being cheap. It is made of pulp, and so is free from the hairs which are the chief source of trouble in the original article. The success of the Japanese in the manufacture of mattings would lead one to believe that this product will become a noticeable feature in the wall decorations of the future.

THE CAMPHOR TREE.

Every part of a camphor tree, even the leaves, contains camphor. The forests are not confined to Formosa alone, but are also found in Japan proper. With the extension of the industry the large



areas of this tree have been greatly reduced, though replanting and cultivation are practiced to a considerable extent, a tree requiring fifty years to attain a diameter of one foct.

In Formosa, however, there is still an extensive supply of native forest growth and many huge trees are to be found in regions still unexplored. The supply, therefore, is assured for years to come. Camphor is found in the form of erystals in the wood tissues and is separated from the crude oil by dcub'e crystallation. From the first d stillation is secured an oxidized product. camphogenatol, the principle of the camphor oils of commerce. The crude camphor is a dark colored substance fusing at 170 degrees contigrade.

Among the by_products may be ment oned crude camphor oil, which comes out simultaneously with the camphor; white oil, obtained by sumifmating the crude oil and used in the manufacture of soops. Red oil also is obtained from the crude camphor oil, as well as black oil, which is extensively used in the preparation of varnishes. A turpentine is secured from the white oil that is in great demand for medical and industrial purposes. From red oil is obtained the product known as saffrol, employed to a considerable extent in the manufacture



of perfumery and also soap; and a disinfectant is also distilled from red oil, after the addition of other substances, claimed to kill the cholera bacillus. Another Product is an insecticide, which when mingled with 100 parts of water destroys insects injurious to farm crops.

The annual export of camphor from Japan is about 6,000,000 pounds, threefourths of which is preduced in Fornoss, the other fourth coming from Japan proper, chiefly from Kyusha and Shikoku. By a provision of the law of 1903 the sale of camphor produced in Japan is monopolized by the government through a restriction of the sale of crude camphor and camphor oil.

CANADIAN GOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

A letter received from D. H. Ross, the Canadian Government commercial agent in Melbourne, Australia, says a line of Canadian disc ploughs, new to Tasmania, has recently been landed at Launceton, where the exhibition was a great satistaction to agriculturists. Evidences are that a good trade will be secured. Through capable representation indents have recently been made in Adelaide for the following lines of Canadian goods :-Screen doors and blinds, sanitary woodware, chairs, washboards, woven wire, axe handles and sundr'es. Mr. Ross says the majority of manufacturers in Canada do not give the export trade the attention it deserves, inasmuch as the prices usual. iy quoted are those for the domestic trade, which gives the buyers a bad impression of Canadians as to their ability to compete with other suppliers. There is great and increasing demand in Australia for Canadian printed cottons, and they have succeeded in obtaining preference over the English goods-A letter from J. S. Larke, commercial agent in

Sydney, New South Wales, states that imports from Canada just.now are of an unusually general character, with some notable exceptions. Little effort, he says, is being made by Canadians to secure trade.

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THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

With the near approach of a railway through the practically uninhabited country north of Saskatchewan and Alberta, interest is rapidly increasing, and any reliable information from that quarter is naturally more sought after than would otherwise be the case. W. F. Bredin, of Peace River, at present in Ottawa, interviewed in regard to the resources and development of the country north of and tributary to Edmonton, said: "The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through Athabasca for a distance of 150 miles



on its way to the Pine River Pass and the Pacific Ocean. The survey shows that it will run within 75 miles of the Peace River. The intervening country between the railway and the Peace River is well adapted for general settlement. The whole trade of the Peace and Mackenzie districts will go by the Peace River as soon as the transcontinental line passes through Athabasca. The waters of the .ace are navigable from the foot of the Rocy Mountain portage at Hudson's Hope to the Chutes below Vermillion, a distance of 600 miles by river. Below the chutes it is navigable for a distance of 300 miles to Smith's Landing. Below Fort Smith, which is at the north end of Smith's Rapids, there is uninterrupted navigation for 1,300 miles into the Arctic Ocean. This line of navigation connects at Chipewyan with the Athabasca Lake and at Fort Resolution with Great Slave Lake. At Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River, by making use of Bear River, it connects with the navigation of Great Bear Lake.

Great Bear Lake is now estimated by geographers as the fifth largest in area in the world. The navigation is good for steamboats in the river from the time the ice goes out in the spring until the fall. The 103 disappears about the 10th of April and the river closes about the end of November. The country lying along the Peace River is well adapted for settlement. The navigable waters of the Peace start in British Columbia west of the Rockies. There is steamboat navigation for seventy-five miles west of the mountains, to where the Finlay and the Parsnip Rivers come together. Each of these is navigable for York boats for seventy-five miles above The Peace River is their confluence. the most southern one on this continent which has its source west of the Rockies. There is big timber on the river west of the mountains. also on the Finlay and the Parsnip. Last year there was agreat many mining claims located near Mount Selwyn. At the confluence of the Finlay and Parsnip there is a large tract of very fine farming lands.

