





1774

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORE: Wm. Molson Macpherson, - President. S. H. Ewing, - - Vice-President. W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Oleghora, H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Ool. F. O. Wenshaw, JAMES FLLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches: W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors

Capital Authorized, - -Capital, all paid-up, -

	Capital Paid-up, • \$2,683,051
*	Reserve Fund, 2.711,926
	HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
	Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., President.
	Thomas Ritchie, Esq Vice-President.
	Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David MacKeen.
	Hon. David MacKeen.
	CHISF EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE,
	E, L. Passe, General Manager; W. B. Torrance,
	(Superintendent of Branches; W. F. Brock,
	Inspector.
	Antigonish, N.S. Pembroke, Ont.
	Bathurst, N.B. Picton, N.S.
	Bridgewater, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I. Rexton, N.B. Dalhousie, N.B. Rossland, B.C.
	Dalhousie, N. B. Rossland, B.C. Dorchester, N.B. Sackville, W.B.
	Fredericton, N.B. St. John, N.B.
	Grand Forks, B.C. St. John's, Nfid.
	Guysboro, N.S. Shubenacadie, M.S.
	Hallfax, N.S. Summerside, P.E.I.
	Londonderry, N.S. Sydney, C.B. Londsburg, C.B. Londsburg, C.B.
1	Louisburg, C.B. Victoria Road Lunenburg, N.S. Toronto.
1	Maitland, N.S. Truro, N.S.
I	Moneton, N.B. Vancouver, B.O.
I	Montreal, Que. Vancouver, East End, B.C.
ł	Montreal, West End. Victoria, B.C.
ł	Nanzimo, B.C. Westmount, P.Q. Nelson, B.C. Weymonth, N.S.
1	Nelson, B.O. Weymouth, N.S. Newcastle, N.B. Woodstock, N.B.
ĺ	Ottawa, Ont.

The Chartered Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Agencies in Havana, Ouba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic. Washington.

Agencies in Havana, Ouba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington. OORRESEVANDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais: Germany Deutsche Rank; Draedurer Bank; Germany Deutsche Rank and Javan Hong Kong & Shan ibsi Banking Corporation: New York, Chase National Bank; Pirst National Bank; Blair & Co.; Briston. National Shawmut Bank; Chicaco, Illinois Trust and Sva-irez Bank: San Francisco, First National Bank; Nevada National Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1886.

St. Stephen, N.B.

BU. ISTOPHON, N.B. Capital, Reserve, J. F. GRANT, J. F. GRANT, J. F. GRANT, AGENTS: London-Measra. Glynn, Mills, Curric & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts Issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK

Capital Authorised. Capital Authorised. Capital Paid-up, Reserve, . \$1,008,1 435,000 175,000

Capital Paid-up, 688,000 Reserve, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 175,000 John Cowan, Ewg., President. W. F. Cowan, Eag., W. F. Allan, Eng., Robert McIntonh, M.D. J. A. Gheon, Beg., T. H. McMillan, Cafbeon, Esg., BRANCHES-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Elmvela, Patelay, PenetryGuishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont., Tavistock, Ont., Platts-ville, Ont., Wellesby, Ont., Sunderland, Ont., Draft on New York and Sheding, Wat villa. Ont., wellesny, unr., SHDGETRADG, UNL., Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Denosits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Oanada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. for the current half-year, has been de-clared upon the capital stock of this Institution. and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Menday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the Sist May, both days inclusive.

to me Sist may, but days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in this City, on Tnesday, the 16th day of June. next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon, By order of the Board, C. MoGILL,

General Manager, Toronto, April 28rd, 1908

\$5,000,000 - 83,600,000 2, 250,000

A. D. Burniord, Chief supported and constructions
M. Lockwood W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspectors
BRANCHES:
Acton. Que. Enowiton, Que. Revelations B.O. Alvination Ont. London, Out. Ridgetown, Ont.
Arthabashka Meaford, Ont. Simcos, "
ville Que. Monireal. Smith's Falls, O. Ayimer. Ont. "St. CatherineSorel, Que.
Trille, Que. Monireal. Smith's Falls, O. Ayimer. Ont. "St. CatherineSorel, Que.
Trille, Ont. "St. CatherineSorel, Que.
Grockville, Ont. St. Branch. St Thomas, Ont.
Calgary, Albertz, "Mrk't & Harb Toronto. Jc. "
Chicoutini, Que. Jacques Cart. Trenton "
Chicoutini, Que. Norvich, "Waterloo, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont. Ottawa, "Winnberg, Man.
Henmall. " Owen Sound, " Woodstock, Ont.
Highsate, " "
Gentarilis and New Zealand. The Union Bank of Anstralia sand New Zealand. The Union Bank of Anstralia Inited.
Ronth Africa. — The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.
ForBEIGW AGENTS.
France-Societe General.
Germany—Deutsche Bank.
Belgium, Antworp—La Banque D'Anvers.
China and Japau-Hong Kong and Shangha Banking Corporation.
Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba.
AGENTS IN UNITED STATES,

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES, New York-Mechanics' National Bank: Midonal City Bank: Hanover National Bank: Midonal Struct Oc. Boston-State National Bank: Kidder, Perbody & Co. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Bank: Fourth Street National Bank. Porland, Mc.-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First Na-tional Bank. Of Verland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank. Milwaukes- Minneapolis-First National Bank. Of Verland - First National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. United National Bank. Milwaukes- Minneapolis-First National Bank. Of Commerce. Postinad, Gregon-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Beatte, News.-Boston National Bank.

BANK OF MONIREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five PER OENT. for the current hilf year, (making a total distribution for the year of Yen per cent.) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be PAT-ABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

The TEANSFEE BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the dist of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Banking House of the institution on Monday, the First day of Jane next.

The chair to be taken at One o'clock .

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON. General Manager

Montreal, 14th April, 1908.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TOBONTO, CANADA. Paid-up Capital • • • \$2,500,000 Reserve Fund • • • 2,600,000 DIRECTORS: Reserve Fund

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.

WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq., Robert Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., William George Goederham, Esq. John Waldle, John J. Long. C. S. Hyman, M.P

DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. seph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager Joseph Henderson, BRANCHES:

BERNOLES: Toronto, Creemore, Ont., Petrelia, "King St.W. Br. Elmvale. Port Hope, Montreal, Ga.anoque, Rossland, B. C. "Pt. St. Oharles Gaepe Sasin, P. q., St. Catharines. Barrie, Loadon, Sarnia. Broekville, Loadon, Rast, Stayner, Ocheurg, Milbrook, Ont., Suddury Ont. Collingwood, Oakville. Thornbury. Ont., Copper Cliff, Peterboro', Wallaceburg.

