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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Charte
The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital (paid-up)	<ul> <li>The Bank of British North America.</li> <li>Established in 1836.</li> <li>Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.</li> <li>Paid-up capital</li></ul>	THE MOLS 98th DI The Shareholders are hereby notified FOUR AND ONE upon the capital st ed for the current the same will be pa the bank, in Mon Branches, on and af FIRST DAY OF The transfer book the 19th to 30th S inclusive. THE ANNUAL GE of the Shareholders held at its banking on MONDAY, the 1
IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane. E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, Manager. Spokane, WashBank of Montreal. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England.	land, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan- Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris - Credit Lyonnais. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in al! parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonia! Bank, London, and West Indies.	at three o'clock in t By order of the JA Montreal, 26th Au
<ul> <li>"The Union Bank of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.</li> <li>"The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.</li> <li>"The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd.</li> <li>"The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd.</li> <li>Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.</li> <li>Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.</li> <li>BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:</li> <li>ew York-The National City Bank.</li> <li>"The Bank of New York, N.B.A.</li> <li>"National Bank of Commerce, in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank.</li> <li>"J. B. Moors &amp; Co.</li> <li>Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo.</li> </ul>	Royal Barık of Canada Capital paid-up	The Sovereign Head Office

ONTARIO.

ON TARIO. Toronto, Four Offices. Barrie, Brockville, Cardinal, Cobourg, Coldwater, Collingwood, Copper Cliff, Creemore, Dorchester,

more, hester, ale,

The Bank of Toronto.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: ONTARIO. Gananoque, London, London East, Millbrook, Oakville, Oakville, Oakville, Manage Stayner, Sudbury, Wallaceburg, Montreal, Omemee, Peterboro, Peterboro, Port Hope, St. Catharines, BR. COLUMBIA Sarnia, BR. COLUMBIA Rossland, BR. COLUMBIA

BANKERS: Eng.-The London City and Midland

London, Eng.—The London City and Midland lank, Ltd. New York—National Bank of Commerce. Ohicago—First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection of Sommercial Paper and Securities.

# Royal Bank of Canada

E. L. Pease, - General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector.

Amherst, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.
Antigonish, N.S.,	Ottawa Bank St.
Bathurst, N.B.,	Oxtord, N.S.
Bridgewater, N.S.,	Pembroke, Ont.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Pictou, N.S.
Chilliwack, B.C.,	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Cumberland, B.C.	Rexton, N.B.
Dalhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
Dorchester, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
Edmundston, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John's, Nfld.
Guysboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Grand Forks," B.C.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
Halifax, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
Ladner, B.C.	Toronto,
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Louisburg, C.B.	Vancouver, B.C.,
Lunenburg, N.S.	" East End.
Maitland, N.S.	Victoria, B.C.
Moncton, N.B.,	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, Que.,	Westmount
Montreal, West End,	Victoria Ave.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Weymouth, N.S.
Nelson, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
Newcastle, N.B.	
Agencies in Havana	Cuba: Santiago de Cuba

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; New York, N.Y.

# CORRESPONDENTS:

Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank; Dree-dner Bank; Spain, Credit Lyonnais; China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-tion; New York, Chase National Bank; First Na-tional Bank; Blair & Co.; Boston, National Shaw-mut Bank; Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; San Francisco, First National Bank.

# SONS BANK

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IVIDEND.

of The Molsons Bank d that a Dividend of

E-HALF PER CENT.

stock has been declart half year, and that ayable at the office of ontreal, and at the after the

F OCTOBER NEXT.

ks will be closed from September, both days

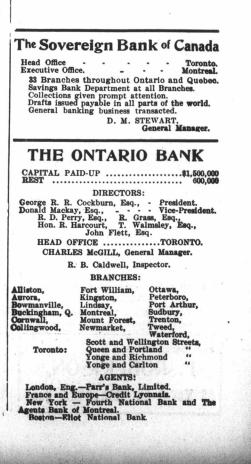
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 17th OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board, JAMES ELLIOT.

General Manager.

Montreal, 26th August, 1904.



# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

Union Bank of Canada

The Chartered Banks.

# Canadian Bank The of Commerce

Paid-up Capital...... \$8,700,000 Rest ...... \$3,000,000

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## HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Hon. GEO. A. COX, - - Presid B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager. President.

110 Branches in Canada, the U. S. and England.

Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager. London, Eng., Office :- 60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander. Manager.

New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Place Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.

This Bank transacts every description of Bank-This Bank transacts every description of Bank-ing Business, including the issue of Letters of Oredit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or collect bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

#### Bankers in Great Britain.

The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited: The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited; Parr's Bank, Limited.

# THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

 
 Capital Authorized
 \$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed
 \$60,000

 Capital Faid-up
 \$39,400

 Rest Account
 \$217,500
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

BRANCHES-Caledonia, Einvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paisley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Tavistock, fileonourg, weitesley, whitey. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada— Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England— Royal Bank of Scotland.

# THE STANDARD BANK **OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS:

W. F. COWAN, President. FRED. WYLD, Vice-President.
 W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville,
 T. R. Wood, W. R. Johnston, W. Francis.

# AGENCIES:

Campbellford,	Markham,
	Orono.
Chatham,	Parkdale.
Colborne.	Parkhill
Durham.	Picton.
Forest.	Richmond Hill.
	Stouffville,
	Wellington,
Lucan,	
	Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harrison, Kingston,

# BANKERS:

New York - Importers and Traders National Montreal-Molance Parts Americal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-spondence solicited.

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Established 1865. 
 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.
 \$4,000,000

 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
 2,500,000

 CAPITAL PAID-UP
 2,500,000

 REST
 1,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC. Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President. HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. HALE, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., Wm. Price, Esq., E. L. Drewry, Esq., John Galt, Esq., F. E. Kenaston, Esq., Wm. Shaw, Esq.,

Metcalfe, Ont. Minnedosa, Man. Montreal, Que. Moosomin, N.W.T. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Morden, Man. Newboro, Ont. Newboro, Ont. New Liskeard, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Okotoks, N.W.T. Okotoks, N.W.T. Pakenham, Ont. Pincher Creek, N.W.T. Portland, Ont. Qu'Appelle, (Station), N.W.T. Quebec, Que.

Beidur, Man. Barrie, Ont., Birtie, Man. Gaigary, N.W.T. Carberry, Man. Carberry, Man. Carlyle, N.W.T. Cariston, N.W.T. Cariston, N.W.T. Carriston, N.W.T. Carneta, Man. Crystal City, Man. Crystal City, Man. Cryster, Ont. Crystal City, Man. Oypress River, Man. Deloraine, Man. Boldsbury, N.W.T. Erin, Ont. Gienboro, Man. Gretna, Man. Haitebury, Ont. Haitebury, Ont. Hastings, Ont. Hastings, Ont. Geb. to Erin), Holland, Man. Indian Hd. N.W.T. Insistil, N.W.T. Jasper, Ont. (Sub to Erin), Holland, Man. Indian Hd. N.W.T. Jasper, Ont. (Sub to Smith's Falls.) Kemptville, Ont. Killarney, Man. Hatiney, Man. Hastings, N.W.T. Jasper, Ont. (Sub to Smith's Falls.) Kemptville, Ont. Killarney, Man. Han. Macleod, N.W.T. Manitou, Man. Medicine Hat, N.W.T. Maritou, Man. Gu' Appelle, (Station), N.W.T.
Quebec, Que. Do. St. Louis St.
Rapid City, Man.
Regina, N.W.T.
Russell, Man.
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.
Saskatoon, N.W.T.
Shelburne, Ont.
Sintaluta, N.W.T.
Smal Lake, Man.
Suntaluta, N.W.T.
Suintaluta, N.W.T.
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Suintaluta, N.W.T.
Suintaluta, N.W.T.
Swaham, Ont.
Sydenham, Ont.
Virden, Man.
Wapella, N.W.T.
Warkworth, Ont.
Wirkworth, Ont.
Wirkworth, Ont.
Windom, N.W.T.
Weyburn, N.W.T.
Wiarton, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Winsleev, N.W.T.
Yorkton, N.W.T.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS:

FOREIGN AGENTS: London ..... Parr's Bank, Limited New York, ..... Parr's Bank, Limited New York, ..... National Bank of the Republic Minneapolis .... National Bank of Commerce St. Paul ..... St. Paul National Bank Great Falls, Mont. .... First National Bank Chicago, III. .... Corn Exchange National Bank Buffalo, N.Y. ..... First National Bank Detroit, Mich. ..... First National Bank Tonawanda, N.Y. ..... First National Bank

# Imperial Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up .....\$3,000,000 Rest .....\$2,850,000 DIRECTORS: T. R. MERRITT, - - - President, D. R. WILKIE, - - Vice-President. Wm. Ramsay, Elias Rogers, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt.

James Ke	rr Osborne, Charle	S COCKBHUIL
HE	AD OFFICE, TOR	ONTO.
E. HAY W.	WILKIE, General M 7, Assistant General MOFFAT, Chief In	al Manager. Aspector.
BRANCHES	IN PROVINCE	OF ONTARIO.
Bolton, Essex, Fergus, Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll,	Listowel, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Colborne, Rat Portage,	St. Thomas, Toronto,
BRANCH IN	PROVINCE OF QU	EBEC-Montreal.
DDAN	CITER IN NODEL	WERT AND

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND

BRITISH	COLUMBIA.
Brandon. Man.	Revelstoke, B.C.
Calgary, Alta.	Rosthern, Sask.
Cranbrook, B.C.	Strathcona, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta,	Trout Lake, B.C.
Golden, B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Nelson, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
Portage La Prairie, Man.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask. Regina, Assa.	Winnipeg, Man
Agents:-London, Eng.,	Lloyds Bank Limited

New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-hattan Co.; Bank of America. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the world.

# THE BANK of OTTAWA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Chartered Banks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: GEORGE HAY, ... President. DAVID MACLAREN, .. Vice-President. Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Frazer, Hen. Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan, Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mgr. and Ottawa Mgr.-L. C. Owen, Inspector. Branches: Man., Ontario, and Quebec-Alex-andria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Buck-ingham, Carp, Carleton Place, Cobden, Dauphin, Emerson, Fort Coulonge, Granby, Hawkesbury, Hull, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lachute, Lanark, Matawa, Montreal, Maxville, Morrisburg, North Bay. Ottawa-Bank street, Rideau street, Som-erset street. Parry Sound, Pembroke, Portage la Prairie, Prince Alebrt, Rat Portage, Regina, Renfrew, Russell, Shawinigan Falls, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Virden, Winches-ter, Winnipeg. AGENTS IN CANADA-Bank of Montreal.

ter, Winnipeg. AGENTS IN CANADA-Bank of Montreal. FOREIGN AGENTS:-New York, The Agents Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National Bank. Boston: National Bank of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massi-chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Bank of Mont-real. St. Paul: Merchants' National Bank, London: Parr's Bank, Limited. France: Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, China and Japan, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and Japan.

# Traders Bank of Canada

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: D. Warren, Esq., .... Preside on. J. R. Stratton, .... Vice-Preside E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C. C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph, C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton, W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

# H. S. STRATHY, ..... General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY, .... Inspector.

	BRANCHES	:
Arthur,	Ingersoll,	Sault Ste. Marie
Aylmer,	Kincardine,	Sarnia,
Avton.	Lakefield.	Schomberg,
Beeton.	Leamington,	Springfield,
Bridgeburg,	Newcastle,	Stoney Creek,
Burlington,	North Bay,	Stratford,
Clifford.	Orillia.	Strathroy,
Drayton,	Otterville,	Sturgeon Falls,
Dutton.	Owen Sound.	Sudbury,
Elmira.	Port Hope.	Thamesford,
Embro,	Prescott.	Tilsonburg.
Glencoe,	Ridgetown,	Toronto.
Grand Valley,	Ripley,	Tottenham,
Guelph,	Rockwood,	Windsor,
Hamilton.	Rodney,	Winona,
	stSt. Marv's.	Woodstock.

BANKERS:

Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland, New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

# The DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 21/2 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1904, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after

SATURDDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. G. BROUGH General Manager.

Toronto, 24th August, 1904.

# The Chartered Banks.

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# BANK OF HAMILTON J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT. 
 CAPITAL
 \$2,229,980

 RESERVE
 2,000,000

 TOTAL
 ASSETS

 24,713,613

# DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: HON. WM. GIBSON, .... President. John Proctor, John S. Hendrie, George Rutherford Cyrus A. Birge, J. TURNBULL, ... Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. H. M. WATSON, ......Inspector.

#### BRANCHES:

Indian Head,	Pilot Mound, M.
N.W.T.	Plum Coulee, M.
Jarvis,	Port Elgin,
Kamloops, B.C.	Port Rowan,
	Ripley.
	Roland, Man.
	Saskatoon,
	N.W.T.
	Simcoe,
	Southampton,
Mitchell,	Stonewall, M.
Minnedosa, M.	Teeswater,
Miami, Man.	Toronto,
Moose Jaw.	Vancouver, B.C.
	Wingham,
	Winnipeg, M.
	Winnipeg, Grain
	Exchange Br,
	Winkler, Man.
	Wroxeter,
	N.W.T. Jarvis, Kamloops, B.C. Listowel, Lucknow, Manitou, Man. Melfort, N.W.T. Midland, Milton, Mitchell, Minnedosa, M.

Hagersville, Palmerston, Correspondents in United States-New York-Hanover National Bk and Fourth National Bk. Boston-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine National Bank. Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First National Bank. Detroit-Old Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia - Merchants National Bank. St. Louis-Third National Bank. San Francisco-Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain: - National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Collections diffected in all parts of Canada, promptly and heaply. Correspondence solidited.

# The Quebec Bank

 
 HEAD OFFICE
 QUEBEC

 Founded 1818.
 Incorporated 1822.

 Capital Authorized
 \$3,000,000

 Capital Paid Up
 \$2,500,000

 Rest
 \$1,000,000
 DIRECTORS:

JOHN BREAKEY, ..... President. JOHN T. ROSS, .... Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, .... Gen. Manager.

# BRANCHES:

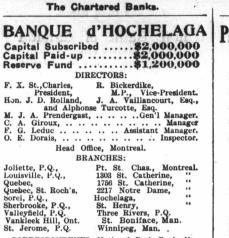
BRANCHES: Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold, Ont. Do. Upper Town, Three Rivers, Que. Do. St. Roch, Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Do. St. Catherine St E Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Romuald, Q. St. Henry, Que. Thetford Mines, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Pembroke, Ont.

AGENTS:

London, Eng.—Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Bank of the Republic. New York, U.S.A.—Agents Bank of British North America; Hanover National Bank.

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Vankleek Hill, Ont. St. Bonfface, Man.
St. Jerome, P.Q. Winnipeg, Man.
CORRESPONDENTS-National Park Bank, National Bank of N. America, National City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchts. 'National Bank, Mchelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mational Bank, Mchuntze Bros, New York International Trust Co., National Bank, Mchuntze Bros, New York International Trust Co., National Bank, Mchuntze Bros, New York International Trust Co., National Bank, Chelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mt. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mt. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mt. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mational Bank, Bank, Bank, Bank, Philadelphia, National Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, France, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, France, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Bank, Berlin, Germany, Banque Imp. Royale & Priv. des Pays Autrichiens, Vienna, Austria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Holland.
Interest on deposits allowed in Savings Department.

# La Banque Nationale.

On and after Wednesday the second day of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager.

Quebec, 20th September, 1904.



WM. FARWELL, President.

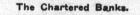
JAS. MACKINNON, General Manager.

Business Founded 1795. American Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YOR . ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

Bank Notes, Share Centificates, Bonds for Covernments and Corporations, Drafts, Checks, Bille of Exchange, Postage and Revenue Stamps from Steel Plates.

With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting.

Wim Optime Optime Constraints
 EDMUND C. CONVERSE, Chairman of the Board.
 THEO. H. FREELAND, President.
 JARED L. GREEN, Vice-President.
 JARED K. MYERS, and Vice-President.
 JOHN E. CURRIER, Secty & Treas.
 F. RAWDON MYERS, Asr'' Treas.



# Provincial Bank of Ganada Head Office-Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes. .

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal,

M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal, President.
M. G. B. Burland, indüstrial, of Montreal, Vice-President.
Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ex-Minister of Agricul-ture, Director.
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. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Montreal:--S16 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Carsley Store; 271 Roy St., St. Louis de France; Eastern Abat-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet. Berthierville, P.Q.; D'usraeli, 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. Hon. Alf. A. Thibaudeau, of the firm Thibaudeau Bros, Montreal. Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province. Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard, Legislative Councillor.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Issue "Special certificate of deposits" at a rate of interest arising gradually to 4 per cent. per annum, according to terms. Interest of 3 per cent. per annum paid on de-posits reyeble on demand.

# ST. STEPHEN'S BANK Incorporated, 1830 St. Stephen, N.B

CAPITAL .. .. RESERVE .. .. 

AGENTS: AG INTN: London-Messis. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Mont-real. St. John, N.B. Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

# The Dominion Savings

& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,

London. - - - Cabada. Capital Subscribed. - \$1,000,000.00 Total Assees, 31st Dec'br. 3906 - 2,272,980.83 T, H. PURDON, Esq., K. C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

#### TYRES! TYRES /!

1904 list of Tyres and Accessories now ready on Special Offer of Beaded application. Edged Covers. for replacements

1st quality 5/-, 2nd quality 4/6 each. 3rd quality 3/9 each.



sed by Dunlop Tyre Co., Wired - on Covers, licen 7/- each. Special Quotations for Quantities.

JOHN B. PARKES & CO., Bradford St., BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