At Mowberly Lake, near Hudson's H pe, south of Peace River, there is the nucleus of a white and a halfbred settlement.





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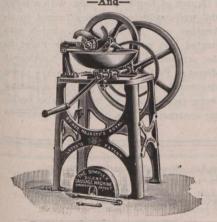
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There is also a settlement at St. John. This is the headquarters for 'D' division of the Northwest Mounted Police, which is now engaged in surveying and building an overland route to the Yukon. St. John is their base. At this point there is a large fur trade with the Beaver Indians, who hunt north to the Nelson River. There are large deposits of iron and bituminous coal a few miles up the river. There are R. C. and English Church missions. At Dunvegan, 120 miles below St. John. farming has been carried on for 100 years, first by the Northwest Company and afterward by the Hudson's Bay Company. een miles south of Dunvegan is the Spirit River settlement. containing about twenty-five settlers, who farm extensively and have large herds of cattle and horses. Farming has been carried on here for eighteen years very successfully. There are missions and trading posts located here. Sixty miles south is a beautiful, rolling, well-watered country, 75 miles north and south, and 25 miles east and west. Here there are a m'ssion and two trading posts, and farming has been carried on successfully for five years. There is a large cattle and horse ranch at this place. The average feeding season for the last five winters has been six weeks each winter. The chinook winds blow strongly over this section of country The rand Trunk Pacific will run through the district here. Sturgeon Lake is 40 miles south of the Smoky River, and the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass close to the former.

Eighty miles below Dunvegan is Peace River Crossing settlement, where there are two flour mills, one crculrar saw mill, two shingle mills and one planing mill. There are two church missions.

W. H. Carson, who comes from the county of Russell, has one of the grist mills and sn.ngle mills. Mr. Carson will have 100 acres under wheat this year. One of the missions has the other grist mill and a shingle and planing mill. A large farmer and stock-raiser is Alan Brick, who cultivates 150 acres and has a steam thresher. The shingle and planing mills were built at Brantford. Ont. There is connected with the R. C. mision a propelled steamboat, which plies between Hudson's Hope and the Chutes. At this settlement wheat, oats and barley have been raised for a great many years. There are 250 people in the settlement and about 30 settlement claims located. To my own knowledge corn has ripened at this point for ten years. Squashes grow well. There is a Mounted Police post, a Hudson's Bay Co. post and another post. There are also two large mission schools. Peace River crossing is now the point at which all the freight from Edmonton is shipped up and down the river.

Twenty miles south of Peace River Crossing is what is known as the Little Prairie setflement, where ten setters are engaged in stock-raising and a ciculture. A short distance below - 10 crossing there is an exposure of coal on the south bank of the river, and a few miles further down, on Tar Island there is an exposure of tar indicating that there are deposits of petroleum. Wolverine Point is an old halfbreed settlement, where stock-raising and agriculture have been carried on with success for a number of years.

Eighty miles below Wo'verine Point is the old settlement of Vermilion. Here last year there were 12000 bushels of wheat raised as well as a large quantity

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medicine here. There are large quantities of grain and vegetables grown, and horses and cattie raised. Sp.rit River, Dunvegan, Peace River Crossing and Lesser Slave Lake have all got postoffices. In the winter Government mails are run from Peace River Crossing to Vermilion. and in the summer months the mails are carried free by traders. The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass between 80 and 90 miles west of Lesser Slave Lake. All the intervening country is well adapted for mixed farming. In fact it is a splendid country, well wooded, with large deposits of coal, and splendid prairie openings.

The settlement is around the west end of the lake. The lake is 75 miles long, with an average width of about fifteen miles. At its eastern end there are immense hay meatows and extensive uplands suitable for cultivation, also coal, timber and everything necessary for a first-class settlement. At the east end of the lake there are three trading posts. The Lesser Slave River runs out of Lesser Slave Lake and into the

Athabasca River. It is 60 miles long and more closely resembles an eastern river than any in the west. On its banks are prairies covered with a fine. Tuxuriant growth of grass. Fifty-five miles from the lake the Lesser Slave River is joined by Moose River. At this confluence there are fine prairie lands, and the nucleus of a white settlement, where grain and vegetables are successfully raised. The town of Athabasca Landing, farther down, has large warehouses used for storing the freight and goods for the Athabasea Lake, Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River trade. There are four stores, two sawmills and large boatbuilding yards. It is also the home of the steamer Midnight Sun. plying in Athabasca River below Athabasca Landing, 160 miles to the Grand Rapids, and up the Athabasca River and into Lesser Slave Lake. The Government has promised a sum of money to fix the riffles on the Little Slave River, which will give continuous navigation to the settlement. of Lesser Slave Lake.