BANKERS:

London, Eng.-The London City and Midland ank, Ltd. New York-National Bank of Commerce.

Chicago-Fint National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection f Commercial Pa or and Securities.

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The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the in-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the in-tention of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, after publication of this Notice for Four weeks in the Canada Gazette and in the Monetary Times, a newspaper published in the City of Toronto, to apply to the Treasury Board for a Certificate approving of the following By-law of the Canadian Bank of Commerce:

WHEREAS, the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now Eight Million Dollars and it is expedient that the same should be in-creased by Two Million Dollars.

BE IT, THEREFORE, ENACTED as a By-law by the Shareholders of the Cauadian Bank of Com-merce assembled at a special general meeting called for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing this By law and held in the Board Room of the Canadian Fank of Commerce, at the corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto on Tuesday, the four eenth day of April, A.D. 1903 ;

1. THAT the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bauk of Commerce be and the same is hereby in creased by the sum of Two Million Dollars, d'vided into forty thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each.

into forty thousand Shares OI FIRY DURALS CANA. IN WITNESS WHE REOF the Corporate Seal of the Bank has been hereto affired, and this By-law has been countersigned by the President and Gen-eral Manager this 14th day of April, A.D. 1903. (Seal.) (Signatures.) GEO. A. COX, President.

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager. B. E. WALKER.

General Manager of THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Toronto, 14th April, 1908.

THE UMADIAN SALES STATES TO TONGO, 14th April, 1908. Transformer States States

		BANKER	
Great Britain-	The l	National	Bank of Scotland,
New York—The	Oneh	erican Ex	change Nat. Bank.
OR O AS DA OPEN AL ALO	dD are to	OO APROLEMENT	

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTIOE is hereby given that a dividead of Three and one-half per cent. (3½ p.c.) for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this Ins-titution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on or after after Monday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the bank, is Montreal. on Wedneeday, the 17th day of June next, at moon

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST. General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.-On and after Friday, the First of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent, upon its capital for the six months ending on the 80th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 80th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 13th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote, must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e. before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th May next.

By order of the Board of Directors

P. LAFRANCE. Manager Quebec, 20th March, 1903

Importal Bank of Canada. Second Strategy Strate Imperial Bank of Canada.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 73.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at th⁶ rate of seven per cent, per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the First Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the eventeenth to the thirty-first of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Banking House, of the Ins-titution, in this City, on Monday, the fifteenth day June next,

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock. By order of the Board. E. E. WEBE,

General Manager. Quebec, April 24th, 1973.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Chartered Banks.

Toronto. In Quebec-Montreal and Paspeblac. In Mashtoba-Winnipeg. In New Brunswick - Gampbellton, Chatham, Frederickan, Moncton. Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. Andrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Wood-stock

ock. In P.E. Island—Oharlottetown and Summerside, In Newtoundland—Harbor Grace and St. John's. In West Indies—Kingston, Jamaica. In United States—Koston Mass.: Obicsgo.

In United Heares — Restor Wasm.: UDITAGO. THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$2,900,000 | Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000 DIBROTORS: WILMOT D. MATTYEWS, Vice-President. WILMOT D. MATTYEWS, Vice-President. WILMOT D. MATTYEWS, Vice-President. WM. Ince, Timothy Eston, W.R. Brock, M.P. A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, E. C., M. P.P. DOMINION BAWK-HERAD OFFICW: Corner Kirg and Yonge Sts., TOBONTO. BEANOHES: Belleville, Ont. Nontreal, Que, Nontreal, Que, Nontreal, Que,

randon, Man. ohourg, Ont. eloraine, Man ravenhurst Ont. renfell, Man. velph, Ont. untsville, Ont.	Montreal, Que, Napaces, Ont. Orillis, Ont. Oshawa, Ont. Seaforth. Ont. Stantead. Que, Uxhridge, Ont. Whitby, Ont. Wincham, Ont.
	Wincham, Ont. Wincham, Ont. Winning, Man. North End Br., Win'peg.

Bloor and Bathurst + treets, Toronto. City Hall Branch, Toronto. Dundae Street, Toronto. Marke's Branch, "oronto. Oueen Street West Toronto. Sherbourne Street." oronto. Shadina Avenue. Toronto. Cor. Yonge and Cottingham Sts., Toronto.

CDGGGGG

Dirates on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Burope. China. Japan and the West Indies. HALIFAX BANKING CO

HALLIFAX BANKING CO Incorporated 1878, Second States of the second secon

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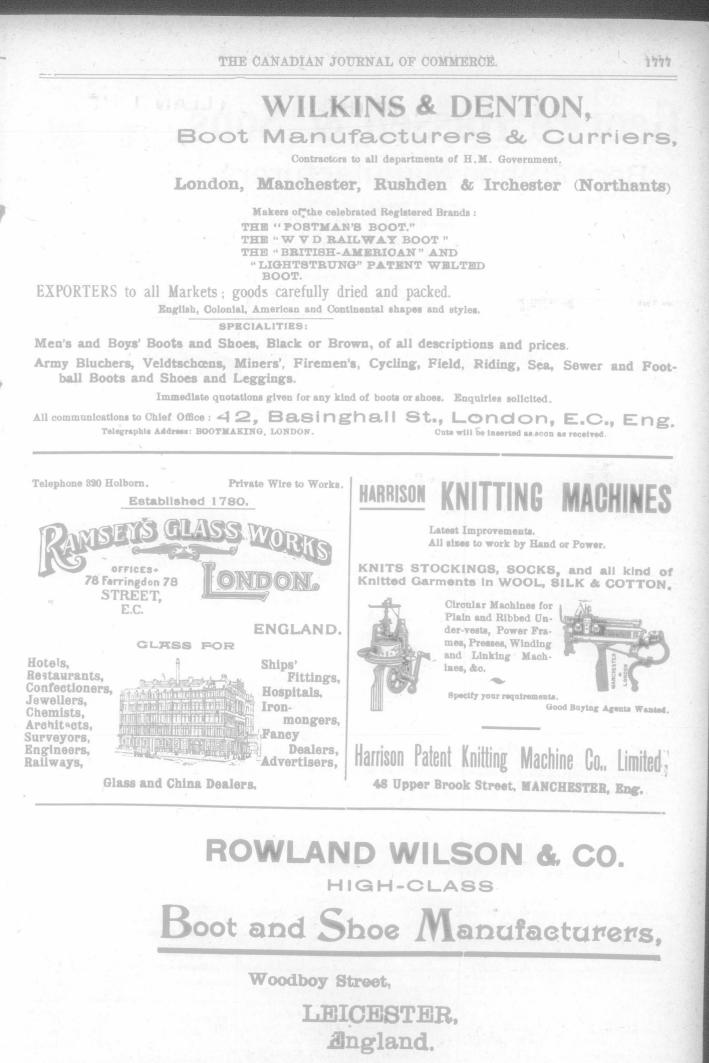
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Brighton, Brussels,

taken at noon.