FOR JOB PRINTING

> Telephone Main 238 or Call 132 St. James Street,



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Legal Directory.	0	
BROSSEAU, LAJOIE & LACOSTE,	Gaverhill, Learn	nont & Cn.
Advocates, 7 PLACE D'ARMES.	holesale HARDWARE & M	
C. Brosseau, K.C. H. Gerin Lajoie, K.C.	Caverhill's Buildings	
	rgest and most complete stock of	MONTRI
Ocean Steamships.	ELF HARDWARE in the Dominion,	
DOMINION LINE	lardine Paten	t Pipe
STEAMSHIPS.	One man can thread a	
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL. From MONTREAL b SS Canada	at one cut. Write	
b SS Southwark	. B. JARDINE	CO. MANUFACTU
a SS Dominion	Hespele	
b SS Canada	1.6369616	.,
Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol.) a SS ManxmanSept. 3	BOILER	SHOP
a SS Englishman,	THE STEVENSON BOILEP, MACHINE SHOP AND	FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA
a Cold storage. o Cold storage and cool air.	(now of twenty years' standing), continues to make of all kinds. The Canadian Oil Wells and Refiners tirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work for	and Mills in this section are nea rom this shop; while for well-drilling
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	Ritchie's Patent Condensing Gas Stove.	Contraction of the
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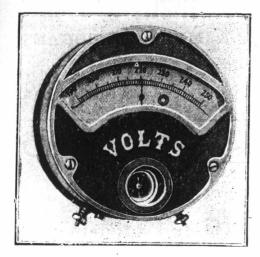
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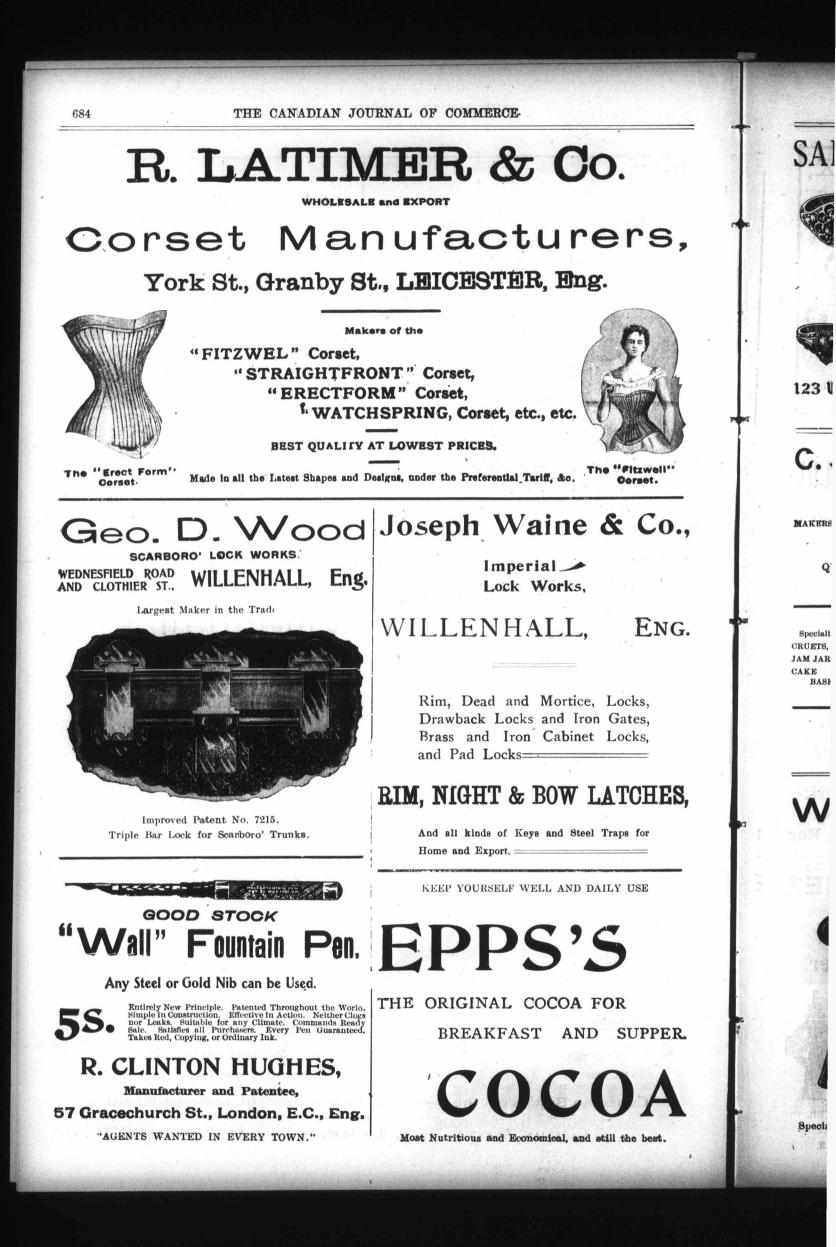
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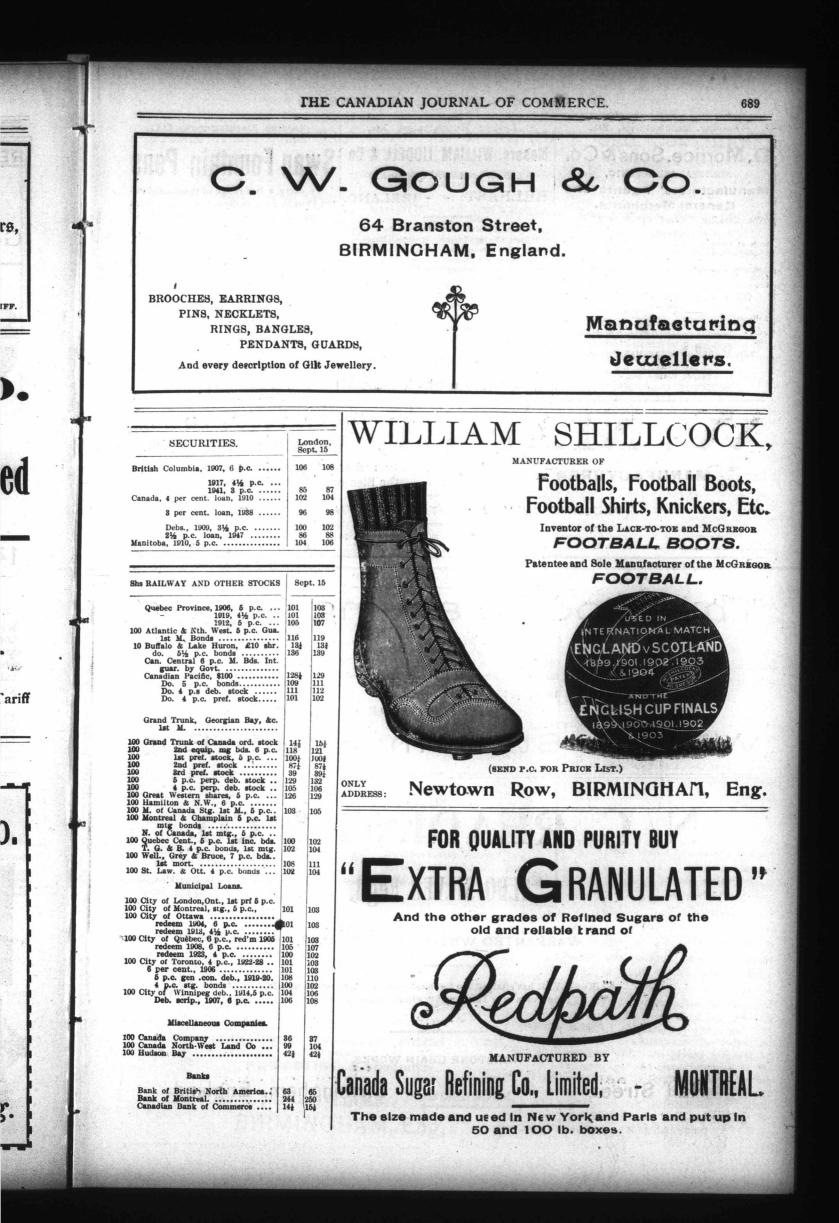


















-Ottawa Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending 22nd September, 1904, \$2,297,543.49; corresponding week last year, \$1,841,384.23.

692

-A writ was issued at Toronto by Otto Martin against the City of Berlin, Ont. The plaintiff is desirous of setting aside a by-law of that city by which a bonus of \$10,000 was given to the Berlin, Waterloo and Lake Huron Railway.

-A woollen mill at Lost Channel in Hungerford Township near Belleville, Ont., was destroyed by fire. It was operated by John Marchen. The building was of frame and burned rapidly. The loss was about \$3,000, with insurance of \$1,600.

-Halifax, N.S., advices state that the Government cable steamer Tyrian arrived some days ago at Sydney, from Byron Island, and reports mackerel fishing on the Magdalen Islands a complete failure this season, while lobster fishing has been very poor.

-Heavy shipments of American steel rails are now being rushed into Canada, as the Canadian Government has given American manufacturers until November 1 to complete delivery under existing contracts. After that date a \$7 duty becomes operative.

-"The Canadian Credit Indemnity Company, Limited," is being organized for the purpose of insuring manufacturers and wholesalers against extraordinary losses from bad debts. The company propose to provide insurance for loss over and above the normal percentage of bad debts.

-The time for receiving tenders for the foundation of the big elevator at Port Colborne, Ont., has expired. A considerable number of tenders have been received at the Department of Railways and Canals. The foundation will cost about \$50,-000. The elevator is to have a capacity of 2,500,00 bushels. For Br

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—Although not decided, it is probable that the last train of the Imperial Limited service will leave Montreal on October 2. Wheat is beginning to move and the C.P.R. intends to concentrate its hauling power largely for the hauling of the crop which late reports from milling companies place at from 64,-000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels.

-The brick-making plant of the London Ont., Builders' Supply Company was destroyed by fire. The works were situated on the north side of the city, and formed one of the most complete plants of the kind in the country. The premises cost \$25,000 two years ago. The insurance amounts to \$8,000, held by the Liverpool & London & Globe and Equity.

-A mortgage executed by the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway Company to the National Trust Company, upon the whole of the property, securing the bonds issued by the former, has been deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State. An agreement for a lease of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway to the C.P.R. has been sanctioned by the Government.



SELLERS' RUSSIAN CREAM

For Brown Leather Boots, Shoes, etc.

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Supplied in Jars and Bottles of various sizes as per List.

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-Louis Fleischmann, the New York millionaire baker and philanthropist, is dead. At Christmas, in 1876, he established the unique charity known as the "bread line," and ever since he has distributed unsold bread nightly to all who have applied. The bread line of applicants grew until as many as 5,000 loaves a night were handed out, and in the winter cups of coffee were given with the bread.

-The Canada Central Exhibition Ottawa, closed on the 23rd inst., with a total of receipts in advance of those lats year. Notwithstanding unusually rainy weather, the treasurer reports a total revenue from gate and grand stands of \$23,386.75, against \$22,204.79 last year, an increase of \$1,181.96. The revenue from concessions haos not been announced, but must be considerably in advance of former years, judging from the increased attendance.

—The Allan Line has disposed of two of its older steamships to one of the Continental companies. The vessels are the Austrian and Phoenician. The Austrian was partially burned in a fire which occurred in Boston harbour last year. The vessel was repaired temporarily and taken to England, the idea being to dispose of her at the first favorable opportunity. The steamship Phoenician has for some years been in the South American trade, and is a small vessel.

-Mr. J. R. Cartwright, official referee, approved the sale of the Canada Woollen Mills Company, Limited, to Wm. Long, of Hamilton the price being \$253,000. The sale covers all the mills of the company at Carelton Place, Hespeler, Waterloo and Lambton, and is for cash. A new company will probably be organized by Mr. Long, who, besides being one of the largest shareholders in the old concern, was, next to the bank, the largest creditor, having a claim for \$80,000.

-Dr. F. W. King, Chief Astronomer of the Dominion, who has been engaged in delimiting the international boundary under the award of the Alaska tribunal, states that it will take some years to complete the delimitation—that is if the work is continued as it has been begun. However, by working in small parties there is less danger of error and a better knowledge of the country is gained. The timber wealth in the valleys along the boundary line is almost incalculable. -The steamer Degama, sailed from Sydney recently for Vera Cruz, Mexico, with a cargo of 400 tons of coal from the Deminion Coal Company for the Inter-Oceanic Railway of Mexico. This is the first cargo of Canadian coal shipped to that country, and is for the purpose of experiment. Should the test prove successful it is expected that an extensive coal trade between Cape Breton and Mexico will be the outcome. Canadian capitalists are interested in the Inter-Oceanic Railway.

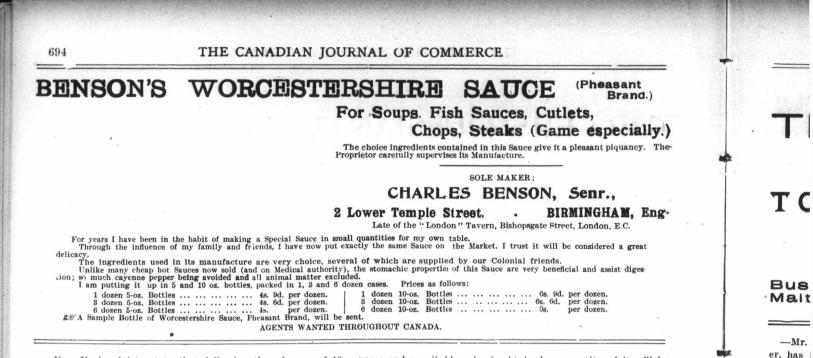
-Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, wired from Winnipeg on the 24th: "Threshing returns from seventy out of one hundred of our elevators where threshing is in progress, show an average yield of eighteen bushels, which based on the average, indicates a crop of over sixty-four million bushels so that our estimate of fiftyeight million bushels or five millions more than last year, appears to have been very conservative. The weather is cloudy. I am pleased with the milling quality of our new wheat."



693

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-New York advices state that following the advance of 10 points in refined, the Standard Oil Company on Saturday last, announced higher quotations on crude petroleum. The advance amounted to 3 cents, and brings the price of Pennsylvania oil up to \$1.56. Pittsburg advices of 24th say: The Standard Oil Company to-day advanced the price of all grades of petroleum except Ragland. The quotations follow: Pennsylvania, \$1.56; Tiona, \$1.71; Corning, \$1.41; New Castle, \$1.43; North Lima, \$1.05; South Lima, \$1.00; Indiana, \$1.00; Somerset, \$1.01; Ragland, 60c.

—We learn from Winnipeg that according to comparative tables compiled, and sent to the City Hall, the permits taken out for buildings between January 1 and August 3, 1904, of the large American cities as compared with Winnipeg, the latter easily heads the list, beating out New York, by nearly \$1,000,-000 in cost of buildings, for which permits have been issued, while Chicago is a poor third and other leading United States cities are away down the list. In the table the percentage of gain for Winnipeg is omitted, but the Building Inspector states that it is quite 75 per cent. for this year to date over the same period a year ago.

—The question of cheaper power for Brockville industries seems nearing a solution. There is an immense peat bog just north of the town, says a late report, and for some time experiments have been carried on there in the manufacture of bricquettes for fuel. It is now learned that the intention is to utilize the peat in its raw state where it is dug and dried for the generation of electric energy to be supplied to the town. The estimates show that this power can be furnished at a price much cheaper than steam from coal. This would do away with the necessity of manufacturing the peat in bricquettes, so far **as** this consumption is concerned.

—The Great Lakes Engineering Works has closed a contract with a Duluth builder for a steel freighter that will be second in carrying capacity only to the steamer Wolvin among the freighters of the great lakes. The new boat is to be built at the Great Lakes Engineering Works near Detroit, and is to go into commission about April 1, 1905. She is to cost \$330,000, and will be 500 feet long, 52 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Her capacity will be 8,000 gross tons and she will carry ore, coal and grain. She will be the first vessel on the great lakes to be equipped with marine water tube boilers. Her engines will be of the vertical triple expansion type, 1,800 horse power.

-What is said to be the first car of fall wheat ever received on the Winnipeg market arrived last week, and was inspected. The car was shipped from Claresholm, Alta. No certificate, says a Winnipeg letter, has been issued for the wheat, as there is some uncertainty as to how it should be classed. The opinion is given that it should grade No. 1 white winter. It is in appearance very different from standard No. 1 hard. The grain is larger and of a fine, clean appearance. The shipper of this car says that if the wheat is suitable for milling purposes and a suitable price is obtained, a quantity of it will be shipped from Alberta. This is an experiment, and so far promises to be successful.

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—The chief engineer of Charles T. Yerkes' tube railways in London, in an interview explaining the reason for placing an order for one hundred steel cars with an American car company, instead of with an English firm, said that while Mr. Yerkes promised that all the material should be ordered in Great Britain it was found impossible to find a single firm in that country which could fill the order or make steel cars. They have not the necessary tools for the work, he added. The total value of the order is \$500,000 and three hundred additional cars will be ordered later. It is understood that one North of England firm proposes to equip its works with machinery for making steel cars.

-The Halifax fire board has held an interesting meeting, some days ago, at which the great need of a fire boat was admitted. The secretary, with the assistance of the chief and the electrician, was instructed to prepare specifications on which to ask for tenders for the use of a boat equipped with fire-fighting apparatus. The chief of the department reported that he had not his full complement of men. He was supposed to have forty-two but there are only thirty upon the roll, and of these there ars possibly twenty-five good men. This led to the remark that they did not turn out to fires as they should, and the question was asked if the police were conscientious in arousing the firemen on their beats.



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-Mr. Robert Meighen, of this city, the well-known flour miller, has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the Board of the Bank of Toronto, resulting from the death of Mr. John J. Long. The new director, who is a brother-in-law of Lord Mount-Stephen, has large interests in the North-West, and also in the Maritime Provinces and other parts of the Dominion. Mr. Meighen was President and Managing Director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, from its first organization until twelve months ago, when he and his associates disposed of the property. He, however, continues to hold a large interest in the property and has had the management of the business for the last twelve months.

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An annunocement has been made by the chief officers of the Canadian railway companies, bringing into operation a new system of freight rates for fruit, resulting in a material reduction in the cost of transportation to the fruit growers. The reduced rate applies to shipment s to all the large centres, such as Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, and Winnipeg, and it is estimated that from the average point in Ontario to Montreal or Quebec, the reduction will amount to \$10 a car, and to Winnipeg to \$36 a car. The reduction will come as a boon to fruit shippers and will be received with especial gratitude by the apple exporters, who are the greatest users of the freight cars and who accordingly receive the greatest advantage.

-English papers of recent date referred to rumors in Moore street, Glasgow, some week ago that one of the best known meat salesmen in the market was in Queer street, but it was The greatest not generally known who it was until this week. sympathy is felt for the unfortunate gentleman who has been associated with the market for close on forty years, and only a few weeks ago was unanimously elected to fill the ancient and honorable office of deacon of the Incorporated Fleshers. His liabilities are estimated at \$65,000, only a small portion of which are secured. It is said that in consideration of his many valuable services to the trade a big effort will be made by his friends to keep him going, and with this object in view a private settlement will probably be arranged.

-A. E. Ames & Co. Toronto, have issued a circular to their creditors offering the assets of the Securities Holding Company for their claims. The Securities Company was formed in February to save the assets for all rather than a few cred-The company now states that the encumbered and unitors. encumbered stock is available for the creditors in proportion to their claims. The stocks offered are City Dairy Co., 550 preferred, and 1,175 common; Carter Crume, 2,255 pfd., and 3,-203 common; Dunlop Tire, 2,236 pfd.; W. A. Rogers 736 pfd., and 1,303 common. In their circular Ames & Co. state that since the Securities Holding Co. was formed, liquidation of liabilities to secured creditors has taken place to the amount of \$470,000. The stock is subject to encumbrance as follows:-City Dairy, unencumbered; Carter Crume, pfd., \$50; common, \$25; Wm. A. Rogers, pfd., \$70; common, \$50; Dunlop Tire, \$60.

Japanese are planning a large farming and industrial colony in the Canadian Northwest. A few days ago, says a Vancouver letter, a party of Japanese business men arrived from Yokohama and spent some time looking around the country. Then, with Rev. Garro Caburagi, a Japanese missionary in British Columbia, they left for Edmonton to be gone a couple of months. They propose to purchase a large tract of land, and when this is done will probably apply for a further grant from the Government. They will then bring several thousand persons to this coast to settle on the lands under a common colonization scheme. One of the plans is to supply labor to the Grand Trunk Pacific and Western Railway, building. Another plan is to supply farm hands in Manitoba in the Northwest where labor is in demand in harvest season. The Japanese visitors have gone prepared to expend large sums of money in lands, and will buy enough for the purposes of the colony independent of any grant or grants that they may expect from the Government.

-The most important subject presented to the members of the International Geographical Congress, which convened at the Exposition, on the 21st inst., says a St. Louis, Mo., letter, was the proposed trans-Alaska-Siberian Railroad, which is of a wider scope than any undertaking of its kind in the history of engineering. M. Loicq de Loubet, a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, and the projector of the railway, reviewed the history of the undertaking. After a conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock on October 11 relative to securing the neutralization of the Behring Strait, M. De Loubet will sail for France and spend the coming winter endeavouring to effect final arrangements for projecting the road through Russia. The approbation of the Czar of Russia, President Roosevelt and several European sovereigns relative to the trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway has been secured and the trans-Alaska-Siberian French syndicate, of which M. Loubet is president, consider that when the arrangements with Russia have been made the final step will have been taken and the succes of the undertaking assured.





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issues has about reached its maximum? It by no means follows that, circulation expands necessarily with the expansion of general business. There is a limit to the capacity of the country to keep notes in circulation, and we should not be surprised to find this limit to have been reached after the usual autumn outflow of notes is followed by their redemption during the winter.

There was a margin on the 1st inst. of \$19,231,000 for increasing the note issues. This is probably double what will be called for to facilitate the movement of grain this season.

The falling off in current loans and discounts from \$414,096,802 to \$408,240,567, a decline of \$5,856,235, is a somewhat unusual movement as the following figures show:—

						Increase
Year.			August.	July.	(	or decrease.
1904			\$408,240,567	\$414,096,802	Dec	\$5 856,235
1903	• •		338,141,999	363 586,174	Inc.	4,555,825
1902			296,711,684	296,498,818	Inc.	212,866
1901		• • •	280,758,805	282,547,157	Dec	1,788,352
1900		••	272,012,320	272,849,602	Dec	637,282
1899			247,669,051	247,747,500	Dec	78,449
Increa	ase	1904	over			
1	899		160,571,516			

In the case of these loans there was the very large increase in the past year of \$40,098,568, while the circulation in the same period showed a decrease of \$187,674, which is a striking illustration of the note issues being independent of the discounts. Since 1899 the discounts, in Canada, have increased over 64 per cent., while the circulation increased only 45 per cent.

As the current loans and discounts were falling off the call loans outside and in Canada were being enlarged, the decline in the former of \$5,856,235 being offset by an increase in the latter to the extent of \$7,673,177. Call loans in Canada were decreased in August to the extent of \$1,001,197. These loans in Canada are now 15 millions less than they were two years ago, showing how enormous has been the falling off in stock exchange business since 1902.

Deposits continue to grow, the increase in August having been \$3,881,283 and in the past year by \$49,400,000 Some criticism of our Canadian banks and banking

system have been recently indulged in by contributors to the press in the United States and England. The writers would have been wiser had they made enquiries WANTED

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697

before ventilating their ideas which display a lack of knowledge. One practice of our banks and others they seem to know nothing about, which is, the writing off every year from gross profits of a sum to cover bad and doubtful debts. The writers we allude to seem under the impression that bad debts are kept amongst bank assets year after year and need a large reserve fund accumulating to enable them some day to be wiped out. This is not so, as any one might ascertain who took the trouble to read any Canadian bank report. We name this one point in order to advise our critics in England and the States to post themselves on the facts before writing again.