At Pelican Portage the Dominion Gov-

ernment sunk a well, prospecting for oil, 2,000 feet deep eight years ago. Gas was struck, and there has been a continuous flow from it ever since. The roar of it can be heard a long distance before the went is reaction.

Forty miles below Peircan are the Grand Rapids. Here the goods for the north are portaged across an island, on which there is a tramway, and recoaded into boats and run eigaty miles down through the Arthabasca Rapids to Fort McMurray, which is at the confluence of the Clear Water and Athabasca Rivers. Natural gas flows out of the bank of the Athabasca River between Grand Rapids and Fort McMurray, and below the latter point. The shore for about one hundred mil s consists of naturally formed asphalt. At Fort Mc-Murray the steamers from Smith's Landing and Chipewyan meet the freight and take it north. Clear Water River is on the old route from Montreal to the Athabasca and Peace Rivers. It was also the route taken by Sir John Frankiin on one of his explorations, and afterwards by Lieut. Back and Dr. Rae, who went in search of Franklin. There are two trading posts here. From this point to Smith's Landing is a d'stance of three hundred miles. Steamboat navigation is good. The Hudson's Bay Company, Hislop & Nagle, Colin Fraser, and the R. C. mission have steamers plying over this three hundred miles.

On Lake Athabasca is Fort Chipewyan, the centre of the great fur-bearing region of Athabasca Lake. Here there are two large stores, two missions. a sawmi'l and a shingle mill, and a farm worked by the R. C. mission, on which wheat was grown that received a gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The country to the east of Fort Chippewyan is of the Laurentian formation, the same as that of the Lake of the Woods, and is heavily mineralized. Leaving Fort Chippewyan by the Stony River we again reach the Peace River, known





from here to the Great Slave Lake as the Slave River, which we follow ninety miles to Smith's Landing. The eastern bank of the river is the western limit of the Laurentian formation, and on the western bank the county is alluvial. Lake Athabasca is one of the great fish lakes of the north, whitefish and lake trout being very plentiful.

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Smith's Landing is the beginning of a portage fourteen miles in length to pass the rapids on the Slave River. Here the river cuts through the Cariboo mountains. Smith's Landing is a very important steamboat point for the west and south. At the other end of this porage is Fort Smith, close to the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of Alberta. West of Fort Smith roams the onlywild herd of buffalo on the American continent. These buffalo have been there from time immemorial, which goes to show that there is good herbage and that the climate is favorable. A few miles west of Fort Smith is Salt River, along the banks of which salt springs exist, and from which the salt supply for the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River region is obtained. The salt is in springs and forms natural evaporating pans, and all that one has to do is to shovel into a bag whatever he requires for consumption. It is one of the purest salts that can be obtained, free from soda. Fort Smith is also the head of navigation for the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake fleet of On this water course the steamers. Hudson's Bay Co. has a 100-foot screw steamer, the Wrigley. Hislop & Nagle have two screw steamers, the Eva and the Swallow. The R. C. mission has the screw steamer St. Alfonse, while two small screw steamers are owned by private parties.

Fort Smith is the most southern point to which the Inconu fish reach. This is a large, silver-scaled, white-fleshed salmon which comes in from the Arctic and which is not found in any other waters in the world, hence the name unknown. Two hundred miles below this is Great Slave Lake, which when surveyed may be found to be as large as Lake Edmonton, and the Mackenzie River is underlaid with fuel oil, the same as found in southern California, and Texas. The by-product of it is asphalt, which will permit all the towns on the different transcontinental railways to be paved very cheaply. The fresh water fish wealth of the Mackenzie basin, which includes the Athabasca, Peace and Liard Rivers, is probably greater than all the rest of the world put together.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Bredin, "here are two photographs, one taken at Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River, within fourteen miles of the Arctic Circle, of a field of potatoes, which you could not beat in Ontario, and the other shows a potato-digging scene at the Anglican mission at the mouth of Hay River, on Great Slave Lake. Both of these agricultural scenes are in the provisional district of Mackenzie and far north of what will be the northerm boundary of Alberta.