Special prices for these Shoes under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff, 53% p.c. in favour of Canadians.

George Hassell & Sons, Boot & Shoe Manufacturers,

Freehold Shoe Leicester, England.

We supply our goods 33% p.c. less than any other country, under the New Caradian Preferential Tariff.

Our Fort is GLACE KID. Box and Empire Calf in all grades, and we make some of the smartest Boots turned out of Leicester.

Legal Directory.

Price of Admission to this Directory is \$10 per annum.

NEW YORK STATE. NEW YORK CITYDavid T. Davis (Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law) Davis, Symmes & Schreiber.

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIOR Thompson & Hunt ARTHUR M. M. MacMartin AYLMER Miller & Blackhouse BELLEVILLE Geo. Denmark BLENHEIM R. L. Gosnell BOWMANVILLE..R. Russell Loscombe BRANTFORD.. .. Wilkes & Henderson BROCKVILLE Wood & Stewart CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville CANNINGTON A. J. Reid CARLETON PLACE .. Colin McIntosh DESERONTO Henry R. B dford DURHAM J. P. Telford GANANOQUE J. C. Ross GODERICH E. N. Lewis HAMILTON. . Lees, Hobson & Stephens INGERSOLL.. Thos. Wells TROQUOIS A. E. Overell KEMPTVILLE T. K. Allan LEAMINGTON W. T. Easton LINDSAY .. McLaughlin & McDiarmid MOUNT FOREST W. C. Perry LONDON W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell MITCHELL Dent & Thompson MORRISBURG.....Geo. F. Bradfield NEWMARKET Thos. J. Robertson NIAGARA FALLS Fred. W. Hill NORWOOD T. M. Grover OAKVILLE R. S. Applebe ORANGEVILLE W. J. L. McKay OSHAWA J. F. Grierson OWEN SOUND A. D. Creasor PETERBOROUGH .. Roger & Bennet PETROLEA H. J. Dawson PORT ARTHUR ... David Mille

Legal Directory.

ONTARIO—Continued.

PORT HOPE Chisholm & Chisholm PORT HOPE H. A. Ward PRESCOTT F. J. French, K.C., SARNIA A. Weir SAULT STE. MARIE, Elgin Myers, K.C. SHELBURNE John W. Douglas SMITH'S FALLS,

Lavell, Farrell & Lavell ST. CATHARINES, E.A. Lancaster, M.P. ST. THOMASJ. S. Robertson STRATFORD .MacPherson & Davidson TRENTON . MacLellan & MacLellan TEESWATERJohn J. Stephens THORNBURYT. H. Dyre TILSONBURGDowler & Sinclair TORONTOJas. R. Roaf TORONTO ...Jones Bros. & McK (nzie UXBRIDGEJ. A. McGillivray VANKLEEK HILL,

F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORD .. Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLAND L. Clarke Raymond WINGHAMDickinson & Holmes WINDSOR . Patterson, Murphy & Sale WALKERTON A. Collins WALKERTON Otto F. Klein

QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM F. A. Baudry RJCHMONDEdward J. Bedard STANSTEADHon. M. F. Hackett SWEETSBURGF. X. A. Giroux

NOVA SCOTIA.

NEWMARKETThos. J. RobertsonNIAGARA FALLSFred. W. HillNORWOODT. M. GroverOAKVILLER. S. ApplebeORANGEVILLEW. J. L. McKayOSHAWAJ. F. GriersonOWEN SOUNDA. D. CreasorPETERBOROUGH .. Roger & BennetPETROLEAH. J. DawsonPORT ARTHURJ. C. DalrympleAMHERST.Townshend & RogersAMHERST.Townshend & RogersANNAPOLIS ROYALH. D. RugglesANTIGONISHA. MacgillivrayBRIDGEWATER.Jas. A. McLean, K.C.KENTVILLES. A. ChesleyPORT HOODS. MacdonnellSYDNEY. ...Burchell & McIntyreSYDNEY, C.B. ..MacEchen & McCabeYARMOUTHE. H. ArmstrongYARMOUTHSandford H. Pelton

Legal Directory.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

McLeod & Bentley, CHARLOTTETOWN,

Morson & McQuarrie

MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUNDW. A. Donald SELKIRK James Heap

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CALGARY Lougheed & Bennett EDMONTON Bown & Robertson . RED DEER, Alberta . Geo. W. Greene

Legal.

Toronto, Ont.

JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Oanada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARKSON JOHNS, GROS. A. MACKENER, C. J. LEONARD, O. J. LEONARD,

English Agest: Jonas AF Jones, 99 Cannoh St., London, Commissions: for N. Y., Illinois and other States

MACCABE, Barristers and Attorneys-at-I av, Notaries Public, etc., MacDonald's Block, Sydney,

Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Real Estate and Commercial Law receive Special Attention