We append our usual comparative table; the extended statement will be found on another page:

#### THE BANK STATEMENT,

	July, 1904.			
Capital authorized 100,546,666	100,546,666	97,046,666	75,458,685	
Capital subscribed 80,194,429	80,029,679	78,719,157	63,170,654	
Capital paid-up	79,267,773	77,617,886	62,029,088	
Reserve fund 52,320,981	52,318,691	48,289,780	26,062,576	
LIABILITIES,				
Notes in circulation 60,227,074	59,979,830	60,414,740	33,308,967	
Due Dominion Government 2,374,110	2,627,728	3,185,106	2,476,608	
Due Prov. Govts ,, 5,268,902	5,890,275	2,937,010	3,769,284	
Deposits on demand119,137,382	118,331,939	111,735,920	61,437,998	
Deposits after notice 315,789,663	312,713,823	273,770,645	105,015,710	
Deposits outside Canada 32,770,951	32,643,571	34,709,511		
Loans on bks. in Canada, sec. 915,897	817,668	474,534	103,278	
Depts on demand in Can bks 4,745,796	4,676,353	4,591,695	2,718,117	
Due agencies in U.K 7,119,238	7,635,558	5,887,935	5,538,578	
Due agencies abroad 1,179,966	1,562,375	1,386,563	169,273	
Other liabilities 10,252,880	9,247,331	10,960,702	250,002	
Total liabilities559,781,428	556,126,535	510,054,432	214,919,947	
ASSETS.				
Specie 16,286,923	17,303,333	14,232,456	7,706,937	
Dominion notes 34,669,012	32,049,188	29,289,503		
Deposits securing circulation. 3,328,771	3,327,618	3,130,844	1,181,448	
Notes & cheques on other bks 16,847,212	17,161,541	16,993,877	6,519,972	
Loans to other bks in Can, sec. 915,486	817,756	474,534	83,385	
Depts on demand in Can. bks 5,422,266	5,617,022	5,322,131	3,228,902	
Due from bks. in U. K 9,771,971	9,395,427	3,818,961	3,364,470	
Due from foreign bks, etc 21,425,042	19,213,193	16,414,017	13,562,629	
Dom. & Prov. Govt secs 10,880,176	10,865,878	11,498,222	3,188,572	
Can. munic. & other pub. sec. 15,165,214	14,904,813	14,638,712	9,398,221	
(Not Dominion.)		,		
Railway and other secs 38,811,934	38,552,517	37,275,341	5,979,966	
Call loans in Canada 35,710,410	36,711,597	41,424,670	14,398,606	
Call loans outside Canada 42,597,582	34,924,405	38,942,855		
Current loans in Canada408,240,567	414,096,802	368,641,999	205,956,200	
Current Idans outside Canada 17,869,809	19,821,390	22,450,523	·····	
Loans to Govt. of Canada			23,972	
Loans to Prov. Govts 2,058,737	2,094,659	1,265,950	1,402,508	
Overdue debts 2,260,972	2,133,146	2,163,506	2,964,999	
R. E. besides bk. premises 729,072	758,962	836,722	912,783	
Mortgages on real estate 772,065	748,128	725,372	660,395	
Bank premises 9,948,637	9,783,402	8,438,438	4,914,787	
Other assets 7,918,306	6,128,566	8,663,097	1,901,035	
Total assets	696,409,519	646,640,915	300,863,015	
Loans to directors & their firms 10,098,809	10,168,288	10,960,294	7,978,682	
Av. specie for month 16,566,253	16,671,640	14,106,127	6,956,448	
Av. Dom. notes for month 31,648,136	81,076,172	29,016,004	11,774,457	
Grt'st circulation during mo. 62,142,848	62,160,693	61,600,333	84,750,617	

# FIRE RATES AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

When one bears in mind that in the long run all fire losses are borne by the insured, we place ourselves in a proper attitude towards the insurance companies who, themselves occasionally bring home this fact to the public mind by increasing the rates according as destructive fires occur among us, wiping out the net savings of years accumulated by the companies. It is natural enough that strong objections should be made against these advances in the cost of insurance, e-pecially by those who have never been burnt out, and various have been and are the means resorted to for the purpose of bringing about a reduction in rates. The experience of mutual fire companies has been anything but satisfactory, even in the sister Province where they most do congregate.

The recent proposal of placing city insurance in the hands of the corporation has already received one stunning reply in the conflagration of last week in this city. Had the citizens been called upon to pay half-a-milion of dollars for that fire, we can fancy the howl of indignation that would arise from the taxpayers! And it was but a few days before that a destructive fire devastated a busy section of the city of Halifax.

It is somewhat suggestive that great fires do not as a rule attack the most inflammable materials. A large fire in some of the older cities and towns where wooden buildings have escaped ravage for a generation or two is something which the offices would scarcely be surprised at, but it evidently is not such structures that cause the greater and more frequent losses, but rather the lowrated, solidly built warehouses and stores in the central portions of our cities, the districts which, within a short radius of the fire-stations, should surely, with their contents, be better protected than those at a wider distance from these nuclei.

The discussions that usually follow any proposal of a rise in rates are not such as to impress the calm outside Estener with an exalted sense of the mental equipment of the speakers. It is but very rarely that a fire starts in the walls or other structural parts of a warehouse: it is rather among the contents that it originates, but once fairly on its course it is the internal structure-the passages, staircase and elevator shafts, that promote its spread and it is with these facts before them that the well-directed efforts of the fire brigades are bent. We shall not attempt here to deal with the manner in which the appliancos are brought to bear, as the subject has already been treated in these pages. But there is one fact which our city fathers appear to have missed in their general study of the problem of fire protection, namely, the relative proportion of our present-day equipment to the growth and population of the city. It would be interesting to ascertain, for example, whether the number of firemen in Montreal has been increased in proportion as compared with those to the front, say, 25 years ago, when we had a population of about 140,000. Any person who has taken the trouble to study the situation where only it can be intelligently studied, that is, on the spot, can scarcely have failed to note that the number of firemen is totally inadequate to cope with and timely check large conflagrations. It would wear out the vigour of a Jap to fight a fire such as that recently in St. Sulpice street during a long night with scarcely an interval of rest. It is not in human nature to endure it all, and however cool, self-possessed and intelligent the captaincy (on which so

much depends) no body of men should be expected to perform such almost miraculous duties without intermission.

It is to be hoped that the whole subject may continue to receive the earnest attention of those in power, and that the relative strength and adequacy of our fire-protective service—in proportion to the growth of the city —may have its due share in their deliberations.

# COBDEN'S RECORD AS AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

The fame of Cobden is just now passing through a very damaging fusilade of criticism. For years it was regarded as almost a profanity to throw any shadow over the reputation of the great Free Trade leader. It was not merely respect for the dead, as such, of whom nought but good should be said, but there was a widespread superstition abroad in Great Britain which held the teachings of Cobden in as deep reverence as though they had been divinely inspired. There are men still living, some indeed walking the streets of this city, who regard the Free Trade doctrine as far outside criticism as is the Sermon on the Mounit or the Ten Commandments, or, as sacred to economists as the Koran is to Mohammedans. Other times, other manners, this age is no respecter of persons; there is a rage for personalities; reverence is dying out and impertinence is coming into fashion; hence a rattling attack on the memory of one who has hitherto been held in universal esteem and by a large mass of people almost worshipped, finds great favour as an especially palatable diet.

There is a fable respecting the kicking of a dead lion by a living animal which when its foe was alive, it dare not come near. Moore applied the incident humourously to Byron and Hunt. Were Cobden to revisit this earth in order to answer his critics they would wish they had not roused him from his well-earned rest.

We say the above while quite ready to admit that the charges made against Cobden in the National Review are well founded. But what are now regarded as charges, as accusations, as reproaches, were, in his day, the opinions of many of the ablest statesmen of the time. They drew certain conclusions from existing facts, and it is highly probable that had Cobden lived until our day he would have modified his Free Trade ideas. It is to us inconceivable that Cobden were he living to-day would continue to desire the disintegration of the British Empire by all the colonies being abandoned.

That Cobden did wish the Empire broken up is demonstrable from his letters and speeches. It is also clear from these that Cobden had a very low opinion of the intelligence of his fellow countrymen. He speaks of their not understanding Free Trade after that policy was adopted, just as Bastiat, the most distinguished of French free trade advocates, declares that the people are incapable of understanding the economic principle which underlies that policy, Cobden, indeed, was no demagogue, he writes, "that beast John Bull," in contempt for the general feeling of his countrymen. The most savage attack ever made on him was by Ferrand, in the House of Commons, who was a thorough demagogue, half radical half Tory, a representative of a workingman's constituency, yet a bitter opponent of Cobden, Bright and all that party.

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Those conversant with Cobden's public career know that he bitterly opposed the organization of a volunteer force; that he wished the militia to be disbanded, that he fought hard to bring down the defensive forces of the Kingdom to such a low level as would have invited attack, that he styled the British army, as "a number of men in redcoats living in idleness under the pretence of protecting" the country; that he abused the British navy in much the same terms; that he wished India to be given up; and desired England to part with her colonies. In regard to the defence of England question how different was the stand taken by Lord John Russell, who said, in a letter to Cobden, "I wish to see this tight little island made almost impregnable, as it is the sole seat of freedom in Europe."

When Confederation was in prospect, Cobden wrote: "In my opinion it is for the interest of both," that is, Great Britain and Canada, "that we shall speedily as possible sever the political thread by which we have been connected, and leave the individuals on both sides to cultivate the relations of commerce and friendly intercourse with other nations. I have felt an interest in this Confederation scheme because I thought it was a step in the direction of an amicable separation."

In 1842 he wrote a letter in which the following passage occurs:

"The Colonial system can never be got rid of except by the indirect process of Free Trade, which will gradually and imperceptibly loose the bonds which unite the colonies to us by a mistaken notion of self-interest."

Not a word did he ever utter nor write a line to show that his views had changed. Up to his latest hour Cobden was intensely opposed to the growth, or consolidation of the British Empire. In prophesying the abandonment of her colonies by Great Britain, as well as India, and in predicting the adoption of Free Trade by the great nations of the world, Cobden demonstrated his utter lack of the prescience which is a requisite element in the make-up of a statesman.

In regard to India he wrote to Mr. Bright, in April, 1857: "I have no faith in the doctrine that by any possible reforms we can govern India well or continue to hold it permanently. God and nature have put an insuperable obstacle in the way of our holding India."

In a letter written a few months later, he said: "It will be a happy day when England has not an acre of territory in Continental Asia."

Cobden wished to see Canada and the West Indies annexed to the United States; India taken over by Russia; South Africa by Holland; and every other colony left to be seized by France or Germany. Great then as were his services in breaking down the iniquitous Corn Laws, those services would have been wholly counterbalanced had he been successful in breaking up the British Empire. The destruction of Cobden's fame as a far-seeing statesman is part of the tactics of the Chamberlain campaign, and it is impossible to doubt that in this movement success has been achieved.

## TORONTO'S INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

The proceedings of the Insurance Institute of Toronto for 1903-1904 to some of which we have already made timely reference, are now presented in book-form. The deeper personal interest taken by the Toronto managers with their officers, in every department of insurance, fire, life, accident, and guarantee since the founding of the Institute, has developed a degree of research and practical application highly creditable to all concerned, and its efficacy is doubtless felt throughout the rank and file of the profession far and near. The theory that must precede practice finds laudable expression in the neatly printed little volume of some 225 pages just issued, than which it would be difficult to find a better example of what Du Maurier termed "Parva sed Apta."

It was to be expected that among such a body of men —scarcely one of whom owes his present-day position to "friends at court"—much of what concerns the business should be treated in a masterly manner, as well in the addresses at the annual banquet as in the various essays delivered from time to time during the period covered by the volume. To the latter we shall refer merely by name, postponing special treatment of the subjects themselves to a later occasion.

The inaugural address by Past President P. H. Sims, is of a piece with the exhaustive essay by that gentleman which we had occasion to review some months ago. The Institute owes much to the interest taken in its welfare by Mr. Sims and his superior officer in the British America, Mr. J. J. Kenny, the first president, whose remarks at the Centenary Banquet of the Phoenix of London in Montreal a fortnight ago, ranked among the most effective addresses of the occasion .-- An essay on "A method of ascertaining the cost of an agency," by Mr. Hughes, of the Crown Life, with the comments of Mr. Papps, Actuary of the Manufacturers' Life and Mr. Mackie of the Imperial with Mr. Hughes' rejoinder, is a most interesting treatment of the business of life assurance from a professional standpoint .-- Mr. Chas. D. Corv. one of Canada's most experienced underwriters, contributed an exhaustive essay upon "Fire Insurance as an Exact Science," with tabular illustrations. Mr. Laidlaw of the Norwich Union, was no less expert in his comments; and Mr. Frank Sanderson, actuary of the Canada Life, showed himself, in his remarks, conversant with the material as well as with the more psychical side of the question. Commenting on the subject, Mr. C. C. Foster, of the Western believed that "Fire insurance" would be more appropriately termed an "Experimental Science."-The "Municipal Water-Works of Toronto" was elaborately treated by Mr. Robert Howe, C.E., in a paper read before the Institute in February last. This able paper, freely illustrated as it was with maps and plans, was doubtless listened to with general interest, and elicited remarks from many of the members. It was followed by a musical and recitation programme furnished by the Entertainment Committee.

Other papers included in the volume are as follow : "Some Points on Tuberculosis," by J. L. Davison, B.A., M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Medical Referee, Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, Toronto, Ontario.—"The Assurance of Under-average Lives," by Joseph Burn, F.I.A., Prudential Assurance Company, London, England; "A Practical Application of the Mercantile Rating Schedule," by G. P. Payne, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.

The prize essays are entitled: "Average and Co-Insurance Clauses in Fire Insurance Policies," by E. L. McLean, Secretary, Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, and—"Main Principles to be Followed in the Selection of Lives by a Life Insurance Co.," by John B: Hall, A. I. A., Imperial Life Assurance Co.

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Both are of absorbing interest not only to insurance men and students in the business, but to insurers and the public generally, as containing succinct information on divisional features of fire and life insurance not universally understood—the former by business men who should know better. A series of articles on the subject which appeared in these columns shortly after the adoption of the Co-Insurance Clause principle some years ago, are still consulted by students who have access to the Library of Parliament at Ottawa and elsewhere. These two essays, with others which we have merely named here, form valuable contributions to the literature of the Science.

# AS THEY VIEW US FROM ABROAD.

Now that citizens of the United States are coming into the Canadian West as settlers at the rate of about fifty thousand a year, and United States capital is flowing into the provinces of Quebec and Ontario at a rate quite in keeping with the enterprise shown in the building of the great U.S. industrial centres in past decades, the commercial journals over there are expressing opinions from week to week as to what will be the ultimate result. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Journal of Commerce, has the following in its issue of Saturday last:

"The report that the United States Steel Corporation has a staff of men "spying out the land" in Canada, with a possible view to establishing extensive iron and steel works there, not only for the purpose of supplying the Canadian market, but to facilitate export trade to other countries, is quite in keeping with a movement that has been going on for some time in the investment of American capital in manufacturing enterprises in the Dominion. The immediate incitement to the steel invasion is the application of the duty of \$7.84 a ton to steel rails, but its purpose is not confined to an escape from that. There is likely to be an expanding market in Canada for iron and steel products of various kinds, but there is a tariff barrier against supplying its demands from this side of the border. The purpose of that barrier is to stimulate the development of industries in Canada for the benefit of its own capital and labour, but the effect is rather more to invite American capital and enterprise across the border to do the work and carry off some of the profit. Comparatively little progress has been made in steel production in Canada except in the Eastern provinces, though something is done in the lake region. The ore resources are little developed and neither the capital nor the experience seems to be at command for any rapid advancement.

There appears to be no objection in Canada to this kind of invasion, for it has been going on without protest for some time in various lines of manufacture. The selling of products of the United States on the other side of the border being hindered by the tariff, Americans have been carrying their enterprise and experience as well as their capital over there to do the producing within the barrier. Their interests are becoming so far "vested" that they strongly reinforce the local sentiment in favour of continued protection against their own country as well as others, and in discouragement even of reciprocity. Canadian capitalists are partners with them or holders of shares in their enterprises, and Canadian workmen are employed by them. They are effecting a sort of industrial annexation as a substitute for commercial annexation. At the same time, many American farmers are invading the agricultural region recently opened up and rapidly expanding in the Canadian Northwest. Of the immigration into the wheatgrowing section beyond Winnipeg Americans contribute a large share, the number migrating thither in the last two fiscal years reaching about 80,000. As that section develops it is likely to become gradually Americanized, for the other immigrants come more largely from Europe than from the older provinces, and the dominant element will probably be from 'the States."

What is to be the ultimate effect of this invasion, incited and encouraged by the Canadian tariff and unaffected by the nominal "preference" for the mother country, can hardly be foreseen. It does not seem likely to strengthen the sense of loyalty to "the empire," or promote sympathetic as well as political union with Great Britain. It is difficult to baffle the operation of economic forces, which work naturally toward an interchange of productive energy between the United States and Canada. A tariff may hamper the exchange of products between the countries, but so long as there is no duty on capital, or enterprise, or on labour, or immigration, it will not prevent the energy itself from being transfused and working its effect upon either side of the line wherever the opportunity is offered. As Canada increases in population and gains in the development of resources westward from its ancient settlements, it seems more likely to become Americanized than imperialized."

The writer of the above must, evidently, have stopped to take a nap before finishing, for the concluding paragraph scarcely harmonizes with the one above it. If the American investors in Canada make themselves as thoroughly Canadian in sentiment and action as the writer claims with considerable correctness, how under the sun is Canada "more likely to become more Americanized than imperalized," as she increases in population?

Citizens of the United States who come across to Canada are not distinguished in our cities any more than are Canadians who go to the States. The difference is not perceptible. When it comes time to vote both will cast their ballots for their individual interests, or those of the country in which they live. The idea that either will continue to serve the interests of his native land in prefence to that of the land in which he lives, and in which his interests are vested, may serve well enough as family chat, but it falls far short of meeting the sound, economic principles which actuate either Canadians or United States business men to-day.

## SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Last week we entered into a description of various small industries by which the tillers of the soil in France find profitable employment for the time saved from their agricultural duties, economies by which the country people have long deserved the reputation of being the most prosperous peasants in Europe. We resume this week further particulars of these industries.

Roubaix, Turcoin, and the other frontier towns do not present any such redeeming feature, as those already referred to. Here the large manufactories reign supreme;

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and, owing to the high customs duties, which make food and other necessaries of life dear in France, most of the workers live on the other side of the Belgian frontier, and only cross the border to work. Wages are very low, and the workers are consequently poor, dissatisfied and given to drink.

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Happily, however, we can dwell on brighter pictures than this before leaving the weaving industry. Chalet, in Maine et Loire, is a centre for the weaving of pockethandkerchiefs, and about 30 years ago some 20,000, and to-day some 10,000 workers are thus employed. Though still fairly prosperous, this industry of late years has suffered considerably from the protective duties. For while linen from Belfast may be imported into France on payment of a duty of 10 per cent., the weaving industry has to pay a duty of 25 per cent. on imported flax. Moreover, owing to lack of co-operation the cottage weavers cannot undertake the large orders placed by the large Paris shops, which pay such low prices that the hand looms cannot compete. Despite all these drawbacks, however, owing to their combination of industry and agriculture, the weavers are able to maintain a high degree of prosperity and well-being. Again, in Normandy, round Falaise, hosiery is woven of cotton. Almost every worker has his own little holding, and motive power for his home industry is obtained from a passing stream. By this industry from 12,000 to 15,000 weavers earn from 31 to 4 francs a day, whilst their womenfolk, to a number of 10,000, earn from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 frances a day by cutting out and sewing in sleeves and finishing off the goods. Thus a family living on its own holding, and in which both man and wife can command such earnings, is surely not to be pitied.

For the rest, the whole of Normandy is filled with Round Mayenne the peasants make handkerweavers. Their earnings, however, chiefs in their spare time. are very low, as they make use neither of machinery nor of co-operation.Still by the aid of their own little farms they manage to maintain a fair degree of comfort. Neither are the large manufactories thriving at present. The railway rates on coal are very high, nearly prohibitive; whilst the high protectve duties have so protected, not the workers, but the owners of the factories, that these have not felt themselves impelled to keep their machinery and methods of production up to the standard of competing countries. The whole weaving industry of Normandy is, therefore, declining, and only the very few who have not shrunk from introducing new methods and new labour-saving machinery are prosperous. From this district we may learn the much-needed lesson that bad laws necessarily injure industry, though, in our blindness, we may honestly intend that they should benefit and encourage it.

Hand-weaving is also carried on to a large extent in other places. Thus round Sedan are to be found some 3,500 weavers, each owning his own house and field, and earning from 2 to 3 frances a day by weaving. Even where it is least successful, it has been found to be a means of improving both the condition and the intelligence of the peasants. In many districts they have also other strings to their bow. South of Orleans, in the vicinity of Romorant'n, Argenton and Chateauroux, the men are mainly occupied in market-gardening and 'wine-growing, but the women find fairly remunerative occupation in sewing and embroidering handkerchiefs, ladies' linen, collars, cuffs, etc. The merchants furnish the machines, and only those who earn less than 30 francs per month are required to pay a rent for them. The majority, however, earn between 50 and 60 francs a month; hence, whatever may be the case elsewhere in France, in this district daughters are not looked upon as nuisances. Cleanliness, comfort, and prosperity are here striking features of both town and country.