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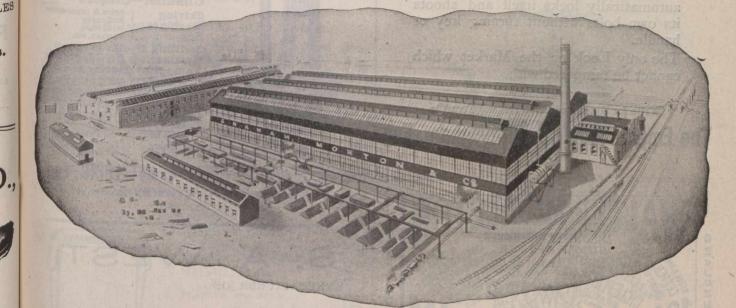
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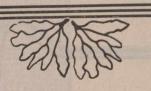
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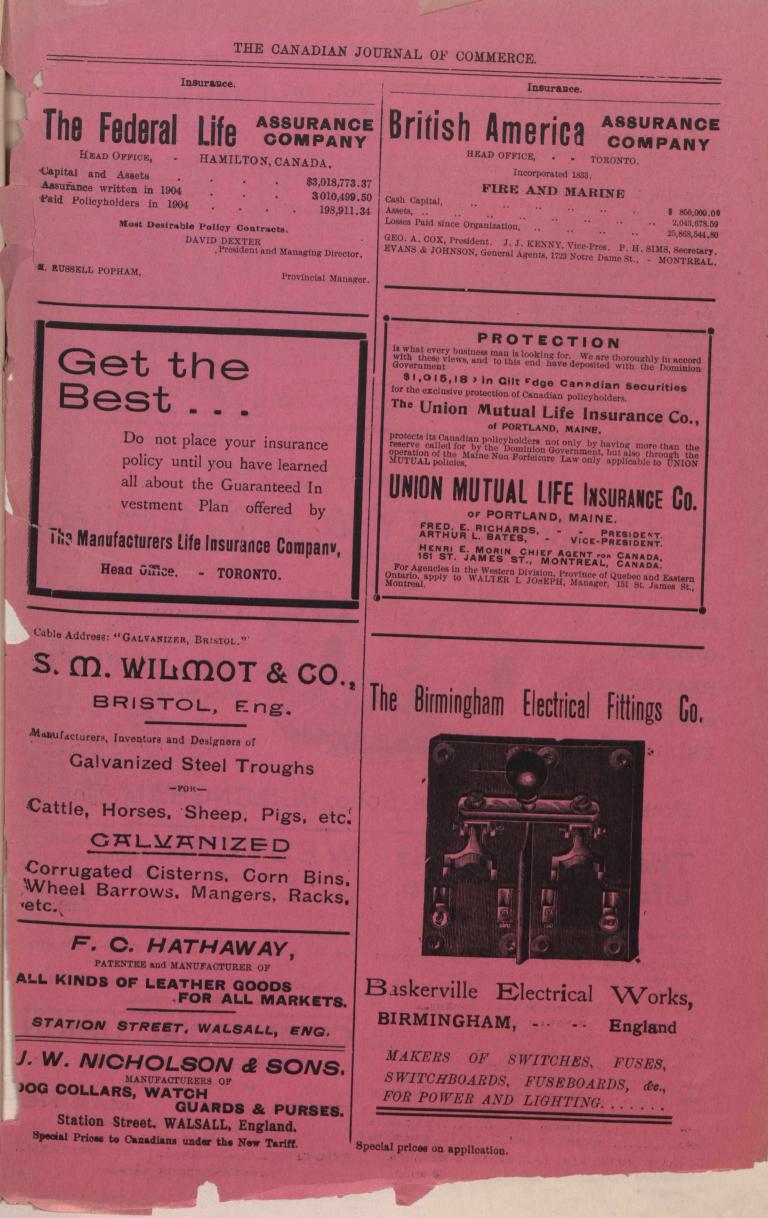
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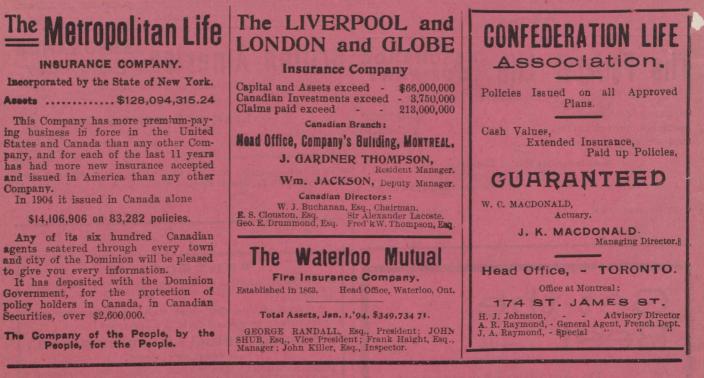
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