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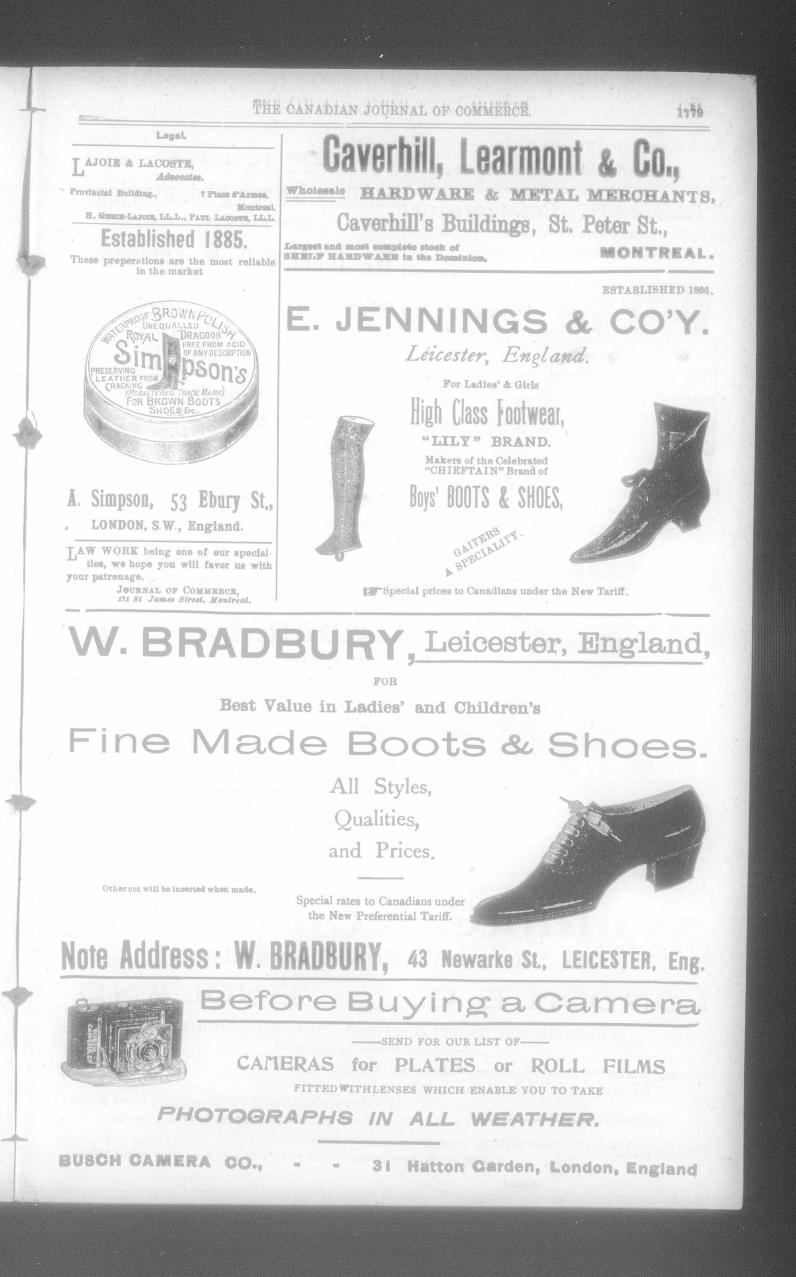
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Telegraphic Address : "TANTIVY, London." A.B.C. Code TASMAN REFRICERATOR CO., The Sole Makers of the Original "TASMAN" Refrigerator Manufacturers of Special Designs of

CHEFS' BEFRIGERATING CABINETS.



SUPPLIED TO The Midland Ry. Co. The Glasgow and South Western Railway Co. The Grand Hotel Northumberland Av., London. The Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, London. The Horseshoe + otel, Tottenham Court Rd., London. Approved by many Hotel-Managers and Leading Chefs Particularly adapted for Hotels, Restaurants, Hospitale and Infirmaries.

40 Baltic St., Golden Lane, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

UP-TO-DATE Saddlery, Hardess & Horse Clothing white street in london by W. Jenkinson & Company, white Street, Hoorfields, London, E.C., Eng. Saddlers' Ironmongery. Best Quality and Styles. Quick Delivery Guaranteed order through London merchants. Bankers : Bank of England.

These Saddlery and Harness are made by hand, for Canadians under the New Tariff, 88% p.c. in their favour.

CHAPMAN BROS., NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



of The Highest Quality.

Perfect Fitting. Latest Shapes Best Materials are Guaranteed in these Brands. SEASON SAMPLES comprise all that is best in **Up-to-Date FOOTWEAR**.

Youth's a Specialty. Scotch and Irish Markets Specially Catered for,

Export Orders recieve careful attention.

25, Bateman's Row, Shoreditch,

LONDON, E. C. - ENGLAND.

Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

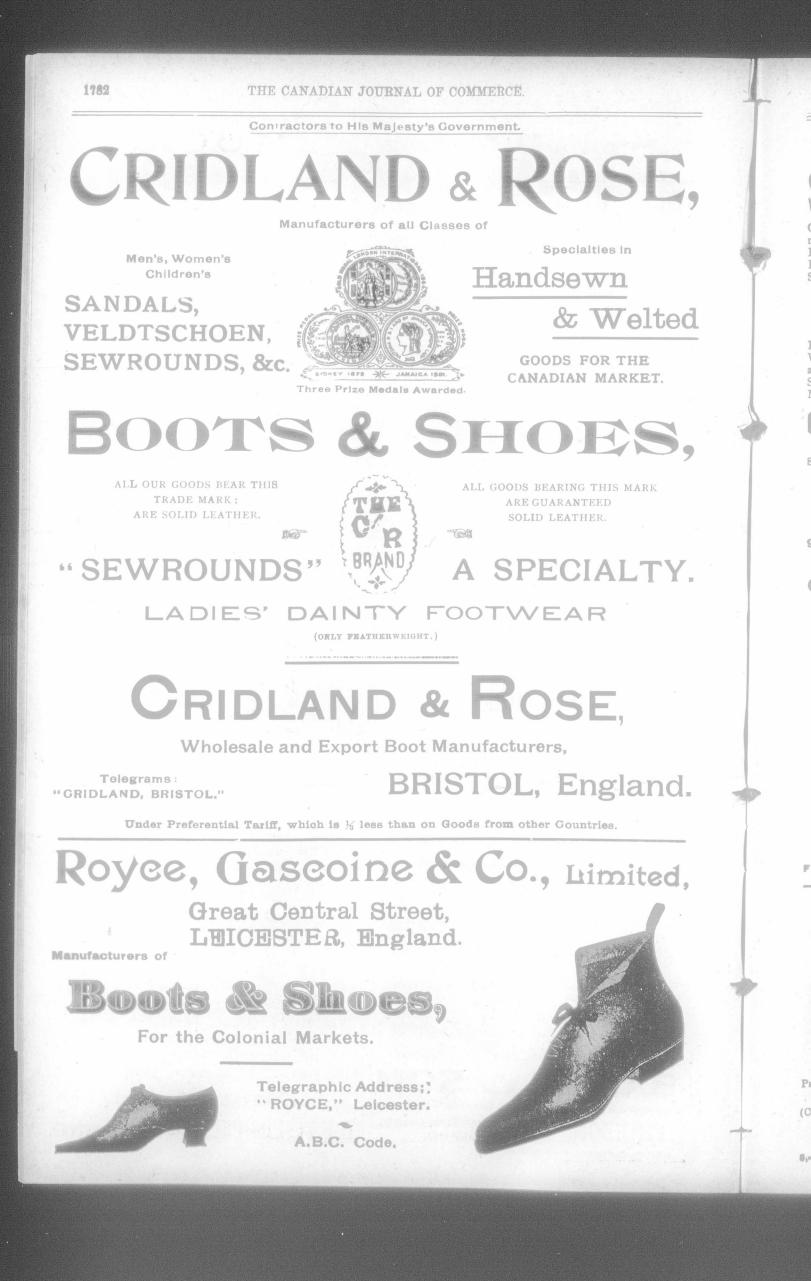
LADIES' WALKING SHOES in Glace, McKid, Tan, Kid, Canvas, etc. " FANCY DRESS SHOES in Patent, Glace, Tan, etc.