In the Vosges, round Nancy, and Mirecourt, handembroidery is also the daily occupation of the women. One embroiders only flowers, another leaves, a third birds, a fourth palm-leaves, and the various parts, whether they are intended for a dress, bodice or a curtain, are joined together by the manufacturers. The work is but poorly paid, a franc and a quarter being the average daily earnings; but the men also have their petty industry, and, between them, husband and wife manage considerably to augment their income from their little holding. At Nancy straw hats are made in large quantities, the plait being imported from England, China, Switzerland and Italy. Round Mirecourt the men have found a remunerative occupation in making stringed in-The more common kinds, the cheap shopstruments. fiddles, steam-pressed into imitations of all the great old Cremona makers labels and all-are made in three large manufactories, but even then the different smaller parts, the bridges, screws, etc., are made in the villages, where also the more expensive instruments are produced. The prices range from 50 cents to \$5 and \$10.

### RUBBERS,

With the season approaching when rubbers and overshoes of the various makes and styles will be sought by young and old as an extra precaution against slush and snow, a word as to the conditions at present obtaining in the rubber and cotton trades may do much to smooth the path for the retailer and his assistants while making the great multitude, who sally forth to purchase, more submissive in paying out the extra dime or quarter exacted as against ruling prices a year ago.

To call on the general manager of a large rubber manufacturing company in quest of information is to be at all times sure of a welcome as courteously attentive as though an order of large proportions was forthcoming, and this season was no exception. There was, however, a something which told that profits are being seriously interfered with, that the same scope for a profitable turnover was absent and that it would require a person of very optimistic leanings to hide the fact that, with an advance of some 40 per cent. in crude material within the past year, the effort to produce a fair margin of profit with but a 10 per cent. advance in the manufactured article would require some pretty fine figuring.

During such a period there is no such thing as sympathy for the manufacturer. He is looked upon as at the helm, and being the guide as to prices, is naturally expected to look out for himself. And with this superficial glance at the point of production the retailer looks only to his own cares as they loom up before him with each answer as to the price of a pair of rubbers. Yet manufacturers are this year really working on prospect. The bulk of their profits has been wiped out by the very heavy advance in cost of raw material, the slight advance made in the selling price of finished goods being but a thin slice in comparison.

Crude rubber advanced 40 per cent. within the past year, this on an advance of 30 per cent. the previous year, equalling 70 per cent. advance in two years on the article which is the principal ingredient. Cotton, the remaining portion of the shoe, also advanced very heavily within the past year, an increase of 73 to 76 per cent. being shown as compared with the average of past years.

The following extract from a recent issue of the India Rubber World shows the trend of the market:

# Advance in raw materials-Fine Para-

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Average price per pound for 18 years (1885-1902

inclusive)	.76
Average price for 18 months past\$	1.02 to \$1.12
Price Sept. 1, 1904	1.27
Increase, present price over 18 years' average	67 p.c.
Coarse Para-	
Average price for 7 years (1896-1902 inclusive	.53
Average price for 18 months past	.58 to .69
Price Sept. 1, 1904	.85
Increase, present price over 7 years' average	60 p.c.
Cotton Duck—	
Range of prices for 9 years (1895-1903 inclusive)	
in cents per pound	12¼ to 17
Price, 1903	.15
Range of prices for the past 6 months	22 to 26
Present price	.26
Increase, present price over 9 years' average	73 p.c.
Cotton Hose yarns-	
Normal prices for many years past	16 to 18
Present prices, according to number of yarn, etc	28 to 32
Increase about	76 p.c.

It is pointed out that owing to the short time in which crude rubber now reaches the market, it is very green. Consequently the present shrinkages are very much greaer than was the case in connection with better seasoned rubber of former days. This is a fact that adds very materially to the cost of the rubber before it can be manufactured into goods.

Rubbers, like boots and shoes, are becoming more difficult to profitably handle, since styles in the latter have become so varied. This necessitates, for the up-to-date retailer, the carrying in stock of rubbers to fit every style of shoe seen on the street, which, in turn necessitates the carrying over of considerably more unsold stocks of rubbers than when styles were few. Of course, less quantity in each style can be placed in stock; but there is a minimum below which it is not prudent to go else loss of trade, which means loss of prestige, may result.

The retailer will require this season a woman's rubber with a very deep heel, to match the very high-heeled shoes now worn to a considerable extent; and the mischief of it is that perhaps before the season is half over these exaggerated lifts will have vanished. There are likewise more variety in toes, this calling for like variety in rubbers, both low and storm. Men's are not quite so various, but leaving aside the heel the rest of the boot has shapes enough to set the average small retailer considering whether, after all, it would not be as well for business to drop rubbers altogther and stock up better in his regular line.

It is not expected that prices will decline for some time, as the consumption of rubber is growing much faster than production, which must, if continued, further advance prices. Cotton, from what can be judged, is likewise expected to rule high, in which event we must take the world of rubber footwear as it comes, tread lightly over rough places, and charge to neater appearance and more perfect fit the extra ten per cent. exacted by the man at the rubber counter.

#### DRIED FRUIT PRICES VERY LOW.

Though reticent to admit it and stubbornly fighting against odds, packers and dealers in dried fruits, says a New York letter, are confronted with the fact that the consumption of prunes and raisins, the two most important articles in their market, is not keeping pace with the supply. Whether or not the <u>public</u>'s taste has been diverted from these fruits is a question of constant speculation among them, but whatever the cause may be the present prices of both prunes and raisins are simultaneously the lowest they have been in years, and even with this inducement to buy there appears to be no prospect of sufficient inroads on the supplies to bring any relief.

In the face of an estimated prune crop, including the carryover, of 165,000,000 pounds growers on the Pacific Coast are feeding prunes to the hogs. The current price is on a 1 1-3 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c f.o.b. bags basis for the four sizes, which is explained by any number of different theories, but the cause as explained by one of the best students of the situation is that people are not using prunes to the extent they have in past years. It is explained that prunes are consumed principally in rural districts, and among the poorer classes in the cities. Neither of these are using prunes to the extent as a staple, it is claimed, that they have in the past, and this is especially true as far as the farmers are concerned.

As a direct solution of this condition it is stated that it has been brought about by ceasing on the part of the jobbers to push prunes. The constant bickerings among prune growers have placed jobbers in a position where it was impossible for them to tell where they stood most of the time. The consequence is that instead of engaging in future buying on a large scale with the assurance that they will be able to push the goods without constant disturbing features arising, the jobbers have been compelled to buy only as their immediate requirements demanded.

The feeling in turn has been transmitted to the retailer, it is stated, with the result that he has ceased to push prunes on the public. The fault is primarily attributed to the growers, who, it is claimed, have placed impediment after impediment in the way of consistently putting prunes on the market at a reasonable figure.

With a price which is the lowest since the association became a factor nine years ago the packers are confronted with the enormous carry-over in raisins of 1,200 cars, together with the heaviest crop in the history of the business estimates placing it at 6,000 cars. The prices are:

Old crop ruling prices	New crop ruling prices	New crop open prices
2-crown loose 2	31/4	31/4
3-crown loose 21/2	33/4	33/4
4-erown	41/2	41/2
Seeded, fancy, 1-lb 41/2	51/2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Seeded, choice, 1-lb 4	43/4	5
Seeded, fancy, 12-oz 35/8	43/8	41/4
Seeded, choice, 12-oz	37/2	37/0

The conditions which govern prunes are even more pronounced in raisins. A good illustration of the feeling among the retail trade was shown by a large concern in this city selling raisins, retail, at 6 cents per pound. They took this decisive method, it is claimed, to clear up every pound of raisins they carried, and take no chance on the future.

Another important feature is that California packers are appearing anxious to get out of the market as much as possible and are now shipping raisins to the East on consignment, a thing which has never been done before at this season.

In speaking of the situation Saturday one of the best-known fruit dealers said: "There is no possibility of any speculative features in either prunes or raisins, as dealers are only too glad to satisfy actual present demands and take no chances on the future. Jobbers are buying sparingly and only as they need the goods."

-Hon. Chas. D. Haines, ex-Congressman of New York State, is in Hamilton, with a proposal to build a new electric railway to Brantford. In th S., whi loses a mourne part in pany, years, buted. position Compar other in also pr pany.

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#### THE LATE HON. J. F. STAIRS.

In the death of Hon. John Fitzwilliam Stairs, of Halifax, N. S., which occurred at Toronto on Monday last, Nova Scotia loses a stanch representative business man, one who will be mourned far beyond her borders. Mr. Stairs took a leading part in the management of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, with which organization he was connected for many years, and towards the success of which he materially contributed. He was President of the company, and occupied a like position in the Eastern Trust Company, the Trinidad Electric Company, Port of Spain Trinidad, and was a director, among other institutions, of the Robb Engineering Company. He was also prominently identified with the Consumers' Cordage Company. Mr. Stairs was 56 years of age.

#### SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

All records for immigration from Great Britain have been broken this year, says a Toronto letter. During the present season about 15,000 British immigrants have arrived in Toronto most of whom, of course, were passed on to the country, and to the West. Farm laborers were the largest class represented, and these all found places in Ontario and elsewhere, at wages ranging from \$10 to \$25 per month. A large number of mechanics and skilled laborers have also come out, especially toward the latter part of the season. Those with a knowledge of building work easily found employment in the city. Other trades were not always so fortunate, and a considerable number of such immigrants have gone over to the United States.

#### UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities closed at London, Ont., on the 23rd. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Mayor Laporte, Montreal; hon. sec.treas., W. H. Lighthall, Montreal; executive: Ontario: First vice-president, Mayor Beck, London; second vice-president, Mayor Urquhart, Toronto; third vice-president, Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa; fourth vice-president, Mayor Denton, Tillsonburg; fifth vice-president, Mayor J. W. Drake, Windsor. Quebec: First vice-president, Mayor Gelinas, St. Louis; second vice-president, Mayor Fabien, Ste. Cunegonde; third vice-president, Mayor Cross, Westmount; fourth vicepresident, Mayor Guay, St. Henri; fifth vice-president, Mayor Tellier, Joliette. Nova Scotia: First vice-president, Mayor Crosby, Halifax; second vice-president Ald. H. Campbell, Halifax. New Brunswick: First vice-president, Ald. Alex. W. Mc-Crae; second vice-president, the Mayor of Fredericton. Manitoba: First vice-president, Mayor Thos. Sharpe, Winnipeg; second vice-president, Ald. R. J. Latimer, Winnipeg. British Columbia: First vice-president, Mayor T. F. Neeland, Vancouver; second vice-president, Mayor W. H. Keary, New Westminster. Prince Edward Island: First vice-president, the Mayor of Charlottetown; second vice-president, Councillor Jas. Patton.

### NEW INCORPORATIONS IN ONTARIO.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Ontario Independent Telephone Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont., with share capital of \$100,000. C. W. Taylor, J. R. Brooks, J. A. McRae, P. T. Chesley, and A. D. Prosser, all of Detroit, are the charter members of the company. Other companies incorporated are: The Crown Oil Company, Limited, head office, London, capital \$300,000; charter members, D. S. Robb, of London, Clara McDowell B. J. Baker, Josephine W. Brake, of Buffalo, and Isaac Greenizen, of Petrolea, the first four of whom are provisional directors .- The Berlin Rink & Auditorium Co., Limited; capital, \$25,000; directors, D. Hibner, C. H. Doeer, John Cochrane, C. Brame, and W. Roos, all of Berlin.-The Erie Realty Company, Limited; capital, \$40,000; head office, Toron-to; directors, F. McMahon C. W. Winyard, G. H. Sedgwick, Alex. Fasken, and Wm. Henry Syms, of Toronto .- The Simplex Coal Saver, Limited, Toronto, capital, \$40,000; directors, P. H. Patriarche, F. B. Allan, and Wm. Eacrett, of Toronto.-The Miller Advertising Agency, Limited, London, Ont.; capital, \$40 000; directors, Wm. Spittal, G. H. Belton, A. E. Ferte, C.H. Armitage, and T. T. Mortimore, all of London directors .- The Ham & Nott Co., Limited, Brantford; capital, \$100,000; directors, J. T. Ham, J. H. Ham, and T. L. Lyle, of Brantford .-The following companies are granted provincial licenses :- The Rossendale Belting Company, Limited; incorporated in Great Britain, with L. J. Rowland, of Toronto, as attorney .- The New River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co.; incorporated in New Jersey, with T. W. Holmsted of Toronto as attorney. The Minnehaha Mining & Smelting Co., incorporated in Arizona; with Hugh D. Alston of Wabigon as attorney .- Eye-Fix Remedy Company, incorporated in Michigan, with John Hartnett of Windsor, as attorney .- The B. Houde Company, Limited; incorporated by Dominion laws, with W. H. Orchard of Toronto as attorney.-Montreal Star Publishing Company, with M. W. McGillivray of Toronto as attorney-The charter of the Chalcraft Screw Company, Limited, has been cancelled, and the company dissolved.



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# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

LIABILITIES.	Capital	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Dividend	Notes in	Bal. due to Dom. Gov.	Balance due to	Deposits by the public.	public pay	Deposits
Bank Statem't to Govt. Month ending Aug. 31, 1904.	Capital Authorized	Subscribed.		Fund.	Rate p. c. p. annum.	Circulation	aft'r ded'ct adv'nce for credits, &c.	Provincial Govts.	payable on demand	after notice or on fix'd day in Can.	than in Canada
Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank	500,000 3,000,000 2,500,000	\$14,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000	\$14,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2000,000	\$10,000,000 775,000 1,000,000 3,100,000 45,000	$     \begin{array}{c}       10 \\       12 \\       7 \\       10 \\       5     \end{array} $	\$ 8,055,663 481,642 1,404,218 1,926,936 136,300	\$1,225,664 59,707 13,708 218,384 16,931	\$ 304,338 113,625	\$19,577,048 957,428 3,357,468 7,213,985 127,920	\$58,092,605 2,546,941 3,761,306 10,962,528 168,517	\$17,800,42 2,390,05
Bank Br. N. America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk. Union Bank, Halifax	4,000,000 5.000,000 3,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 4,866,666\\ 2,978,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,497,600\\ 1,336,150\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,866,666\\ 2,977,330\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,471,570\\ 1,336,060 \end{array}$	$1,946,666\\3,177,330\\2,850,000\\1,500,000\\931,347$	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \\       10 \\       9 \\       8 \\       7     \end{array} $	2,796,893 2,405,599 2,772,947 1,902,410 1,246,681	$18,222 \\ 24,905 \\ 37,785 \\ 25,829 \\ 16,187$	47,753 75,804 47,539 6,582 285,800	5,759,912 4,483,357 4,392,961 1,823,872 931,817	$\begin{array}{c} 9,816,804\\ 11,680,292\\ 13,331,115\\ 7,531,887\\ 5,167,867\end{array}$	1,819,35
Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank, Canada Banq. Provinciale, Can People's Bank, Halifax	2,000,000 6,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 846,537\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	$1,500,000\\1,500,000\\6,000,000\\823,309\\999.942$	600,000 450,000 3,200,000 Nil. 440,000	6 6 7 3 6	$1,341,504 \\1,434,705 \\3,745,395 \\793,760 \\937,221$	30,155 12,185 276,270 14,487 14,977	$183,143 \\ 62,556 \\ 60,313 \\ 148,412$	$\substack{2,880,120\\1,355,479\\6,272,154\\345,180\\761,506}$	8,113,836 4,891,183 19,480,016 1,744,122 2,656,328	27,75
People's Bk, N. Bruns. Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank, of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank, Canada	$\begin{array}{r} 300,000 \\ 4,000,000 \\ 10,000,000 \end{array}$	$180,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 8,700,000 \\ 3,000,000$	$180,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 8,700,000 \\ 3,000,000$	$\begin{array}{c} 170,000\\ 50,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\end{array}$	8 5 7 8	137,11570,7542,297,0206,772,8782,408,626	$13,452 \\ 9,363 \\ 6.261 \\ 78,738 \\ 115,581$	$1,367,772 \\808,773 \\29,840$	$179,252 \\ 31,303 \\ 4,119,174 \\ 19,285,198 \\ 3,727,818$	245,894 251,326 9,155,753 39,032,921 10,490,129	7,453,0 2,900,9
Dominion Bank Merchant Bank, P.E.I. Bank of Hamilton Standard B, Canada Banque de St. Jean	2,500,000 2,000,000	3,000,000 343,976 2,237,400 1,000,000 500,200	3,000,000 343,976 2,233,500 1,000,000 274,872	3,000,000 266,136 2,002,992 1,000,000 10,000	$     \begin{array}{c}       10 \\       8 \\       10 \\       10 \\       6     \end{array} $	2,552,781 280,718 2,038,551 874,271 133,188	26,908 20,715 20,168	<ul> <li>43,072</li> <li>2,949</li> <li>495,124</li> <li>95,461</li> <li>26,024</li> </ul>	7,594,328 258,260 4,091,976 2,261,464 28,063	$\begin{array}{r} 20,199,427\\701,204\\13,448,885\\8,904,950\\238,636\end{array}$	
Banque d'Hochelaga Banque St. Hyacinthe. Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank, Canada Western Bank, Canada	3,000,000 4,000,000	2,000,000 504,600 2,498,900 3,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 329,515 2,498,900 3,000,000 500,000	$\begin{array}{r}1,200,000\\75,000\\2,414,010\\2,850,000\\217,500\end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{c}       7 \\       6 \\       9 \\       10 \\       7     \end{array} $	$1,665,138\\324,205\\2,231,572\\2,648,541\\422,520$	20,598 33,882 23,048	54,468 18,729 182,132 348,766	2,158,524 63,845 2,587,016 6,787,543 480,111	6,608,295 613,817 11,064,970 14,715,115 3,273,619	
Tradèrs Bank, Canada, Sovereign Bk, Canada. Metropolitan Bk, Can. Crown Bank of Canada	2,000,000 2,000,000	2,189,200 1,300,000 1,000,000 715,200	2,169,295 1,300,000 1,000,000 453,498	700,000 350,000 1,000,000 Nil.	7 5	$\substack{1,873,240\\1,173,245\\838,417\\102,420}$		$137,188 \\ 152,427 \\ 170,812$	3,200,111 1,630,919 477,076 135,194	$11,076,287 \\ 4,677,077 \\ 845,031 \\ 300,980$	
Total	100,546,666	80,194,429	79,458,433	52,320.918		60,227,074	2,374,110	5,268,902	119,137,382	315,789,663	32,770,9
LIABILITIES. Bank Statem't to Govt. Month ending Aug. 31, 1904.	Loans from Banks in Can, secu'd	Balances	Due other Bks. or agts	Balance Due Bk. or agts not in Can or U.K	Liabilities	Total Liabilities.	ASSETS Specie	Dominion Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for sec'ty of note cir,	Notes & Cheq. on other bks.	Loans t oth'r bk in Can. secured
Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Stephen Bank	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 774,931 222,160 243,492_ 573,337	881 10,802 53,692	436,779 5,510	21,288 3,580 205	\$105,830,679 4,268,762 8,925,911 23,779,281 455,385	\$3,653,102 117,454 301,863 1,704,251 19,903	\$4,892,764 229,780 641,195 1,626,573 16,700	\$ 460,000 25,000 90,045 96,614 11,000	\$ 2,237,810 74,044 344,919 1,034,639 11,570	7 223,30 8,52
Bank Bt. N. America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk. Union Bank Halifax		$\begin{array}{c} 191,277\\ 585,122\\ 136,704 \end{array}$	$243,343 \\511,820 \\1,096 \\39,689 \\814,547$		9,741,187 831  35,991	30,510,740 19,774,119 20,802,675 11,330,271 8,455,462	$944,743 \\ 634,991 \\ 501,606 \\ 163,739 \\ 277,262,$	$1,445,984\\1,861,140\\1,162,786\\705,191\\621,790$	$150,655\\134,000\\135,000\\100,000\\69,137$	726,919 356,945	
Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank Canada. Banq. Provinciale Can People's Bank Halifax	906,868			110,000	1,814100,72735,629	$\begin{array}{c} 12,582,436\\7,784,297\\32,190,437\\4,053,557\\4,717,731 \end{array}$	$129,725\\89,385\\525,766\\27,835\\86,720$	$398,570 \\ 652,845 \\ 2,619,626 \\ 33,610 \\ 324,494$	$72,102 \\ 75,000 \\ 240,000 \\ 39,816 \\ 47,000$	371,983 1,262,553 54,242	683,65
People Bk. N. B Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank of Canada	8,529	2,100 6,506 166,385 122,101	14,347	225,996 236,274	242 1,906 2,172	578,056 385,624 16,952,489 73.825,838 20,322,829	$10,569 \\ 12,176 \\ 379,760 \\ 2,431,050 \\ 613,230$	$\begin{array}{r} 42,557\\ 14,306\\ 1,226,601\\ 4,056,461\\ 1,060,052\end{array}$	9,000 4,445 125,000 400,000 120,000	12,458 526,820 1,986,592	
Dominion Bank Merchant Bank P.E.I. Bank of Hamilton Standard B. of Canada Banque de St. Jean		13,496 737	302,020 809,932		11,762 162,504 741	30,416,516 1,254,893 20,410,769, 13,429,490 426,653	$\substack{1,087,894\\26,844\\415,314\\231,065\\4,355}$	2,661,667 79,043 1,315,129 709,795 7,537	$150,000 \\ 14,500 \\ 110,000 \\ 50,000 \\ 8,053$	452,846 411,845	
Banque d'Hochelaga Banque St. Hyacinthe. Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bk. Canada Western Bank Canada		101,387 100,003	995,304			$\begin{array}{c} 11,063,687\\ 1,023,546\\ 17,196,267\\ 24,623,018\\ 4,275,771 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 158,001 \\ 10,036 \\ 512,886 \\ 795,524 \\ 30,834 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 664,888\\ 15,876\\ 851,438\\ 25,50,973\\ 27,671 \end{array}$	93,000 16,748 125,000 145,000 22,304	770,971 13,353 392,675 799,901 25,055	
Traders Bank Canada Sovereign Bk, Canada Metropolitan Bank Crown Bank of Canada	 	$376 \\ 11,146 \\ 3,000$	546,186			$16,958,306 \\ 8,191,001 \\ 2,446,338 \\ 538,594$	223,817 96,418 42,131 26,674	$1,253,149 \\ 647,809 \\ 181,857 \\ 69,155$	$100,000 \\ 56,868 \\ 28,464 \\ 5,020$	271,160 252,604 118,653 30,276	
	915,397	4,745,796	7,119,238								

Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes gold blindh. for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last returns received, viz ; 20th Aug., 1904.