GENTS' PATENT OXFORD or Court Dress Shoes. "CANVAS SHOES in White, Brown.

INFANTS' STRAP AND BAR SHOES, Balmoral or Button Boots, etc. Obsequent makers in the Country, ship to every quarter of the Globe.

1780





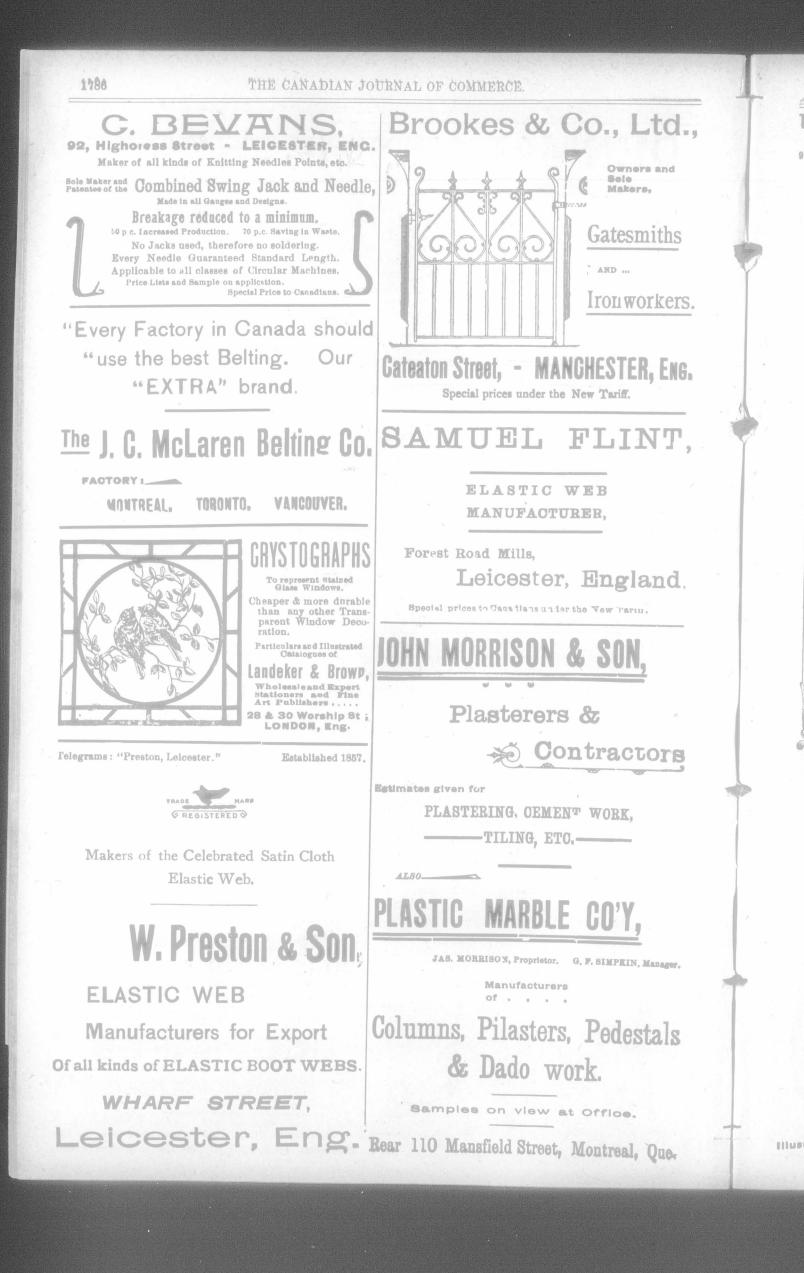
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1784









R. LATIMER & CO.

Corset Manufacturers, York St., Granby St., LEICESTER, Eng.



Makers of the "FITZWEL" Corset, "STRAIGHTFRONT" Corset, "ERECTFORM" Corset, "WATCHSPRING, Corset, etc., etc.

BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.



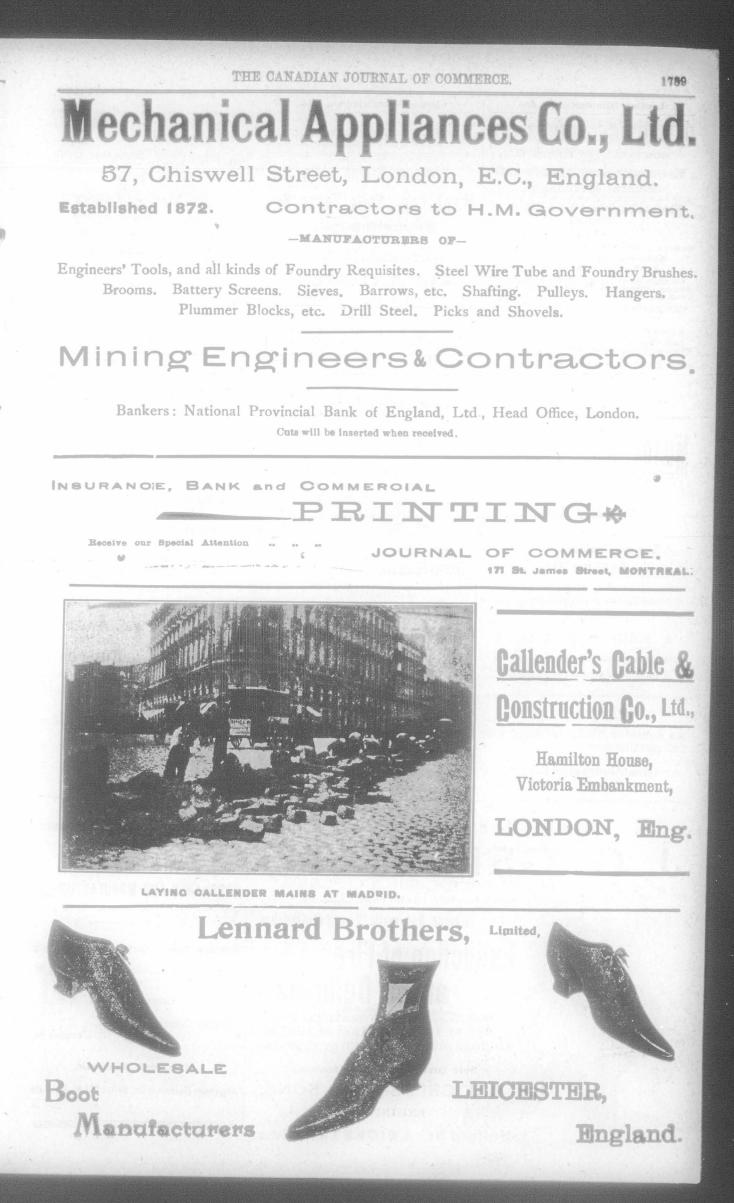
The "Erect Form" Made in all the Latest Shapes and Designs, under the Preferential Tariff, &c. Corset.

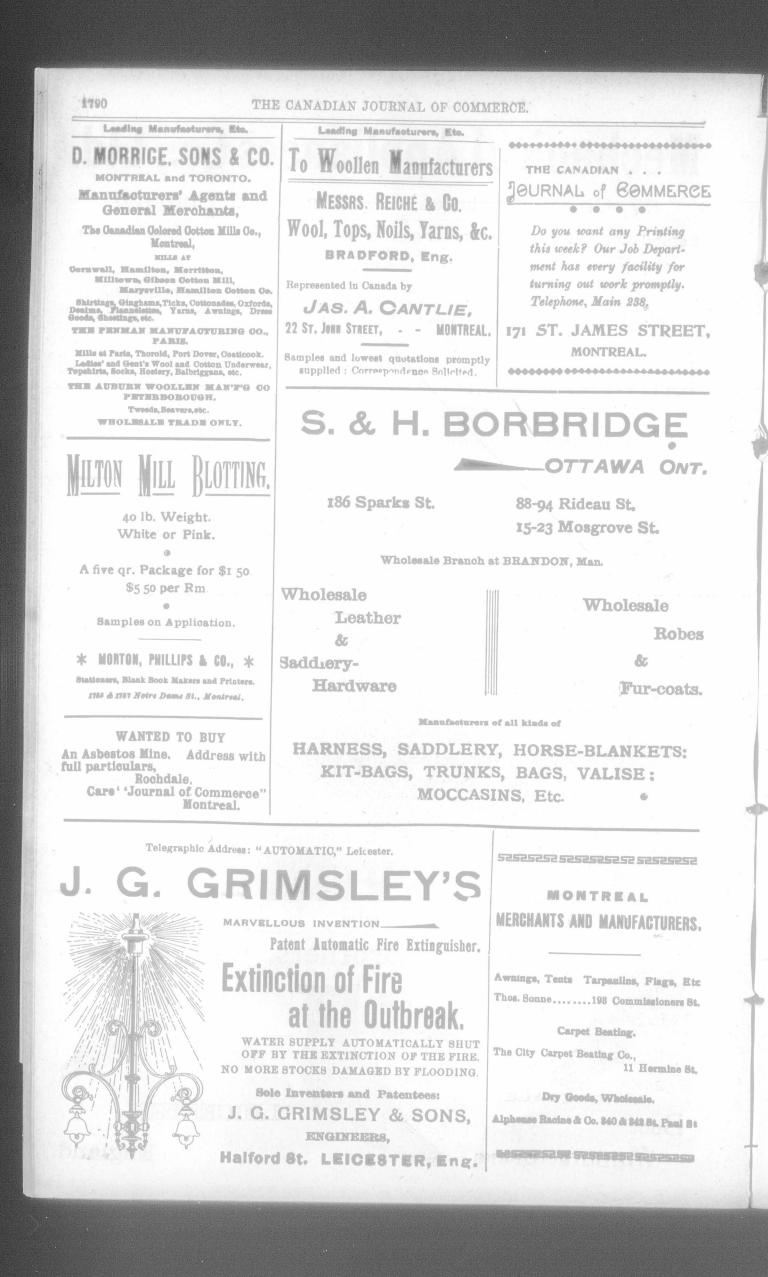
Singlehurst & Gulliver

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS

Speedwell Works, - Kingsley Park, NORTHAMPTON, England.

> Special Prices Under the New Tariff.





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Ganadian Golored Gotton Mills

GEO. GONTHIER, Hell Tel.:--Main stry, Accountant & Auditor SOLS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUERRA OF The Account, Andit & Assurance Ca., L4 OF NEW YORK. 11 & 17 Place d'Armes Hill, MONTREAL, QUE.

Commercial Summary.

Merchants, Manufacturers and ether business mon should bear in mind that the " Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation-extending te all parts of the Dominion-renders it the best advortising modium in Canada—equal te all others combined, while its rates de ne include heavy commissions.

-The estate of E. A. Patterson, general merchant, insolvent, Hillsburg, Ont., was bought by Mr. Beattie, of Toronto, who will commence business there.

-The Peterboro', Ont., Sugar Company have purchased a lot of 34 acres, upon which to locate a new \$50,000 beet sugar factory. The lot is situated a short distance south of the town. Construction of a portion of the proposed buildings will be begun immediately.

--The incorporation by letters patent of the following companies is announced:-John W. Peck & Co., Winipeg, woollens; capital stock \$750,000 .--Berry Furnace Co., Ottawa, capital \$20,000.-the Canadian Towage & Transportation Co., Montreal, capital stock \$20,000 .- Laclogevinlin Co., Montreal, capital stock \$100,000 .- Mr. A. G. Murray, is applying for the incorporation. of the Pacific Bank of Canada.

-The Ontario Electric Rallway promoters have, says a Kingston, Ont., letter, again visited the line, and 'bave practically decided upon developing a great power by means of a dam at Glen Miller on the Trent River, seven miles from Trenton. The installation at that point will cost at least \$200,000, but nothing will be done further until an amendment is secured at the Legislature next month to their Act of Incorporation.

-There was a largely attended meeting held at Listowel, Ont., on the 24th ult., at which the Board of Trade was reorganized. A live interest was taken by business men of the town. The officers were elected as follows:-President, T. L. Hamilton; vice-president, J. N. May; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Bray; council, Messrs. J. C. Hay, B. F. Brook, Dr. Rutherford, Foresth J. W. Bernie, J. N. Schinbein, W Climie, M. McD. Fleming, J. W. Scott and J. H. Gunther.

1791



-A number of Torouto capitalists have made application at Ottawa for incorporation of another bank, to be known as the Pacific Bank of Canada.

-The application of the Canadian Marine Association for the removal of the steamboat inspection fees will be acceded to. These fees last year amounted to about \$30,000.