## CATTLE RAISING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A party of four prominent Oregon stockmen, all from Canyon City, sailed recently from Victoria, to make a tour of northern British Columbia and pick out favorable locations for cattle ranches which they hope to have established in time to cater to the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camps. They are equipped, says a Victoria letter, with various instruments for the recording of weather conditions, and upon their reports a large number of eastern Oregon stockmen will form thein plans. It is the intention of the party to head for a country 135 miles to the north of Bella Coola, where they have been led to believe there are 115,000 acres of excellent pasture land, very slightly wooded and possessing abundance of fresh water, and where also a mild winter elimate is to be found.

"Everyone has his own ideas of about a cattle country," said Mr. Breadwell before sailing, "I have written to parties in Victoria about this particular country, and if we find it as represented, we will take up stock farms. There will be a general exodus from Oregon if our reports are favorable. I know of at least twenty-five families myself who will come in if we say so. We are looking for a country not so largely taken up as O present ship the to consi on the

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	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	and Stooks	Call and short Ins. not in Canada	Current Loans in Canada,	Current Loans elsewh're than Can.	Loans Goy of Canada
234	Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia St. Stephen's	85,254 25,867 2,744	\$ 8,683,584 	\$2,929,511 504,222 166,923 2,311,215 24,628	\$ 486,644 178,363 150,633 293,340	373,585 123,385 127,655 1,068,868	7,186,413 257,745 685,980 2,554,591	685,548 1,455,324 2,102,004	25,866,780 148,500 2,521,526	\$69,445,377 2,846,940 8,012,451 10,025,488 501,421	7,116,000 135,000 8,190,562	
7 8 9	British North America Toronto. Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax	16,572	247,580 1,352 4,858	2,834,192 935,555 888,780 993,421 118,817	1,025,208 235,598 376,269 167,078	$1,362,710 \\ 31,033 \\ 1,020,984 \\ 282,000 \\ 265,047$	$\begin{array}{r} 324,435\\ 2,204,048\\ 1,447,699\\ 104,340\\ 169,550\end{array}$	$1,995,845 \\1,775,688 \\1,902,406 \\297,880 \\372,247$	1,150,488	$\begin{array}{c} 18,541,669\\ 17,621,929\\ 18,013,164\\ 11,411,852\\ 7,371,653 \end{array}$		
12 13 14	Ontario Nationale Merchants, Canada Provinciale, Canada People's, Halifax	216,245 37,884 3,944 234,769 39,636	3,626	91,997 233,254 31,599 50,814 17,694	634,937 50,000 638,997	143,424 $822,611$ $289,222$ $45,892$	1,052,127 5,366,032 288,773 83,602	$\begin{array}{r} 634,245\\ 264,715\\ 8,281,700\\ 1,454,151\\ 211,299\end{array}$	4,812,096	$11,442,594 \\7,771,228 \\19,921,036 \\2,101,129 \\4,826,802$	207,964	
16 17 18	People's N. Brunswick Yarmouth Union. Canada Commerce Royal, Canada	$43,935 \\ 6,607 \\ 79,106$	1,992 222,643 4,803,589	21,309 8,323 423,308 1,217,256 1,471,714	127,70636,32719,4002,123,272385,000	5,000 50,986 529,263 973,818	9,717 14.250 15,000 3,912,518 3,057,882			$766,192 \\613,683 \\16,051,737 \\50,232,873 \\13,189,259$	1,918,122 1,679,888	
21 22 23 24	Dominion Merchant P. E. I Hamilton Standard, Canada St. Jean	493,477 54,817	869,406 8,271	2,360,985 3,740 527,170 212,609 2,599	92,683 128,724 579,430	669,172 2,086,683 1,406,280	3,595,218 772,364 739,022	3,848,020 2,223,197 161,957		20,535,369 1,619,579 15,624,024 10.616,085 614,007		
26 27 28 29	D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe Ottawa Imperial, Canada,	68,908 47,691 <b>3</b> 02,369 556,005	148,166 261,363	599,934 32,950 58,593 1,430,693	767,958 642,516 948,594	260,125 1,172,260 1,551,582 1,6551,582	303,000 656,464 1,477,036	786,704 826,030 2,782,164		9,384,856 1,199,280 16,339,571 16,677,664		
81 32	Western, Canada <sup>*</sup> Traders Canada Sovereign, Canada Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canadá	957,856 216,108 64,785 315,731 71,171	15,482	29,128 453,436 250,276 73,532 114,870	129,895 661,096 513	$\begin{array}{r} 485,559\\ 4,625\\ 1,095\\ 4,500\\ 8,000\end{array}$	221,036 1,143,387 666,699 447,876 55,130	$1,966,495 \\ 1,296,278 \\ 654,311 \\ 257,616$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,967,011 $12,892,209$ $6,382,319$ $2,386,381$ $293,735$	4,500	
	Total.4	5,422,266	9,771,971	21,425,042	10,880,176	15,165,214	38,811,934	35,710,410	42,597,582	408,240,567	17,869,809	
	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 specie formonth.	Average of Dom. Notes dur. month	Greatest amt Notes in circu'h dur'g mtl
23	Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia St, Stephen's	71,070	\$ 323,223 22,245 22,508 49,409 14,318	\$31,418 53,651	§ 5,500 30,860	\$ 600,000 33,296 227,549 364,578 12,000	1,361,313 91,789 14,024	\$131,828,\$89 5,587,801 12,680,287 29,105,261 710,582	946,000 285,957 855,483 861,451 44,671	\$ 3,627,055 118,507 300,798 1,725,120 18,875		\$ 8,261,630 498,492 1,460,593 1,930,355 145,300
6 7 8 9	British North America Toronto Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax	420,195	$100,802 \\78,565 \\180,667 \\104,010 \\22,340$	5,118 174,286 45,965 4,083	20,370 57,887 53,974 2,100	849,366 352,850 300,000 381,669 112,158	4,190,328 24,083 34,483	$     \begin{array}{r}             89.373,612 \\             26,484,648 \\             27,139,201 \\             15,511,094 \\             10,840,165         \end{array} $	Nil. 714,312 444,644 169,224 433,140	$899,584 \\ 631,785 \\ 502,888 \\ 161,975 \\ 296,546$	$\substack{\substack{1,811,439\\1,657,314\\944,317\\641,620\\548,369}$	2,867,038 2,575,500 2,888,922 1,982,800 1,264,481
3	Ontario Nationale Merchants Provincial People's, Halifax		$\begin{array}{r} 8.182 \\ 42,170 \\ 199,822 \\ 31,203 \\ 46,888 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       30,000 \\       45,494 \\       1,790 \\       20,899     \end{array} $	$10,150 \\ 86,298 \\ 6,678 \\ 51,844$	$125,000\\208,454\\831,924\\130,000\\68,384$	$\substack{4,532\\126,327\\86,972\\159,278\\5,227}$	$14,843,964 \\9,928,894 \\41,574,391 \\4,926,052 \\6,240,656$	27,622 727,981 355,113 Nil. 210,264	$127,070 \\89,000 \\515,149 \\27,185 \\86,638$	$\substack{346,519\\650,700\\2,410,696\\32,118\\266,863}$	1,401,900 1,489,515 3,898,600 812,780 948,482
18	People's N. Brunswick Yarmouth Union, Canada Commerce Royal, Canada	23,690	$3,780 \\ 21,903 \\ 87,149 \\ 320,286 \\ 96,475$	8,593 78,849 75;044 5,171	$\begin{array}{r} 45,027\\ 176,345\\ 26,080\end{array}$	$13,500 \\ 8,000 \\ 842,316 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 348,078$	$1,260 \\ 1,320,291 \\ 10,000$	$\begin{array}{r} 970,027\\739,148\\20,767,121\\86,335,252\\26,602,181\end{array}$	$140,824 \\ 28,087 \\ 1,005,800 \\ 1,550,839 \\ 244,548$	9,527 13,085 375,709 2,855,000 550,280	$\begin{array}{r} 42,396\\18,779\\1,135,131\\3,336,000\\1,131,088\end{array}$	148,787 75,699 2,323,999 7,068,000 2,448,003
34	Dominion, Merchant P. E. I Hamilton Standard, Canada St. Jean		$12,683 \\ 32,028 \\ 59,166 \\ 41,023 \\ 22,705$	36,806 335 11,412	6,000 85,292 8,678 8,573	$\begin{array}{r} 438,000\\ 21,132\\ 567,716\\ 100,000\\ 14,170\end{array}$	6,028 16,691 140,930 69,029 9,176	37,258,167 1,901,727 24,957,617 15,541,659 735,712	$\begin{array}{c} 825,000\\ 144,914\\ 108,742\\ 99,844\\ 81,529 \end{array}$	1,082,000 23,717 412,000 229,340 4,153	2,340,000 77.937 785,400 858,540 7,107	2,586,000 509,148 2,112,000 895,021 137,863
2811	D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe Ottawa Imperial Western		$\begin{array}{r} 45,755\\11,241\\97,350\\39,525\\49,819\end{array}$	24,982 19,350 15,881 22,215 17,938	$\begin{array}{c} 36,525\ 10,897\ 25,325\ 108,262\ 9,400 \end{array}$	$199,504 \\ 22,970 \\ 455,892 \\ 682,280 \\ 19,647$	98,060 44,480 15,949 16,155	$\substack{14,411,343\\1,444,876\\22,474,257\\30,939,143\\5,013,804}$	$\begin{array}{r} 428,982\\ 36,792\\ 352,604\\ 180,590\\ 10,123\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 162,221 \\ 10.254 \\ 507,940 \\ 795,419 \\ 29,772 \end{array}$	513,185 15,462 686,127 2,419,383 26,143	1,730,893324,3052,262,0152,814,966426,915
	Traders Sovereign Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canada	492,391	29,702 40,844 7,786 400	4,797		$224,000 \\113,635 \\249,825 \\30,744$	58,849 7,594 1,458 4,000	$19,995,225 \\9,877,744 \\4,512,512 \\982,228$	105,034 79,796 136,094 18,355	$216,926 \\94,152 \\40,479 \\26,159$	$\substack{1,145,385\\421,346\\150,645\\61,776}$	1,906,565 1,173,245 868,192 104,840
-	Total	2,058,737	2,260,972	729,072	772,065	9,948,637	7,918,306	701,630,340	10,098,809	16,566,253	31,648,136	62,142,848

up as Oregon. We will only go in for beef cattle. My idea at present would be to drive our fatter cattle to Ashcroft and ship them east from there. But that is a matter we will have to consider. It might be that a better market would be found on the coast."

Deposits elsewhere than in Canada

\$17,800,429 2,390,057

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-London Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending September 22, 1904 \$840,100.

—The Toronto city auditors' report for the year 1903 shows that the receipts from all sources amounted to \$8,317,144. The disbursements were \$7,659,066, leaving the handsome surplus of \$658,078 to the good.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings from September 15th to 21st, 1904, \$742,985; 1903, \$735,730; increase, \$7,255.

-The British-Canadian Bank Note Co., with headquarters at Ottawa, and a capital stock of \$500,000, has been incorporated.

-The Trusts & Loan Company, Limited, Toronto, is reported as closing out its Ontario business and disposing of its interests in that Province to other corporations.

-The Continental Contracting Company of Ottawa has been incorporated, with a capital of \$500,000.-Incorporation has been granted to the Chatham Pulp & Paper Company, with a capital of \$200,000, and headquarters at Lachute.

# MR. MARTIN RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.

# INCREASED PRICE OF WHALEBONE.

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Mr. J. B. A. Martin, partner in the prominent wholesale grocery firm of Messrs. Laporte, Martin & Co., Limited, this city, is retiring from business, owing to ill-health, and will shortly leave for a trip abroad. There will be, however, no change in the firm name.

Mr. Martin is succeeded in the finance department of the company by Mr. L. A. Delorme, who has been with the firm for 22 years, and has been secretary-treasurer since the company's incorporation in May, 1903.

Mr. Joseph Ethier, long prominently connected with the firm, and one of the best known buyers in Canada, will remain as manager. Mayor Laporte is president of the company.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Regret is freely expressed at the financial troubles which have overtaken the old-established auction firm of Benning & Barsalou. Liabilities will foot up some \$80,000, of which some \$52,000 is indirect.

The principal creditors are: Jas. Armand & Son, \$3,056.27; J. P. Garneau, Sons & Co., Quebec, \$1,641.14; York Street Flax Spinning Co., Belfast, \$306.44; G. H. Rowell, \$361.19; Ehrenbach, Brunet & Son, Bradford, \$540; Greenshields & Co., Ltd., \$396; Waterloo Knitting Mills, Waterloo, Ont., \$579; Boyd & Co.. \$245.93; Laurentide Pulp Co., \$110.88; Montreal Woollen Mills \$293.48; A. Hochar, \$148.99; C. H. Laberge, Valleyfield, \$195.66; J. G. Watson, \$191.02; R. Larouche, \$154.14; A. Kramsutzki, Port Arthur, \$111.01; J. O. Gravel, \$2,606.31; notes under discount, \$52,075.99; Hodgson, Sykes & Co.. Bonfield, \$327.86; Montreal Clothing Mfg. Co., \$486.18; W. Lesser, \$260; Dominion Woollen Mfg. Co., \$1.921.75: Bargain Clothing Co., \$448.91; H. Mattier & Co., Ireland, \$3,041.59; H. Vineberg & Co., \$400; Gondon Clothing Co., \$300; Dominion Oilcloth Co., \$5,161.75; John Stock, \$500; Balcan &Son, \$300; Canadian Costume Co., \$1 517.24.

David Miller and Wolfe Simon have been in business a short while as the Montreal Clothing Co., registering as such in August, 1902. They have assigned, owing some \$9,000, street rumors making it more. The estate is not expected to turn out very badly, as a certain amount of cash is on deposit, besides stock. The firm have a branch at Avonmore, Ont.

Daoust Freres, groceries, Montreal, a new firm starting some months ago, after retirement of old firm, have assigned. Liabilities not large.—Edmund Louis Etheir, mfr. billiard tables, has gone under. Not the first experience. Present liabilities about \$2,000; assets small.

--Rumour is exercised over the affairs of a large factory up the waterway, the principal owners of which reside in the sister Province. It is to be hoped that better counsels may prevail.



Specialities. M.G., G.M., & U.S. French Medal Glues. B.W.D. & W.D. Celebrated Scotch Glues.

ALSO SIZE POWDER FOR ALL TRADES.

Two and a quarter tons of whalebone have, it is reported, been sold in Dundee for \$15,000 a ton, and only four tons are left outstanding in the world's supply. There is no corner in this picturesque commodity. The demand has outrun the supply so rapidly that in seventy years the price of whalebone has risen from thirteen cents to nearly seven dollars a pound. Yet never in the greatest years of the whale fishery did any vessel make so many captures as were reported by the Newfoundland whalers in the past season. An average catch of somewhat more than two hundred whales apiece was certainly a remarkable achievement for four vessels but it does not presage a return of the picturesque industry which fifty years ago made Nantucket and New Bedford great.

-The William Blackley Company, Toronto, is asking for damages for breach of contract, by the Elite Costume Company, Limited, of Montreal. The plaintiff company also asks for \$628, the value of goods sold to the defendants.

-The agents of the Furness steamship line at Halifax have received word from Newfoundland that the steamer Lovalist is a complete loss. The vessel's cargo of twenty-one thousand barrels of apples, worth \$45,000, is fully insured. The steamer is three-fourths insured.

#### FINANCIAL.

# Montreal, Thursday, 29th September, 1904.

The annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway refers to the resolution to be submitted to the annual meeting which is intended to authorize the directors entering into an agree ment for the purchase of the Canada Atlantic, which will have to be ratified by Parliament. The sum proposed to be paid is \$16,000,000. From this report we learn that the survey of the new line is being pushed ahead and construction work will commence in the Spring of 1905. The gross receipts for half year ended 30th June last, were \$12,796,500 and working expenses \$9,477,800, and net traffic receipts \$3,-318,700. The expense ratio was 74.06 against 71.81 per cent. in 1903. The heavy expenses were caused by the extreme severity of last winter, which also lowered traffic receipts. The expenditures on the new line will give an impetus to trade generally, and enlarge the business of Canadian iron and steel enterprises

The C.P.R. is beginning to move new wheat out of the North-West and will have its resources heavily taxed for a length of time.

New York leading papers are discussing whether the recent "boom" has ended. Beginning early last July the "bull" movement ran on for over two months, which is longer than previous ones. A sudden expansion of 10 to 20 per cent. is too artificial to last. It is stated that the market has been



Boy's Garments. Stock sizes or to special measures. Bespoke Measure Work a Speciality. Style, Fit, Workmanship, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Send for quotations-the Cheapest in the Trade.

manipulated by large transactions of an entirely bogus nature; sales have been made and purchases for no other purpose than to draw in the public outside certain cliques or rings who use such transactions as "decoy ducks" are by sportsmen.

The bank statement for last month, August, reviewed in this issue, is not as encouraging as some previous ones, but the volume of business now done by the banks renders fluctuations of considerable amount less important than when the business of the banks was much smaller.

The war has ceased to have any marked effect on the money market, but were it to cease, it would have a great effect. Russia is reported to be suffering very seriously by the vast expenditures on the war which have caused a terrible destruction of properties, as well as life.

The shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. will meet next month, when they will be asked to approve of an issue of \$3,900,000 of six per cent. consolidated gold bonds, part of which have been underwritten.

The Dominion Coal Co. is reported to have brought 900,000 tons of coal to this city this year, which is about one-third more than in 1903. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has also enlarged its deliveries at this port.

German steel rail mills are said to be feeling the effect of our enhanced duty on imports of rails. Canada will not mourn over that. — The increased earnings of American railways is gratifying. The increase has been progressing for several months and to middle of September rose to 6.16 per cent. over last year.

The steel trade across the line is improving.—A return shows the deposits in associated banks, New York, to be \$1,-224,206,600, against \$909,482,300 in 1903 and loans \$1,140,958,-800, against \$922,055,800 last year. Money may well be at low rates with it accumulating so fast.

The stock market is quite strong to-day. Pacific is selling freely up to 130; Twin City, 99; Mont. Power, 79; Dom. Coal, com., 58; N.S. Steel, 66; Toronto St., 105; Dom. Iron, com.,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , pref'd, 49; Detroit Ry., 70; Mont. St., 205. Banks:— Commerce,  $157\frac{1}{2}$ ; Imperial, 235; Hamilton, 214; Ontario,  $130\frac{1}{2}$ ; Traders, 134. Consols, 88 3-16. Paris, exc. on London, 25f. 18c.; Berlin, 20m. 40<sup>1</sup>/4 pf. Foreign exchange, 60's,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ ; demand, 9<sup>1</sup>/4. Money in New York, on call, 1<sup>3</sup>/4 to 2 per cent.; time loans, 3 to 3<sup>1</sup>/4; trade paper, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 5. Locally, call loans 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 5 per cent.; commercial discounts, 6 per cent.

The following comparative table of stocks for week ending Sept. 29, 1904, is furnished by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers:--

Stocks. Banks.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Year.
Montreal	. 57	248	247	240
Molsons		208	207	
Merchants	. 1	158	158	
Commerce	. 130	157 %	155	
Hochelaga	. 4	1331/2	1331/2	
Union	. 12	138	138	

El Padre Needles

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

S. Davis & Sons, MONTREAL, Que.

Miscellaneous.			
Can. Pacific Ry., x d	1301/4	1263/4	1193/4
Montreal St. Ry 400	206	205	230
Do. New 330	203	202	
Toronto St. Railway x d 3045	105%	103	931/2
Twin City Elec. Ry 3236	1001/4	97	851/2
Detroit Elec. Ry 1682	71	67 1/4	64
Halifax Elec. Ry 105	933/4	931/2	94
Toledo Elec. Ry 595	231/2		193/4
Winnipeg Elec. Ry 50	1791/2	1791/2	175
Mackay, common 850	261/2	25%	
Do. Preferred 380	701/4	691/4	
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co 235	59	58	72
Mont. Light, H. & Power Co2586	793/4	771/2	74
Dom. Iron & Steel, common1115	121/2	111/2	10
Do. Preferred 455	401/4	38	261/2
Dom. Coal, com 775	581/2	58	69
Do. Preferred 18	110	110	109
Nova Scotia, common	69	651/4	76
Do. Preferred 85	106	100	
Bell Telephone 121	150	1493/4	
Ogilvie, preferred 40	118	118	
Montreal Cotton Co 100	1031/2	1031/2	110
Soo, common 100	75	75	
	5 6 1	dition :	and St.
Bonds.	a a si	active a	a ser a
Mont. St. Ry 400	1041/2	1041/2	104
Com. Cable	93	93	G1035
Can. Col. Cotton			
Dom. Coal			
Nova Scotia	104%	104%	12 00
Dom. Iron & Steel 187,000			601/2

# BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Sentember 27 1904

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# MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening Sept. 29, 1904.

Manitoba wheat yields are exceeding earlier estimates, best informed now placing total yield at 60 000,000 bushels. This is most gratifying. Leather shipments to Europe this past week are exceeding all previous records. Dairy products are, with difficulty, holding their own, but the outlook is bright. Wool very firm.

BUTTER .- A very quiet market, demand both for export and local account being disappointing. \* There seems to be no life whatever to the position. Still, holders are not weakening and will not part with best creamery except at full prices. Eastern Townships lots have been held up to 20c to 2014c, with Western at 19c to 191/2c. Offerings are not large and receipts do not show any increase. Though the market is dull with a heavy appearance lower prices are not looked for and as the weather becomes colder the demand is likely to improve. In dairy butter there is little business report-ed prices showing no change. Finest Eastern is held at 17c to 18c and Western at 15c to 151/2c. Under grades, 13c to 14c. A few fresh rolls arrived in half-brls. and sold at 16c to Cable advices from the principal markets of Great Bri-17c. tain give butter markets as improved in demand and prices. Lighter receipts from the Continent and the high prices of Danish have thrown the demand largely on to Canadian. Finest Danish, 24c to 25c; Irish, 22c to 23c; New Zealand 201/2c to  $21\frac{1}{2}c$ ; Canadian,  $20\frac{1}{2}c$  to  $21\frac{1}{2}c$ ; Australian,  $19\frac{1}{2}c$  to  $20\frac{1}{2}c$ ; Argentine, 20c to 21c. American butter neglected, with prices most irregular, Little doing in ladles, at 14c to 15c.

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Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange. Capital Capital Capital Reserve of Rest value Dividend Prices per

BANKS.	•	subscribed.	paid-up.	Fund.	to paid-up Capital.	per share.	of one share.	last 6 mos.	Dates of l	Div'd.	cent. on pa Sept. 29	
			\$		\$	\$	\$	p.c.			Ask. Bid	1
British North Americ Can. Bank of Commen Dominion Eastern Townships Hamilton	rce	8,700,000 8,000,000 2,493,950	<b>4,866,666</b> 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,463,660 2,229,980	1,946,666 8,000,000 8,000,000 1,450,000 2,000,000	89.00 84.48 100.00 59.59 85.00	248 50 50 100 100	303.75 75 00	8 8½ 2½* 4 5	April June Feb.May-Au Jan. June	Oct. Dec. ug. Nov July. Dec.	125 150	
Hochel <b>aga</b> Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I Merchants		3,000,000 1,500,000 343,781	2,000,000 3,000,000 <b>1,500,000</b> <b>343,781</b> 6,000,000	1,050,000 2,850,000 450,000 266,000 2,900,000	52.50 96.67 <b>26.66</b> 68.60 48.33	100 100 30 32.44 100	134.00  158.50	31/2 5 8 4 31/2	June June May Jan. June	Dec. Dec. Nov. July. Dec.	136 134  158	•
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	<b>x</b>	d 3,000,000 14,000,000 500,000	$1,000,000 \\ 2,998,935 \\ 14,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 2,000,000$	1,000,000 2,720,778 10,000,000 775,000 3,100,000	100.00 93.90 71.56 155.00 155.00	100 50 100 100 100	200.00 103.75 247.00 260.00	4½ 5 6 5	April June Jan. Feb.	Oct. Dec. July. Aug.	210 207 250 247	
Ontario Ottawa People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B. Provincial		2,492,100 1,000,000 1,000,000	$1,500,000 \\ 2,484,060 \\ 993,565 \\ 997,780 \\ 823,348$	2,400,654 417,433 440,000	83.83 98.50 42.12 91.66	100 100 20 150 100	\$11.00	8 4½ 8 4 1½	June June March Jan.	Dec. Dec. Sept. July.	260 211	
Quebec Royal Sovereign Standard St. Stephens		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 <b>3,192,705</b> <b>825,000</b> 1,000,000 <b>45,000</b>	<b>36.00</b> <b>101.00</b> <b>25.00</b> 92.50 <b>22.50</b>	100 100 100 50 100	126.00 205.00	8 11/4* 5 21/2	June Feb. Feb. MayAu April April	Dec. Aug. ig.Nov Oct. Oct.	130 125 205	
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders Union of Halifax Union Bank	· ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·	2,978,000 2,000,000 1,336,150	329,515 2,968,790 2,000,000 1,328,835 2,500,000	75,000 3,168,790 700,000 926,651 1,000,000	22.76 106.77 35.00 68.13 40.00	100 100 100 50 100	240  135.00	5&1† 3½ 3½	Feb. June June Feb. Feb.	Aug Dec. Dec. Aug. Aug.	240	
 Western Yarmouth			439,400 300,000	<b>217,500</b> 50,000	<b>40.24</b> 16.66	100 75	•••••		June Feb.	Dec. Aug.		

CHEESE. - A disappointing market is being shown, the usual export orders for September goods not coming in as freely as in former years. Finest Western is worth 91/4c to 9%c, with Eastern, 8% to 9c. A London cable of 27th says: Cheese has been in good healthy demand the past week. For newly landed, 44s, and occasionally 45s, was bid for specially fine parcels. Spot prices, were however, 1s to 2s below c.i.f quotations .-- Country selling :-- Woodstock, Ont., September 28 .-- The cheese market in this district this week is dull. To-day there were boarded \$200 white and 1.000 colored. The highest bid was 8% c. which was refused on the board. On the street, about 500 sold at 87% to 8 15-16c. The salesmen were not disposed to sell as a rule. The make contiues good, while the quality is first-class .--- Picton, Ont., 28 .- Twelve factories boarded 975 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 81/8c. No sales .-- Stirling, Ont., 28 .- At cheese board today 955 boarded. Sales: 183 at 8 13-16c; 16 at 8 13-16c; 40 at 8 13-16c; balance refused.

EGGS.—Supplies are dropping off and the market is readily absorbing all receipts. Nice fresh late-gathered are selling at 19c; selected, 21c to 22c. There are more cold storage offering and this will have a tendency to weaken the market before long. Market quiet to-day at 16c to 18c.

FISH. - Considerable more demand. Prices hold pretty steady. Fresh halibyt is firmer, while haddock is some lower. Labrador herring are reported dearer. The quotations are: Fresh B.C. salmon, 15c; halibut, fresh, 14c per pound; fresh steak cod, 6c to 7c; do. express haddock, 4c to 5c; do. pike, 7c; American bluefish, 10c per lb.; mackerel, Canadian, 10c per lb.; lake trout, and white fish, 8c per lb.; fresh pickerel or dore, 8c; brook trout, 18c.—Salt—Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg; No. 1 salt mackerel, in 20 lb. kits, \$2; new salt herrings, Labrador, bbls.,\$5.50; do. half brls., \$3; pails of 20 lbs. 80c each; green cod, No. 1, at \$6 per 200 lbs.; No. 2, \$5 \$5 per 200 lbs.; pickled lake trout, \$5.75; pickled lake white fish, \$.-Smoked-Haddies 71/2c to 8c lb.; kippered herrings, \$1 per case; smoked herrings, in bundles, of 5 boxes, 18c per box .-- Prepared-Boneless cod in bricks, 6c per lb, and extra boneless, 8c; boneless fish, loose, in 25 lb. boxes, 41/2c; skinless cod, in cases, new pack, \$5 per case.-Oysters-Standards are quoted at \$1.40 per gal.-Lobsters-American, 20c per lb.-First arrivals of bulk oysters reached here Monday and sold at \$9.50 to \$10 per brl., By the end of the week arrivals wil be received by freight and will be lower in price.

FLOUR AND FEED .- A good demand is reported for both, prices remaining as per last week's quotations, Wheat values continue to hover both directions, the close of the week showing a gain. Latest official reports from Manitoba raise the estimate to 58,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels, the threshing returns showing a much better yield than reckoned on when cutting. Baled hay shows an advance of 50c in the price of No. 1, owing to scarcity of this grade. A fair business re reported on local account, but cables and advices from the States have been unsatisfactory. We quote: No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7; and pure clover, \$6 to \$3.50, per ton, in car lots .- Winnipeg closing prices for Manitoba wheat in that market: No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2 do., 99c, ex store, Fort William, for September delivery .-- Liverpool-Spot wheat, firm; corn, firm; No. 2 northern Manitoba wheat, spot, 7s 51/2d to 7s 6d. Futures: Wheat, quiet; September. 7s 53/4d; December, 7s 77/8d.

GREEN HIDES.—Lambskins will be advanced on October lst. Meantime values are unchanged all round. Receipts are fairly good. See quotations on another page. New York reports a firm market for city slaughter hides. A sale was made of 1,800 September take-off, branded hides, at 11¼c, and at the close of last week the United Dressed Beef Co., it is reported, sold 8,000 hides, including "strike" native steers at 11c; native steers taken off since the strike at 12¼a and strike branded hides at 10½e and 10¾c Offerings of common dry hides continued limited, reflecting light stocks in importers' hands, and prices were unchanged and firm.

GROCERIES .- The week has been uneventful, trade showing the increase common with the advent of cool weather, but values have remained stationery. Sugars unchanged on basis of \$4.55 to \$4.65 for standard granulated. New York reports strong market for raw sugar. The feature was the small remaining supplies of cane sugar to be marketed, and this, coupled with the strength of the European beet sugar market based on the indicated small yield from the current crop, gave sellers marked confidence in the situation, with the result that they were indifferent sellers.-Molasses holds steady at 28c in puncheon lots, with usual advances in brls. and halves .- Opening prices on new pack of tomatoes and corn not announced yet. Cables from Patras report a firmer market on currants for prompt shiment, with an advance of 3d to 6d. over previous quotations, the price now cabled being 11s. 9d. to 12s .- The Southern California Walnut Growers' Association has made the following prices: No. 1 soft shell, 11c; No. 2, hard, 101/2c; No. 2 stock, 2c less for hard

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OILS is wort pentine

PROV shows a 100 lbs. is in sell at 3 cut mea cut, bo \$18; Ca cut clea heavy ff —Compo boxes, 5

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.	Prices cent. o Sept.	n par
			\$			\$	p.c.		Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	6,000,000	5,395,370	953,361	25.58	100	148.00	- 2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	151	148
an. Col. Cotton Co	2,700,000	2,700,000			100	30.00	1*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	32	30
Canadian General Electric	1,475,000	1,475,000	265,000	*****	100	::::::::	5	Jan. July.		
anadian Pacific x x .		84,500,000 13,333,300	8,947,232	84.75	100	130.25	8	April Oct.	130#	1304
Commercial Cable	15,000,000	10,000,000	0,011,606	08.10	100		1.26.001	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		
Detroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	70.50	1*	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	711	71
Dominion Coal, pfd		3,000,000	592,844		100	109.00	4	Jan. July.	115	109
do common	. 15,000,000	15,000,000			100	58.50	8	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	583	581
Dominion Cotton Co	\$,083,600	3,033,600			100	25.00		Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.		
om. Iron & Steel, common		20,000,000			100	11.50			121	121
do pfd	5,000,000	5,000,000			100	39.871		April Oct.	401	29 <u>7</u> 8
ouluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	12,000,000			100					
do pfd '.		10,000,000			100			•••••		
lalifax Tramway Co x		1,350,000	107,178	8.00	100	92.25	1%*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	94	931
lamilton Electric Street, common .	. 1,500,000	1,500,000			100	10.101				
do pfd	. 2,250,000	2,250,000	29,000		100	10,121	21/2	Jan. July.	101	10
	F00 000	500,000			100	75.00				
ntercolonial Coal Co	500,000 250,000	219,700	90,474	12.06	100	100.00	7	¥		
do pfd		1,600,000			100		*	Jan. Feb. Mar.		
larconi Wireless Tel					5		2	Feb. Mar.		
										• ••
lerchants Cot. Co	1,500,000	1,500,000			100					
lontmorency Cotton		750,000 2,500,000			100 100	101 00				
Iontreal Cot. Co		17,000,000			100	101.00 78.871	21/4*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	105	101
Ionteal Light, Heat & P. Co Iontreal Street Ry		6,000,000	798,927	18.81	50	104.87	21/2*	Feb. MayAug. Nov. Feb. MayAug. Nov.	79	78
Iontreal Screet Ry	0,000,000	0,000,000	100,021	.10.01		iorrorg.	a78	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	<b>20</b> 8	204
Iontreal Telegraph	2,000,000	2,000,000			40	62.40	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	160	156
orth-West Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681			25	39.00			100	160
do pfd	5,642,925	5,642,925			50	50.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	105	100
. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com		8,090,000			100	66.50	8	April Oct.	667	661
do pfd .	1,030,000	1,080,000			100	105.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	119	105
gilvie Flour Mills Co	1,250,000	1,250,000			100	180.00	÷	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	200	180
do pfd	a ann ana	2,000,000			100	115.00	81/2	Mar.Jun. Sept.Dec.	122	115
ichelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	2,505,600	2,505,600	181,550	5.22	100	58.00	8	May Nov.	60	58
t. John Street Ry	500,000	500,000	89,642	7.98	100	106.00	8	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	115	106
oledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000,000	12,000,000			100	20.50			21	201
analta Church Du	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,086,287	8.10	100	105.00	11/.0	Ten And Tuly Ort		$M_{\rm H} = 0$
oronto Street Ry X ( win City Rapid Transit		15,010,000	2,168,507	14.41	100	99.871	112 *	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	1051	105
do pfd		3,000,000			100		1%* 1%* 1%*	Feb. May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep.	100	994
Vindsor Hotel		600,000			100		8	May Nov.		• • • • •
Vinnipeg Elec. St. Ry	1,250,000	992,300			100	150.50	1%*	Apl.July,Oct.Jan.	200	180

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

and soft. The yield will be 150 to 200 cars in excess of last A large percentage of black nuts will offer. The year. crop is two weeks later than last year .- The currant market in Greece has shown a slightly easier tendency, which is the more surprising in view of the official estimate of the Greek Government that the crop outturn proves to be 130,000 tons. Should this estimate prove a correct one, the statistical position would be an extremely strong one, and with much higher values justified than those ruling at present. With the carryover of old fruit estimated at 15,000 tons, there would be only 165 000 tons to be taken care of, of which about 50,000 tons are to be taken by the Retention Bank, in conformity with the recently passed Retention bill. This would leave to be exported to all parts about 95,000 tons, as against an annual average consumption of about 120,000 tons.

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LEATHER.—Jobbers report an improvement in demand, not only for export, but locally. Shipping is very brisk, the English market absorbing all arrivals quickly. Local shippers report the past week as the biggest in the trade. A leading Ontario tanner writing this week, reports the shipping outlook as likely to produce a record mark for September. Prices are steady.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Linseed oil holds very steady. Boiled is worth 47c to 50c, as to quantity and raw 34c to 47c. Turpentine,  $81\frac{1}{2}c$ . No change to note in white lead.

PROVISIONS.—Cooler weather has assisted demand which shows som improvement. Live hogs sell at \$5 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. as to grade, while fresh killed, abattoir dressed stock is in good request at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Country killed sell at \$7 per 100 lbs. Quotations are: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, tierces, \$26.50; selected heavy, Canada short cut, boneless, barrels, \$20; heavy Canada short cut mess, \$18; Canada short cut back pork, \$17; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$17; heavy Canada long cut mess pork, \$17; heavy flank pork, \$16; light Canada short cut clear pork, \$15. —Compound lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 6c; tubs, 50 lbs., 64/4c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 61/4c; wood pails, parchment

lined, 20 lbs., 61/2c; tin pails, 20 lbs., 6c; cases of six lbs., tins, 61/2c; do. five 10 lb. tins, 65%c; three 10 lb. tins, 63/4c. Pure lard -Tierces, 375 lbs., 71/2c; tubs, 50 lbs., 73/4c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 7%; wood pails, 20 lbs., 8c; cases, 8c to 81/4c.-Kettlelard-Tierces, 375 lbs., 81/2c; tubs, 50 lbs., 83/4c; pails, 20 lbs., 9c; cases, 9c to 91/4 c .- Smoked meats-Hams, 6 to 35 lbs., 10c to 14c; boneless hams, rolled, 13c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 121/2c; Windsor bacon, backs, 121/2c.—For round lots above prices would be slightly lowered .- Chicago, Sept. 28 .- Provisions closed 71/2c to 15c lower. Future quotations :-- Pork, September, \$11.50; October, \$11.50; December, \$11.521/2;! January, \$13.15; May, \$13.321/2. Lard, September, \$7.371/2; October, \$7.371/2; December, \$7.271/2; November, \$7.35; January, \$7.371/2; May, \$7.50. Ribs, September, \$7.75; October, \$7.721/2; January. \$6.821/2; May, \$6.971/2. Cash quotations: Mess pork, \$11.50 to \$11.60; lard, \$7.40; short ribs, sides, \$7.75 to \$7.871/2; short clears, \$8.50 to \$8.75.-Liverpool, 28.-Pork, prime mess western, firm, 72s 6d. Hams, short cut, quiet, 47s 6d. Bacon, long clear middles, light, firm, 52s 6d; clear bellies, firm. 55s. Lard, prime western, strong, 37s 6d. American /refined strong, 39s 3d.

WOOL .- Prices are hardening in keeping with conditions abroad. The local situation continues to reflect uneasiness with no desire to buy beyond immediate needs, this being confined to a limited number. At the London auctions on 9,869 bales were Wednesday offered. Merinos were in spirited demand and scoureds sold well to France and Germany. First, scoured greasy pieces brought out strong competition and they sold at the highest rates of the series. Americans purchased a few lots of medium slips and superior crossbreds. Fine merinos were firm. A Boston report of the 28th says: Large and small mills have been buying wool the past week. The market is strong, with a buoyant movement apparently under way. A feature of the trading has been the satisfactory demand for worsteds; all grades of wool are selling. Territory continues to move freely at average prices. Pulled wools are firm. Foreign grades are the least in demand.

WHOL

Acid Cart Aloes, C. Alum ... Borax, xt Brom. Po Camphor, Citric Ac Cotaine E Copperas, Coream Ta Epsom Sa Glycerine Sa Glycerine Sa Glycerine Sa Glycerine Ac Monthol, Morphia Oil Peppe Oil Lemou Opium ... Phosporus Creatsh Bi Oquinine ... Strychnine Tartaric A

Licorice. Stick, 4, 6 boxes Acme Lico Licorice Lo

Bleaching Blue Vitri Brimstone Caustic So Soda Ash Soda Bicar Sal. Soda Sal. Soda

DYESTI

Archil. con Cutch .... Ex. Logwo Chip Logw. Indigo (Ber Indigo Mad Gambier ... Sumac ....

Sumac .... Tin Crystal FISH-

FISH-Bloaters, pe Labrador H. Mackerel, N. Green Cod, Green Cod, No. 2 ..... Large dry G. Salmon, bris. Salmon, Brit Salmon, Brit Boneless Fois Boneless Cod Skinless Cod, Loch Fyne H.

FLOUR\_

FLOUR-Ogilvie's Roy Ogilvie's Gler Manitoba Pa Strong Bakers Winter Whea Straight Roll Straight bags Superfine .... Rolled Oats . Commeal, bag Bran, in bags Shorts, in bag

FARM PR Butter-

Choicest Crea Under Grades, Townships Da Western Dairy Good to Choic Fresh Rolls .

Eggs-Best Selected Straight Gathe Limed ..... Cold Storage No. 2 .....