-A petition was filed at Toronto for the winding-up of the Hollywood Paint Company of Hamilton, the applicants being the Norton Manufacturing Company of Hamilton, who are creditors for \$1,044. The Hollywood Paint Company had recently made an assignment.

-Albany, N.Y., advices of recent date read:-The Senate adjourned sine die this afternoon. Eighteen anti-canal Senators held a meeting after adjournment to make preliminary plans toward a campaign to secure the defeat of the canal proposition to expend \$101,000,000 for a barge canal.

-The Imperial Bank of Canada are opening a branch in the village of Boulton, under the management of Mr. J. F. Warbrick, the private banker, whose business they have taken over.-Mr. F. Hope has been appointed accountant of the Bank of British North America at Toronto, in place of Mr. A. C. Skelton, recently transferred to Montreal as assistant inspector of the bank.

-The Stratford, Ont., Board of Trade at their recent annual meeting, elected the following officers:-President, George McLagan; vice-president, D. M. Ferguson; secretary James Steele. The progress of the city for the past year was reviewed, and it was pointed out that what was imperatively required was an electric railway and some wholesale houses. An effort will be made to induce more manufacturers to locate there. -At the recent annual meeting of the London, Ont., Board of Trade, Mr. J. R. Minhinnick was elected president, Mr. J. A. Carrick, vice-president, and Mr. J. A. Nelles, secretary-treasurer. The usual committees were also elected. It was decided to adopt measures with a view to impressing upon the Government the advisability of removing the duty on soft coal.

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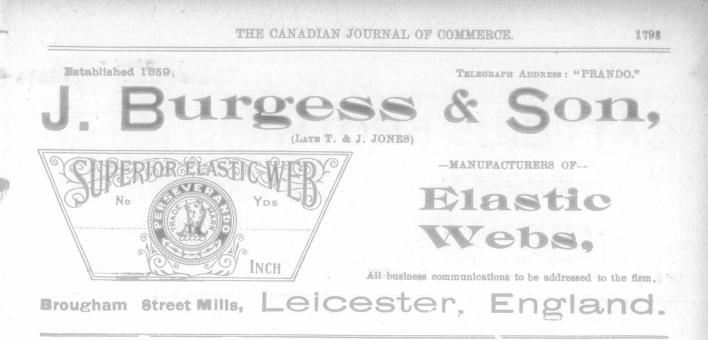
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-Kingston, Ont., Notes.-Hen. E. J. Davis & Son have allowed their option on the Cartington tannery to lapse.-The promoters of the Ontario Electric Railway have decided upon developing power by means of a dam at Glen Falls, on the Trent River, seven miles from Trenton. The installation will cost \$200,000. Nothing will be done until an amendment is secured at the Legislature to their act of incorporation.-The City Council has adopted bitulithic pavement for the streets.

-We learn from Kingston, Ont., that the Gillies, of Carleton Place and Allen McLelland of Ottawa will in all probability locate their cement works at that point. The company has secured valuable deposists of marlix in Loughboro' Lake, near Kepler, of such quantity that an output of four hundred tons per day can be maintained for two years. The request for a charter to build a steam railway from Kingston to the marl beds is now before the Ontario Legislature. It is urged that the concern should be presented with a site by the corporation.

-Life Pointers from the Press.-If you are a stock gambler, become a stop gambler mighty quick, and put your margins in life insurance.-Frame your life insurance policy and hand it on the wall of your sitting-room. You cannot have a better thing in sight. But first get it, if the doctor will pass you.-When this young century is old and baldbeaded you will be among the angels. But life insurance will be on earth, as usual. Better have the memory of some



to take along with you.—Our millionaires are beginning to find a good deal of fun in giving away their wealth while alive, and a good many will enjoy from lofty heights the distribution of more of their investments by life insurance companies. Are you a millionaire? No? Are you insured? Yes? Good—you are better than a millionaire.—Be thankful that you have got along so far as well as you have. But go no farther without life insurance.

-A financial deal is rumored to be under way in Ottawa, the companies interested being the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Co., Limited, and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Limited. We learn from the Mail that the Toronto concern will take over the business of the Ottawa company, continuing it along the lines followed in the past, that is, the management will be left in the hards of a local board of directors. The Toronto company takes over the trust building at the South-west corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, with the vaults for a financial consideration of \$150,000. The shareholders of the local company, according to information received, will receive a premium of between \$50 and \$60 on their shares, making the selling price \$150 or \$160. The Ottawa Trust and Deposit company was



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8, SOUTH STREET, LONDON, E. C., ENG, We supply these, 383 p.c. to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff. established seven years ago. The authorized capital of the company is \$500,000. The present officers of the company are :—Alex. Fraser, president; George P. Brophy, 1st vice-president; Warren Y. Soper, 2nd vice-president; executive committee, Alex. Fraser, chairman; G. P. Brophy, C. A. Douglas, W. Y. Soper, P. Whelen.

-If not another immigrant came into the country during the remainder of April, says a Winnigeg letter, the records for all previous months' immigration would be broken, over 16,000 settlers having registered at the various immigration points from the 12th to the 23rd. Immigration Commissioner Smith, when questioned as to his opinion of the outcome of the trouble among the Barr colonists, said he had not received advices recently. e then referred to the large number of settlers coming in from England and the United States about which nothing was ever heard. We have had five times the number of Barr colonists come in since their arrival, and they are all quietly settled, or settling, on their homesteads. The fact is, they make their own arrangements, and depend upon themselves or the assistance they can get from the Government agents, whose work is to look after their requirements." "Do you think this will injure the immigration to this country?" "No, but it will probably have a bad effect on imigration by private enterprise. I do not hear any complaints against the country. The principal burden of the discontent is the alleged mismanagement by the leaders of the colonists. We sent up 70 cords of wood before the colonists arrived."

-Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie's budget, says a London cable, is simple, it is unexpected. Having a surplus of \$50,000,000 as a result of the peace in South Africa, the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes \$40,000,000 off the direct and \$10,000,000 off the indirect taxation. The sinking fund has been remodelled in a form which, according to Mr. Ritchie, will wipe off the national debt within fifty years. The sudden and startling remission of the grain tax was totally inconsistent with the arguments of the late Chan-

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1794

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

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cellor of the Exchequer and the present Prime Minister. A year ago they contended that it was a mere fee for the registration of grain imported from abroad, and that the consumer would not feel, as it could not affect the price of bread. It did affect the price of bread, though that price since has gone down from other causes, and it necessarily was paid by the consumer. This Mr. Ritchie now has discovered to the not unnatural wrath and despair of protectionists like Mr. Chaplin and Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Ritchie has proved 'himself at once a sound economist, and a shrewd electioneerer. The Liberal candidates are deprived of a powerful weapon to use against the Government, though they can, of course, say that their reasoning 'has triumph-

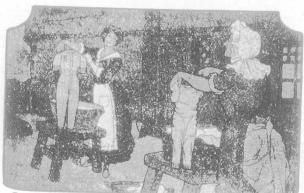


Cash against bill of lading.

ed and that the Opposition members are the real authors of the repeal. Mr. Harcourt's criticisms upon the insrease of the normal expenditures by \$150,000,000 since 1899 are of greater and more permanent value than his gibes and jeers, which do not count for much outside of the House of Commons.