Finest

Western Eastern

HEAVS

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BONDS.	Interes per annum.	t Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Quota	rket ations, ot. 29 Bid.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon ommercial Cable Registered an. Col. Cotton anada Paper ell Telephone	6	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can., Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917	95 32 38 147	90 20 30 143	
ominion Coal ominion Cotton ominion Iron & Steel alifax Tramway	6 4½ 5 5	£ 308,200 \$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax or Montreal	1 Jan., 1916 1 July, 1929	112 38 75 $_{\rm fl}$ 64 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 82 $75\frac{1}{4}$ 64	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 112 Redeemable at 110. & accrued interest. Redeemable rt 105.
ntercolonial Coal aurentide Pulp Iontmorency Cot iontreal Gas Co Iontreal Street Ry	5 5 4 5	1,200,000. 1,000,000. 880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Montreal	1 July, 1921	100	204	
Contreal Street Ry Contreal Street Ry ova Scotia Steel & Coal	41/2 41/2 6	681,338 1,500,000	1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of	1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922	102	104 <u>1</u>	
gilvie Flour Mill Co	6	1,000,000	1 Jun. 1 Dec.	N.S., Montreal or Toronto Bank of Montreal, Monteal	1 July, 1931 1 Jun., 1932	$106\frac{1}{4}$	104 115늘	Redeemable at 110. after June, 1912.
tichelieu & Ont. Nav. Co toyal Electric Co t. John St. Ry	5 4½ 5	£ 130,900 \$ 675,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or London Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B.	Oct., 1914 1 May, 1925	74	851	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable
oronto St. Railway		600,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London	1 July, 1914	100	993	yearly after 1905.
oronto St. Railway Vindsor Hotel Vinnipeg Elec. Street Ry	4½ 4½ 5	840,000 1,000,000	28 Feb. 31 Aug. 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1921 1 Jan., 1927	101 ± 200	100‡ 165	
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VORKS and IEAD OFFICE,	aı Hu	nsle	Ma ginee ⊖t, P ⊡:-Len	orton rs & Contra epper Roa nox House. No	& ( ctors, ad, I	<b>L</b> EF	- Di , St	S, Eng. rand. W.C.
VORKS and IEAD OFFICE,	aı Hu	nsle	Ma ginee ⊖t, P ⊡:-Len	orton rs & Contra epper Roa	& ( ctors, ad, I	<b>L</b> EF	- Di , St	S, Eng. rand. W.C.

The Leeds House has been among the foremost British Engineers to recognise and take advantage of the growing demand, both in Great Britain and her Colonies, as well as on the Continent of Europe, for Steel Structural Work. They have shown by this, their latest feat-the erection and equipment, in record time, of their new Engineering Works and Offices-what they are able to do in this way. They are prepared to construct and erect buildings of a similar design, in record time, and to tender for contract for such erection and equipment in all parts of the world.

They have placed themselves in a position-by the building, equipment and organization of their Works-that enables them to undertake any and every kind of Steel Structural Work.

Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.

710

warmly expressed approbation.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Montreal, Sept. 29, 1904.

Wholesale.

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Name	of Arti	icle.
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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-		
DRUGS AND CHARTCHIS	\$ c.	\$ c,
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	0 30	0 35
Aloes, Cape	0 16	0 18
Alum	1 40	1 75
Borax, xtls	0 04	0 06
Brom. Potass	0 60	0 70
Camphor, Ref. Rings	0 80	0 90
Camphor, Ref. oz. ck	0 85	0 95
Citric Acid	0 35	0 38
Citrate Magnesia lb	0 25	0 45
Cocaine Hyd. oz	4 50	5 00
Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 75	0 80
Gream Tartar	0 22	0 26
Epsom Salts	1 25	1 75
Glycerine	0 17	0 20
Gum Arabic per lb	0 15	0 40
Gum Trag	0 50	1 00
Insect Powder lb.	0 25	0 40
Insect Powder per keg, lb	0 22	0 30
Menthol, 1b.	5 00	6 00
Morphia	1 60	1 65
Oil Peppermint lb.	4 50	5 00
Oil Lemon	0 75	1 00
Opium	8 75	4 25
	0 08	0 10
Phosporus	0 07	0 10
Oxalic Acid Potash Bichromate	0 10	0 12
	8 25	3 50
Potash Iodide	0 26	0 32
Quinine	0 65	0 80
Strychnine	0 82	0 38
Tartaric Acid	0 32	0 99

Licoric Stick, 4, boxes 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. rice Pellets, cans...... ozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans .. Acme Licori

## HEAVY CHEMICALS-

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Blue	Vitri	lol		• •	 	٠	٠	•	٠	•	• •	• •		٠			•	٠	•	•	•		٠	
Brim	stone			• •		•	•	•	•	•					•		•	•	•		•			
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### DYESTUFFS-

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Archil. con	0	27		31
Cutch			0	08
Ex. Logwood				
Chip Logwood	1	75	2	50
Indigo (Bongal)	î			
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Indigo Madras				
Gambier		06		07
Madder		09		12
Sumac			50	
Tin Crystals	0	25	0	30
and orybrand treatment to the treatment				

#### FISH

Bloaters, per box.	
Labrador Herrings	5 25
Labrador Herrings, half brls	
Mackerel, No. 2, brls.	
Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel	
Green Cod No. 1	
Green Cod, No. 1	
Green Cod, large	
No. 2	
Large dry Gaspe per qntl	
Salmon, brls. Lab. No. 1	
Salmon, half bris.	
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Salmon, Briitsh Columbia, brls	1
Salmon, British Columbia, half brls	-
Boneless Fish	0 041
Boneless Cad	
Boneless Cod	
Skinless Cod, case	
Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	
and meg treatment	

#### FLOUR-

Ogilvie's Royal Household		5	00
Ogilvie's Glenora Patents		5	
Manitoba Patents			50
Stantoba ratents		5	80
Strong Bakers		5	50
Winter Wheat Patents			
Straight Roller	5 4		50
Straight Roller		5	20
Straight bags	2 4	15 2	60
Superfine	4 9		30
Rolled Oats			
Commend Data			10
Cornmeal, bag	14	10 1	65
Bran, in bags		19	00
Shorts, in bags		21	00
Mouillie	23 (	0 24	00

#### FARM PRODUCTS-

#### Butter-

Choicest Creamery	0	193	0	20 <del>1</del>
Under Grades, Creamery		19		194
Townships Dairy		17		
Western Dairy				18
Webtern Dairy		15	0	151
Good to Choice	0	12	ő	14
Fresh Rolls		00		00
	0	00	0	00
Cheese-				
Finest Western, colored		001	~	00.
Elevent Theorem, colored		091		
Finest Eastern	0	08	0	09
Eggs-				
Best Selected	0	21	0	00
Stanight Cathenal				22
Straight Gathered	0	00	0	19
Limed				
Cold Storage	0	16	0	18
We 0				
No. 2	0	13	0	15

NADIAN JOOKNAL OF COMMI	
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Joint Stock Enterprises.	1
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Isewhere in Canada \$2 a year ritish Subscribers £1 Stg. merican " \$3 a year ingle Copies	Standard Granu Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in Powdered, in b Powdered, in b Paris Lumps, in Paris Lumps, in Paris Lumps, in Branded Yelloo Molasses (Barby Molasses (Barby Molasses in hal Evaporated Ap
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.	Raisins-
We do not undertake to return nused manuscripts.	Sultanas Loose Musc., M Layers, Loudor
TELEGRAMS:-"UNITE, BIRMINGHAM." TRADE MARK:-G.U. CO, Unite & Sons SILVERSMITHS, ETC.	Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking Valencia. Select Valencia, Layer Ourrants, Provi Pillatras Prones, Califor Prues, French Figs, in bags Figs, new layer
	Rice- Standard B Patna, per 100 Burmah, per 100 Crystal Japan, j Carolina, Java Pot Barley, pa Pearl Barley, pa Pearl Barley, pa Tapioca, Pearl j Tapioca, Flake, Corn, 2 lb, tina Salmon, 4 dozen Tomotec Scott
5 Caroline St.	Peas, 2 lb. tins
BIRMINGHAM,	Tomatoes, per o String Beans
ENGLAND.	HARDWARE
LONDON WAREHOUSE :	Antimony Tin: Block, L. d

11 Thavies Inn, Holborn Viaduct.

## BIRD CAGES.

It was once the subject of debate whethen  $\epsilon$  bird and cage were a necessity in the family household. The affirmative won. If the debating school had been made up old bachelors or even of those whom they should have wedded, the chances might have been very much against those little emblems of a bright existence; but the late school graduates who composed the society had not hearts sufficiently cool toward the world of innocent mirth to put up an argument in the negative.

This little debate proved something of more than local interest, for the papers took it up at the time, in its broader views, and some very fine articles were written and widely circulated showing conclusively that the presence of a little canary in the house was as the soothing and cheering influence of acknowledged superiority in comparison with human beings.

FARM PRODUCTS.—CON.— Sundries— Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs. Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted Beana— Prime Best hand-picked GROCERIES— Sugars— Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex. Ground, in barrels Powdered, in barses Powdered, in barses Paris Lumps, in half barrels Paris Lumps, in bores Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes Paris Lumps, in barrels Molasses (Barbadoes) new Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples Sultanas Loose Musc., Malaga		\$ c.           5 0 80           0 01           0 1 25           5 1 30           4 65           4 55           5 05           4 65           5 05           4 65           5 05           4 65           5 05           5 05           4 65           5 05           5 05           5 30           5 4 55           5 30           5 4 55           0 00           0 00           0 0314
Sundries—         Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs.         Honey, White Clover, comb         Honey, extracted         Beans—         Prime         Best hand-picked         GROCERIES—         Sugars—         Standard Granulated, barrels         Bags, 100 lbs.         Ex Ground, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Paris Lumps, in half barrels         Paris Lumps, in 100 lb, boxes         Paris Lumps, in 100 lb, boxes         Branded (Barbadoes) new         Molasses (Barbadoes) new         Molasses, in barrels         Evaporated Apples         Raisins—	0 66 0 10 0 00 1 22 1 23 4 00 28 0 00	5 0 80 04 0 11 7 0 09 0 1 25 5 1 30 4 65 4 55 5 05 4 85 5 05 4 85 5 05 5 20 5 30 5 4 05 5 20 5 30 5 4 05 5 0 80 0 0 80 0 0 80 0 0 9 0 0 0 0
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Prime Best hand-picked GROCERIES— Sugars— Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Cound, in barrels Powdered, in barrels Powdered, in barrels Powdered, in barrels Paris Lumps, in half barrels Paris Lumps, in half barrels Paris Lumps, in 100 lb. boxes Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadoes) new Molasses in barrels Molasses in barrels Evaporated Apples Evaporated Apples	1 20 1 21 4 00 28 0 00	0 1 25 5 1 30 4 65 4 55 5 05 4 85 5 05 4 85 5 05 5 20 5 30 5 4 55 0 28 0 00 0 0 314
Sugars—         Standard Granulated, barrels         Bags, 100 lbs.         Ex. Ground, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Paris Lumps, in barrels         Paris Lumps, in half barrels         Paris Lumps, in 100 lb. boxes         Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes         Branded Yellows         Molasses (Barbadoes) new         Molasses, in barrels         Evaporated Apples         Raisins—	28 0 00	4 85 5 05 5 20 5 30 5 30 5 4 55 0 28 0 00 0 80 0 0 80
Standard Granulated, barrels         Bags, 100 lbs.         Ex. Ground, in barrels         Ex Ground, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Paris Lumps, in barrels         Paris Lumps, in half barrels         Paris Lumps, in 100 lb. boxes         Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes         Molasses (Barbadoes) new         Molasses in half barrels         Molasses in half barrels         Evaporated Apples         Raisins—	28 0 00	4 85 5 05 5 20 5 30 5 30 5 4 55 0 28 0 00 0 80 0 0 80
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Raisin <del>s</del> —	0 00	0 0 80
		0 06
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manowy Malaza	0 0	71 0 10
Con Cluster	0.00	2 00 8 00
Royal Buckingham	0 08	2 50 2 25
Valencia, Selected Valencia, Layers		0 07
Valencia, Layers. Ourrants, Provincials		0.04
Patras Vostizzas Prunes, California	0 00	0 06
Vostizzas Prunes, California Prunes, French Figs, in bags Figs, new layers	0 04 00 00	1 0 071 0 0 00
Rice-		1.10
C. C. Standard B Patna, per 100 lbs. Burmah, per 100 lbs. Carolina, Java Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. Pearl Barley, per lb. Tapicca, Pearl per lb. Tapicca, Flake, per lb. Corn, 2 lb. tins. Pears, 2 lb. tins. Salmon, 4 dozen case Tomatocs, per dozen String Beans	2 75 2 85 3 75 4 35	5 2 95 5 4 50
Carolina, Java Pot Barley, hag 98 lbs		5 75 2 25
Pearl Barley, per lb Tapioca, Pearl per lb	0 02	0 03
Corn, 2 lb. tins.	0 02	1 15
Salmon, 4 dozen case Tomatoes, per dozen String Beans	1 00	) 1 40 1 124 1 00
HARDWARE-		
Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb	0 00	0 08 0 30
Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb Tin, Block, Straits, per lb Tin, Strip, per lb Copper: Ingot, per lb		0 31
Cut Nail Schedule -	•	
Base price, per keg, car lots Less quantity Extras—Over and above 80d,		$\begin{smallmatrix}2&25\\2&30\end{smallmatrix}$
tod, bod, bod and rod Nalls	0.00	0.10
Coil Chain—No. 6 No. 5 No. 4	0 00 0 00 0 00	0 10 0 091 0 08
1/ inch	0 00 0 00	0 07
% inch 7-16 inch	0 00	4 00 3 85 3 70
	0 00	3 55 3 40
% % and 1 inch	0 00 0 00 0 00	3 20 3 10 3 .05
Galvanized Staples-	0 00	0.00
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%		8 00 2 65
Galvanised Iron-		
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet , do., 28 gauge	8 90 8 65	4 15 8 90
No. 2 and larger		3 65 3 90 1 75
No. 1 and smailer 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., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24		1 70 3 20 3 20 3 30
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22	1.1.1.	3 20 3 30 3 30

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CUI Montreal, Sept. 29, 190	04.	E. Wigley	WHOLESALE PRICES CUI Montreal, Sept. 29, 190	04.	
HARDWARE.—CON.—	S c S c 8 40	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF	LEATHER-	S c. S c.	
<ul> <li>Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26</li> <li>Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28</li> <li>Boiler plates, iron, ¼ inch</li> <li>Boiner plates, iron, 3-16 inch</li> <li>Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over</li> <li>base of ordinary iron, smaller size.</li> <li>Extras.</li> <li>Canada Plates—</li> </ul>	8 40 8 50 2 10 2 10 2 40	Kitche	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole Slaughter, No. 1 light medium and heavy Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper	0 27 0 28 0 25 0 26 0 24 0 25 0 28 0 29 0 28 0 29 0 26 0 29 0 26 0 32 0 32 0 34 0 35 0 35 0 35	
Pull Polish         Selects           Jrdinary, 52 sheets         Selects           Ordinary 76 sheets         Selects           Jack Iron Pipe, ½ inch         Sinch           ½ inch         Jack           1 inch         1           1½ inch         1½ inch           1½ inch         1½ inch           1½ inch         1½ inch           2 inch         2 inch	8       50         2       80         2       85         2       40         2       07         2       07         2       94         2       94         4       15         5       63         6       76         9       00	Fenders & Fire I was been a series of the line of the	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Light French Calf Splits, light and medium Splits, heavy Splita, small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain Glove Grain	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
iteel, cast per lb., Black Diamond . iteel, Spring, 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 077 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 60 \\ 2 & 75 \\ 2 & 50 \\ \end{array}$	fitchen Fei	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, light Russetts, heavy Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Saddlers', dozen Imt. French Calf. English Oak, lb.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
C Coke, 14 x 20 C Charcoal, 14 x 20 X Charcoal Terne Plate IC, 20 x 28 Witssian Sheet Iron Aon & Crown, tinned sheets 2 and 24 gauge case lots 6 gauge .ead: Pig, per 100 lbs. heet thot, 100 lbs., less 17½ per cent. 	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 00 \\ 4 & 75 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 7 & 75 \\ 7 & 75 \\ 3 & 15 \\ 0 & 04_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 6 & 50 \\ 7 & 00 \end{array}$	BIRMINGHAM, Eng.	Dongola, No. 1 Dongola, ordinary Colored Pebbles Colored Calf OILS— Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfid., Norway Process	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Zinc- pelter, per 100 lbs heet sinc Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs 8 to 16 gauge	less 35 p.c. 5 75 0 06↓ 0 06↓ 2 15 2 05		Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian Castor Oil Lard Oil, barrels Lard Oil Linseed, raw, nett Linseed, boiled, nett	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	temp cause , where
2 to 24 gauge	2 03 2 10 2 20 2 25	M. Beard & Sons,	Olive, extra, qt., per case Turpentine, nett Petroleum:		was cages where
lain galvanized, No. 5         5           do         do         No. 6, 7, 8           do         do         No. 9           do         do         No. 10           do         do         No. 11           do         do         No. 12           do         do         No. 12           do         do         No. 13           do         do         No. 14           do         do         No. 15           do         do         No. 16           arbed         Wire         No. 16	8 45 2 95 2 25 3 00 2 40 2 50 8 50 8 65 8 90 2 50 f.o.b.	Summer Lane Rivet & Screw Works, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.	Benzine Gasoline GLASS— First break, 50 feet Second Break, 50 feet First Break, 100 feet Second Break, 100 feet Third Break Fourth Break	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
pring Wire, per 100, 1.25 Net extra. ron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 ROPE—	Montreal. 2 50 bass'		PAINTS, &c. Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs Do. No. 1 Do. No. 2	5 00 5 25 <b>u</b> 4 624 4 874 4 25 4 0 <b>0</b>	
isal, base         do       7-16 and up         do       5/4 and up         do       5-16 and up         do       5/4 and up         do       3-16 and up         fanilla, 7-16 and larger	$ \begin{array}{c} \upsilon \ 10 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 11 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 14 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 10 \end{array} $	home of the bird; the cage. If the merry warbler of the morning is an in- spiring addition, he certainly needs a cage in: keeping both with his superior	Do. No. 3 Do. No. 4 White lead, dry Red Lead Yenetian Red, English Yellow Ochre, French Whiting, Ordinary Whiting, Paris, Gilders' English Cement, cask Belgian Cement German Cement United States Cement Fire Bricks, per 1,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
asse Price carload ess than carload Ed extra Ed extra Ed and 5d extra Ed and 7d extra Ed and 7d extra Ed and 2d extra Ed and 20d extra Ed and 20d extra Ed and 20d extra EUILDING PAPER—	2 25 2 30 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	mediate home is not all his fancy would paint it, or his voice would suggest. Right here we will say that the real home of the bird cage, the factory turn- ing out such cages as not only suit the bird, but the home, the singing of the	Glue— Domestic Broken Sheet French Casks American White, barrels Coopers' Glue Brunswick Green French Imperial Green No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon. a Furniture Varnish, per gallon.	4       50       7       50         0       08       0       20         0       08       0       09         0       16       0       20         0       02       0       25         0       04       0       10         0       12       0       16         0       65       0       70         0       70       100	We
bry Sheeting, roll arred Sheeting, roll HIDES— Montreal Green Hides— Iontreal, No. 1	0 40 0 50 0 08 0 09 0 07 0 08	uated at 42 and 44 Summer Row, Bir- mingham, England. This firm makes a specialty of bird cages of all kinds, me- tallic and wood. An important feature of this firm's	White Shellac Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel Putty, in bladders	0 60 0 75 0 75 2 40 2 50 2 65 2 75- 2 90 3 00 1 75 1 85 [0 18] 0 19] 0 11	of th our r kindr sent This in col
alfskins, No. 2	0 06 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 70 0 11 0 13 0 09 0 11 1 50 2 00	cages is that they are so finished that they warrant them to keep clean and free from verdigris. Hundreds of fami- lies who possess birds are as innocent regarding the dangers lurking near as the little bird is itself. A change in	WOOL— Canadian Washed North-West Buenos Ayres Natal, greasy Cape, greasy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	preser out, cost land of one pared



temperature is sometimes given as the cause of the death of the little singer. whereas, were the facts known, the cage was responsible. Many people make cages but few of these give thought where it is most needed.

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 $\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 60 \\ 1 & 70 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 3 & 20 \\ 3 & 60 \\ 3 & 85 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 251 \\ 8 & 71 \\ 4 & 60 \\ 4 & 62 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 2 & 100 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 300 \\ 22 & 300 \\ 22 & 300 \\ 1 & 90 \\ 1 &$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 625 \\ 37 \\ 10 \\ 375 \\ 50 \\ 075 \\ 50 \\ 45 \\ 60 \\ 85 \\ 00 \\ 65 \\ 20 \\ 90 \\ 075 \\ 50 \end{array}$ 

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 $16 \\ 20 \\ 04 \\ 12 \\ 65 \\ 75 \\ 60$ 

40 65 90



We cannot say a better word in favor of the dear little singers than to refer our readers in the hardware, notion and kindred trades to a superb catalogue sent out free by the above-named firm. This catalogue is beautifully illustrated in colors and serves to give a faithful representation of some of the cages turned out, together with prices. Such goods cost very little for carriage from England tc Canada as there is a reduction of one-third off the duty charges as compared with the products of any other country. Write as per above address which will be sent free to any in the to Kobabe & Kuphal, Birmingham, Eng. trade. From a page of this beautifully

# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

# "WORK AND PLAY."

The highest summer resort within easy reach of civilization, is what is commonly termed Muskoka, a district in the "High-lands of Ontario" about 100 miles north of Toronto, including an immense tract of country bordering on the Georgian Bay. This district is composed of lakes and rivers innumerable, and is situate 1.000 feet above sea level. Good fishing and hunting are assured. Ample hotel accommodation at all points on the lakes is provided to suit the purses of everyone. Excellent transportation service.

Copies of handsome, descriptive literature, relating to this country can be had free by applying to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Montreal.

# OFFORD, WILSON & BARFIELD.

As manufacturing electrical engineers. the Eirmingham, Eng., firm of Offord, Wilson & Barfield are well and favorably known throughout Great Britain. Having every facility for doing an export business this firm are desirous of increasing their trade with the Dominion of Canada where the rapid progress now being made in manufacture and equipment necessitates large expenditures in electrical supplies. The duty charges on such goods coming to Canada from England are but two-thirds of that charged from any other country, this being a large saving in cost laid down. We cannot speak better for this representative house than to refer our interested readers to their illustrated catalogue, illustrated production we reprint the foling:

Offord, Wilson & Barfield, Manufacturing Electrical Engineers, 98, Woodcock street, Birmingham, Eng. – Automatic time switches, automatic switches, photographic arc lamps, resistances, meters, motor starters, field regulators, theatre and optical arc lamps, stage accessories, cast iron plugs, and sockets, etc., etc.-"Midnight Sun" Photographic Arc Lamp, for rapid exposure; results equal to day-Diameter or reflector, 40 inches. light. Specially suited for H.V. circuits. . Low current consumption .- This arrangement has been specially designed to meet the need of an efficient photographic arc lamp, and to give the maximum amount of light with a minimum loss in external resistance.

The objection raised by many photographers who use arc lamps, is the excessive consumption of current: but this is evercome by the use of "The Midnight Sun" Lamp, in which the consumption of current is remarkably small, as the examples stated will show.

The results obtained with one or two seconds' exposure are quite equal to daylight in every respect. The lamp consists of two, three or more sets of carbons (to suit the voltage of supply circuit): those with three or more sets are provided, with automatic striking gear, which acts immediately the last pair of the series has been fed together by hard. The lamp is fitted into a parabolic or umbrella-shaped reflector, of tinued steel, 40 inches in diameter, and mounted on a crutch-shaped arm, to which it is screwed on either side by thumb-screws, and can thus be readily set any required angle. An enamelled reflector is fitted in front of lamp, and the whole enamelled dull white inside and green outside.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

# JOHN S. DEED & SONS, LIMITED.

Manufacturers Morocco and Roan Leather, Chamois Leather, -Enamelled Hides-

91 New Oxford Street,

714

LONDON, W.C, England.

Examples showing saving of current.-(A) A photographer has a single arc lamp taking say 30 amperes on 100 volt circuit, but voltage is eventually changed to 200 volts. If he retains the old lamp, there will be wasted 4650 watts in resistance. At the rate of 6d. per unit, the cost of current will be 3s per hour, and the nominal candle power obtained 6000. By using our triple carbon "Midnight Sur" Lamp, taking ten amperes at 200 colts, only 650 watts will be lost in resistance, (or a saving of 4000 watts, which equals 2s per hour at 6d. per unit), and the same amount of light obtained, viz.: 6000 c.p. In this case the lamp would pay for itself after about 200 hours' use. (B) A photographer has a single arc lamp taking say 30 amperes at 100 volts, and obtains 6000 nominal c.p; this at 6d. per unit would cost 1s. 6d. per hour for current. By using one of our twentybon "Midnight Sun" Lamps, taking 15 amps., the same candle-power will be obtained, but consumption of current will be just one-half.

We invite enquiries for any class of apparatus feeling confident that with the long experience gained in the trade, it will be to the benefit of would be customers to favour us with full specifications of requirements, when we will give such matters very careful attention and tional strides in their special line. submit quotations, drawings, etc., for bona fide enquiries. Goods we manufacture - Automatic switches and cutouts automatic time switches, motor starters, resistances, ammeters, voltmeters, galvanometers, cell testers, fuses, switches, switchboards, relays, wall plugs, and sockets, optical arc lamps, stage arc lamps, stage light boxes, stage plugs, stage dimmers, photo arc lamps, lightning conductors, mining bells and pushes, and many specialties.

## "ROYAL MUSKOKA."

"The Royal Muskoka" Hotel is the largest and most magnificent summer hotel in Canada. Location unsurpassed, in the centre of the famous Muskoka Lakes District, Highlands of Ontario, (1,000 feet above sea level, about six hours' journey north of Toronto.

The grounds include an area of 130 acres containing pine and hemlock groves and many beautiful walks and points commanding lovely views. There are tennis, golfing, bowling, fishing, bathing, croquet, bowling green and many enjoyable water trips. First-class in every respect. Excellent transportation service.

Descriptive literature and information how to reach the "Royal Muskoka" on application to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Montreal.

# ALFRED HILL & CO.

Representative manufacturers of many lines are to be found in Birmingham, England, and among them the perambulator manufacturing firm of Alfred Hill & Co., is referred to as making excep-

The proprietors spent some time with the firm of James Lloyd & Co., remaining long enough to thoroughly master all the arts of the trade. In beginning for themselves they carefully avoided anything which in their career they found leaning toward superfluity or needless expense in manufacture and carefully adopted whatever, in their mature judgment suggested itself as likely

to increase output by the best legitimate road: that of perfect construction on modern economical methods, thus placing the firm in a position where prices combined with elegance of finish and beauty of appearance, would prove at once interesting to careful and experienced buyers.



It is from this method, strictly adhered to, that there has emanated a class of custom for the Alfred Hill & Co. perambulator which has many times taxed the firn.'s resources. But as increasing trade can always be provided for, this enterprising firm were not slow in adapting their premises to such favorable and encouraging results, so that to-day they not only feel equipped to handle with accuracy and speed all their growing home trade, but are reaching out over the broad Atlantic, and telling their Canadian friends and the trade that they have goods and prices which are bound to prove interesting to them; that are sure to win new trade; and that will not only sell themselves if ticketed out, but will assist in selling everything else in the shop, because they are a moving advertisement for the dealer who handles them.

The Canadian tariff admits such goods, when of English make, at a discount of one-third off the duty charged on carriages, etc., coming from any other country. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list, to Alfred Hill & Co., 137a Suffolk street, (opposite Station street), Birmingham, England.



The Canadians have Special Terms with us.

Birmingham, Eng.

# The Pion Cabinet

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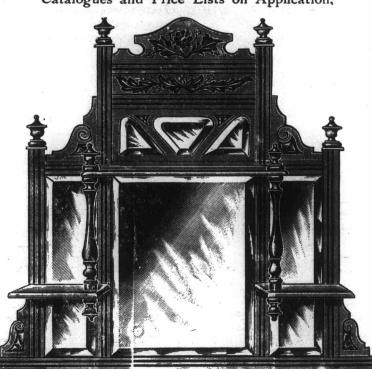
Hay fever the asking. b eral Passeng real.

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Birmingham Woven Wire Mattress Co., Ltd. Catalogues and Price Lists on Application,



The "Argus Mattress.

Cable Edges and Flat Bands in Centre.

The Pioneer Cabinet Works, Acock's Green, NEAR Birmingham, Eng.

Special prices under New Canadian Tariff, 88 1-3 preference in favour of Canada.

HAY FEVER UNKNOWN.

Certain it is, and many years of careful experience are back of the statement, that hay fever, and kindred annoying and troublesome summer affections, distressing to so many thousands all over the country, recurring regularly as July and August, are absolutely unknown in the "Highlands of Ontario," Thousands of people go to Muskoka, Georgian Bay or the Lake of the Bays every year for nothing else but to avoid hay fever, and find perfect immunity from the ailment, and many by going there regularly for a period of a few years are said to be permanently cured.

Hay fever booklet can be had free for the asking, by applying to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.

COMPARATIVE WAGES.

Cleveland, Ohio, has become a city of nearly half a million inhabitants so suddenly that it has been impossible to properly attend to the housing problem, and there is already a well-developed slum. It fronts on the lake, but the shores are hundreds of tall shafts belching forth smoke of inky blackness. It has spread tself over a wide area, but its factories have wandered off into residential districts and have made their presence apparent where they are least desirable. Its suburban sections are rather pretty, but to get to them one has to travel through miles of territory that is squalid and uninviting. Yet Cleveland is a wonderful city and its evils are largely those inseparable from the industries that have made it great. Its municipal authorities have striven to offset them by means of parks, but the task has been so herculean that it has been only indifferently accomplished. So

much by way of a general introduction, says a Globe correspondent, to the statement that life in Cleveland is not by any means as desirable as in Toronto, and that the cost of living is higher than in the Ontario metropolis. In the table following it will be found that the wages paid in the building trade, with the exception of laborers, are considerably higher than in Toronto, but such a comparison isolated from other conditions would be a most unfair one. I do not think I can be accused of exaggeration if I say that the difference between the amount of the daily earnings of these workmen is more than made up by the increase in cost of living, and, further, having taken that into account, and granting that the Cleveland artisan has more money to spend, his lot is not nearly as happy and comfortable as that of his lower paid brother artisan in Toron-The comparison of the wages is as to. follows:-

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		Cleveland	Тог	onto
Bricklayers		50-55		45
Plasterers	•	. 50		43
Carpenters		371/2-40		30
Painters		37 1/2		30
Lathers		371/2-45		$32\frac{1}{2}$
Plasterers' laborers		30		30
Builders' laborers		. 25		25

Now as to the question of rent. There appears to be a house famine in this city just as marked as that in Toronto, and as a consequence the monthly charge has been considerably raised. As in Detroit, there are practically no brick houses. It is a poor place that can be had for \$15 per month, and it will be found invariably located in a 'denselypacked and undesirable neighborhood. There are very few of the small, fiveroomed cottages that are so numerous in the Michigan city, and instead two and three families of smal wage-earners are frequently discovered living in quarter; originally intended for one. many other cases dwellings that formerly had a space on each side, or a garden behind, have been removed to one side or farther back, and other houses have been erected on the ground thus cleared It must be remembered, too, that this condition of affairs prevails not alone in the immediate neighborhood of the dewntown district, but for miles away from the centre. I have spoken of the pretty suburbs six and seven miles out on the street car tracks, but in all other I was told, conditions were similar, the property consisted entirely of a better class of houses , renting from \$25 and Apparently the solution of the \$30 up. housing problem in Cleveland is not in the moving of the masses to the outskirts, for these have been already taken up by people of fair sized incomes

Given such conditions, it can be readily imagined that the general expenses for

living are comparatively high. On the housing question largely depends almost everything else. Provide a man with a home amid congenial and comfortable surroundings and he will be contented to stay there, but put him down in an embryo slum, and he will be forced to spend money in an attempt to obtain the comforts of life which have been denied to him. But, as a matter of fact, many lines of provisions cost more in Cleveland than in Toronto, and in no case less. A householder estimated that his living expenses had increased 35 or 40 per cent. in the last five years and he was obtaining no greater comforts to-day than he did then. To return. however, to the wages paid

in the building trades. Last spring the builders' laborers went on strike for an increase from 25 to 28 cents an hour. They have an organization, and they thought they were strong enough to force the increase from their employers, but, like their fellow-laborers in De-

treit, they were unsuccessful, and, so often happens in such cases, their last state is worse than their first, for now they are working for anything they can get, and, although 25 cents an hour is quoted as the standard wage, it is admitted that many are receiving less than that. In order to be quite fair, however, it must be stated that the laborers of Cleveland are of a decidedly lower class than the laborers in Toronto. They are made up very largely of Poles and other foreigners and negroes, who usually work for very little—"rag-tag and bobtail," as one union man put it—and the  ${\tt skilled}$ trades have no love for them. "Canaille" is written on the face of the labor men when you speak to them of the "helpers," and should you ask what wages these laborers are getting they impatiently answer that they don't know and don't want to know. The bricklayers and the other skilled trades did not stand by the laborers when they struck



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the strike ployers ha borers, an struggle. The men ed very co the last sev of the Uni informed n were idle fo ter conditi worse by tl navigation dockmen ar and come ir ious to get consequence of cheap lal year the 'lo do from No the effect ca Following in Cleveland the table abo 471/2 to 50 c ers, 311/4 to cents; stean ter4s, 50 to ers, 40½ cen All the bu are wel orga of interests

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Canadians supplied  $33^{1}_{8}$  per cent, less than other countries.

last spring, because explained a contractor, they "refused to allow a very insignificant tail to wag a mastiff," And so the strike died a natural death; the employers had no difficulty in obtaining laborers, and the men soon gave up the struggle.

The men in the building trades suffered very considerably as the result of the last severe winter. Secretary Thomas of the United Trades and Labor Council informed me that the majority of them were idle for nearly five months. Winter conditions in Cleveland are made worse by the fact that on the close of navigation thousands of mariners, and dockmen are thrown out of employment and come into the city. They are anx-ious to get any kind of work, and the consequence is that there is a surplus of cheap labor for every industry. Last year the 'longshoremen had nothing to do from November 1 to June 1, and the effect can be easily appreciated.

Following are the wages paid per hour in Cleveland for trades not mentioned in the table above: Structural iron workers,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 cents; ornamental iron workers,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  to  $43\frac{3}{4}$  cents; plumbers, 50 cents; steamfitters, 4 cents; stonecutter4s, 50 to 56 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; electrical workers,  $40\frac{1}{6}$  cents.

All the building trades in Cleveland are wel organized but for a combination of interests for mutual protection the master builders have an organization that is well nigh perfect. As it is unique, and as I think some detailed explanation of its workoings would be interesting I shall reserve a description of it for another letter.

### WOMEN BANKERS.

At the recent convention of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association there was a brief debate on the question of employing women in banks. Statements got abroad to the effect that the Wisconsin Association had protested against the practice of employing women. This, of course, Wisconsin bankers, like was not so. most others, especially in the West and South, have no objection to women clerks on the mere score of sex. One of the delegates at the Wisconsin convention, when the subject came up, said that the only condition that he might impose is that a photograph of the applicant be first submitted! As a matter of fact, the subject suggested humorous rather than practical views. Two years ago, says the American Banker, the Kansas Bankers' Association recognized the woman banker as a significant element in the community by inviting a woman bank manager to address the convention. This was the first instance of its kind in this country. The address made so favorable an impression that the asso-

ciation repeated the invitation this year. Possibly ...e woman banker is not so conspicuous a member of the craft in other States, to suggest her as a programme possibility. But it will surprise most people to learn that the number of women who occupy executive stations in the banks is already considerable and also growing. According to the census, there were 217 women employed as officials of banks and companies, and in the year 1900 this number had increased to 1,271. This is not a satisfactory indication, because the classification is not specific. Looking more carefully into this subject some time ago, the writer found that in 1893 there were possibly twenty-six women bank officers in the whole country. Since then the number has been increased to about 150. This distribution among the States is as follows, though the figures should be taken as only approximately correct: -Arkansas, 1, California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 24; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 7; Minesota, 5; Missouri, 11; Nebraska, 12; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 2; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 5; Oklahoma, 1; Pennsy:varia, 1; South Dakota, 7; Tennesse, 1; Texas 3: Wisconsin, 5; Virginia, 1; Washington, 3. These figures do not include women clerks. They relate to

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The striking feature of this exhibit is the great disproportion in the distribution of the women bankers. The State of lowa has more women bankers than the whole of New England. The West makes precedents, or, rather, follows new ideas, more readily than the conservative Last. The earliest of women bank officers is probably Miss Clark, who became treasures of the Union Five Cent Savings Bank at Exeter, N.H., in 1883, and has occuried that responsible post since that time This is very likely the record ser-vice. Daisy Castner was elected assistant cashier of the Walnut Bank at Walnut, Ill., fifteen years ago, and Kate Mitchell has occupied the same position in Mitchell Brothers & Decherd, Franklin, Tex., for about the same period. These are some of the instances of long service. As a rule, the young woman's business careel ends in her marriage. It is the possibility of marriage which hinders a

young woman's advancement to positions of enlarging responsibility. The woman who expects to marry is apt to bring to her tasks a divided allegiance. It is this, and not native incapacity, which so frequently leads to the inference that women are not naturally fitted for business life. Psychologists tell us, indeed, that the mode in which women and men regard their experiences contain elements of fundamental diver-Prof. Munsterberg, of Harvard, sity. has given us a searching analysis of these contrasting characteristics. It may be too easily assumed, however, that woman is more readily influenced than man by states of feeling. This essential difference in nature has doubtless restrained the feminine invasion of the masculine world--though it cannot altogther prevent it. Ages of sequestration from the world's business affairs, living a cloistered, self-centred life, so largely, even under modern conditions, that to take up unaccustomed duties, must involve some

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British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	$\begin{array}{c} 15,000\\ 2,500\\ 10,000\\ 25,000\\ 13,372 \end{array}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ — 6 mos. 4 — 6 mos, $7\frac{1}{8}$ — 6 mos. 5 — 6 mos. 6 mos.	350 400 100 40 50	850 400 10 20 50	98	
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Alliance Assurance Atlas British and Foreign Marine Coledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine. Guardian Fire and Life London Assurance Corporation London Assurance Corporation London Assurance Corporation London & Cancashire Iffe Liv. & Lond. & Globe Fire & Life	$\begin{array}{c} 250,000\\ 120,000\\ 67,000\\ 21,500\\ 50,000\\ 200,000\\ 89,155\\ 35,862\\ 10,000\\ \pounds 245,640\\ 30,000\\ 110,000 \end{array}$	108. p.s. 20 128. p.s. 45 84 28 20 20 <sup>4</sup> 90 82 84/6 p.s.	20 10 25 50 10 25 25 10 ST. 100 25	$2 1-524s4552\frac{1}{2}22106\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

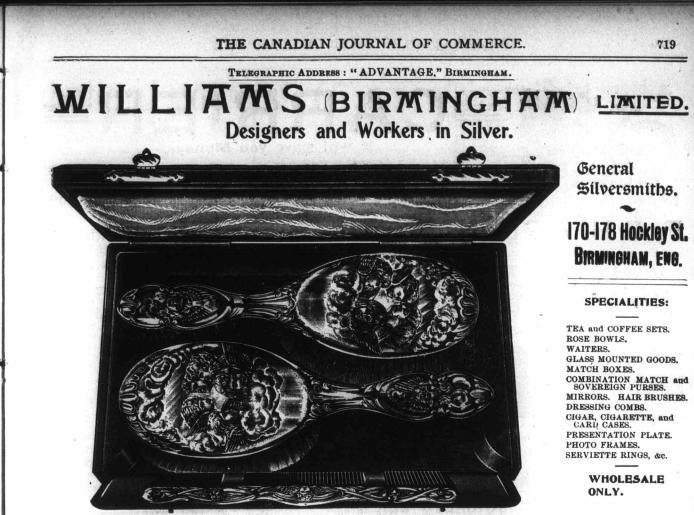
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A striking tribute to the availability of women for banking service is given in the statement of a Kansas banker, representing a group of banks, in which the feminine element proves to be excep-tionally large. He says: "In our locality we have a large number of small country banks, hence the opportunity has been very advantageous for the woman Those whom we have here manager. have shown special adaptability and competency in their work. I might emphasize one point that they are most faithful and uncommonly correct in their work. The official capacity graduates from the several departments to the cashiership. We have one woman president, whose place is especially well filled and five cashiers. The rest are in clerical positions in the various de-One of the shrewdest partments. "

was asked by the writer what he thought of women as bank officers. He replied that he had no objection to "making a good, smart woman cashier" of any of his "I have several women direcbanks. tors, and find no objection to their being on our boards." And he added significantly: "I have never heard of a lady bank officer stealing the cash, but they do have a fondness for stealing the cashier!'

Nor does there seem to be any pronounced prejudice among customers of banks against conferring with women officials. A prominent woman banker in the State of Indiana, speaking of her experience in this and other matters in her banking career,, says:

ier a few ignorant men who have a pre- no matter what, outside of politics." judice against a woman filling such a place, but I think these could be overcome if the custom became more genera'. I believe men as a rule think women are

and most successful of Southern bankers not qualified to fill places so long occupied by men; but here I beg to differ. Women have high ideas of honesty and integrity and feel responsibility more than men, hence should be the ones to hold positions of trust. I think there would be less embezzlement, less absconding to foreign shores, were there more women cashiers in our banks. Education in this direction is what girls should have. It has been withheld from them and given their brothers. Their chances of promotion should be the same as for men, if they show the abi'ity. I have been cashier of my hus-band's bank for twenty years and like the work very much. I never attended a business college but learned all I know from my husband. I think women should er banking career,, says: "I have found in my position as cash- educeta themselves to hold any position

### PATENT REPORT.



Below will be found a list of Canadian patents secured last week through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Pa tent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.:

S. J. Taggart, Souris, Man., grain elevator: William Cherry, Owen Sound,Ont., improvements in swing-derrick; George Ed. Owen, Montreal, Que., type-writing machine; C. Wm. Thompson, Cape Town, Cape Colony, rock drilling machine; Neree Guillemette, Saint-Barnabe, St-Maurice, Que., saw.

The "Inventor's Adviser," is just published · any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.



















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