-The capital of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. is, it is stated, about to be largely increased. Arrangements have been entered into, we are told, whereby the company, with its present capital stock of \$1,500,000, and all its plant good will and rights, will be taken over at a valuation of \$2,800,000. The capital stock will then be increased to a sum not yet officially announced, but which rumor places somewhere in the vicinity of \$3,500,000. On a basis of the above, present stockholders may sell out at 186½ cash if they so desire. Otherwise they will have the privi-

THE JASON UNSHRINKABLE UNDERCLOTHING



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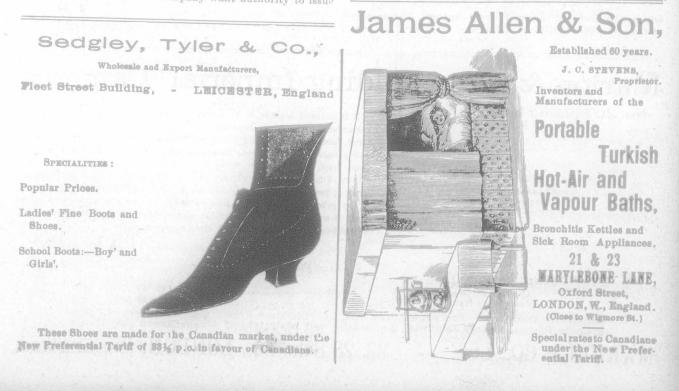




lege of taking us 40 per cent of the new 7 per cent. preference stock, whatever it may amount to, at par. The company will continue to be managed by the officers who have in the past so successfully conducted its affairs, but the transfer of a large number of the present shares and the issue of the additional stock will naturally affect the control somewhat. The officers of the company are: Robert Meighen, president and managing director; W. A. Hastings, vice-president and general manager; G. V. Hastings (Winnlpeg), manager and general superintendent; F. E. Bray (Winnipeg), secretary; W. W. Hutchison, assistant secretary; F. S. Meighen, treasurer; directors, R. B. Angus, John Mather and R. G. Reid. The president, Mr. Robert Meighen, being seen regarding the above report said: "Yes, the capital of the company will be largely increased. The rapid development of the North-West necessitates a corregponding development in a large industry such as ours. We must keep in touch with the increased production of wheat, the millers' raw material." The increased capital, he said, would be principally Canadian, though some of it might come from England. Questioned respecting the future management of the company, he said: "There will be no change whatever in the management of the company."

—The Grand Trunk bill asking for power to issue £4,-000,000 (20,000,000) of 4 per cent. stock came before the parliament sub-committee, Ottawa, recently, to whom it was referred, when it was decided to recommend the measure to the Railway Committee, subject to the adoption of an amendment to the effect that statements of the expendiures made from time to time should be submitted to the Governor in Council. The company want authority to issue this stock, not because they contemplate expenditure to the amount of \$20,000,000 immediately, but to obviate the necessity of making frequent applications to Parliament for legislation of this character. The money will be spent upon elimination of grades, double-tracking and providing termini, facilities and elevator accommodation, etc. Ontario and Quebec will get the benefit of the disbursements. Plans have been already made which contemplate the expenditure of \$3,000,000 in the former province. Toronto, Hamilton and other large cities will profit largely by the improvements. The acquisition by the company of the Parliament buildings in Toronto means that terminal facilities on a large scale will be undertaken in that city. A conservative estimate places the amount of the contemplated improvements in Toronto at between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

-Rich as are the prospects held out to intending settlers in the West, there are drawbacks which will be met by a certain class, who will sub-equently take pleasure in recalling their troubles. "I have been a resident of Winnipeg for the past seven years," said a recent arrival at Toronto. "and got along fairly well until the boom in immigration commenced. It brought with it higher rents, increased cost of living, but no corresponding advantage in the form of bigher wages. It downed on me that Ontario presented a more inviting field, and I am now returning to settle down in my old home at Berlin, Ont." This man admitted that there was a great future before the West, but believes that many of the settlers going in now are doomed to have a pretty "hard pull" of it. There are plenty of opportuni-



1798

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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ties for the men with a little money who can buy and stock their farms, but for the man who has to depend on what he can earn as a laborer the field is not inviting. The average farm laborer, says this individual, cannot depend on securing more than seven months' employment during the year, and if he is at all improvident ,the winter finds him out of funds.

-The Department of Trade and Commerce has received through Lord Strathcona, a number of comments by the home and foreign Produce Exchange of London on the cheese trade of Canada. Fewer complaints than usual were made of last season's cheese, but, speaking generally, the average show a distinct improvement over previous years. The condition of the boxes still gives rise to comment, as well as the retention of the antiquated system of marking the weights upon the boxes with a pencil, in place of using a stamper or stencil. Experience with cooled air ventilators upon steamships has not been such as to convince importers that there is any advantage in it. Last season the weather was exceptionally cool, and further tests will be made, but unless better results are forthcoming importers will not be prepared to give it their support. The coating of Canadian cheese with paraffine wax to prevent the exu-

dation of moisture and consequent loss of weight, has been tried, but the effect of the coating is to retard those necessary actions which allow the cheese to become solid, while no rind forms on the outside. The verdict of the trade is therefore adverse to the continuance of the paraffine coating.

-The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the Federal Council of Germany, so it is reported, has decided to impose on the imports from Canada a surtax equal to that levied by Canada on the German imports. The Clogne Gazette says fortune has willed it that Germany be made the first victim of an experiment to weld the British colonies into a customs union of the empire. The Pall Mall Gazette expresses Englishmen's sympathy with Canada in the tariff war, and says, "Canadians may feel a little hurt that this moment has been selected for the disappearance of the corn duty, in connection with which they entertained certain quiet hopes, but Canada need not fear that the Mother Country will remain unconcerned." The Daily Mail, in a leader entitled "Fickle Minded Ministers" again deplores the removal of the cereal duty, and especially reminds Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain of his appeal to the colonial governments and to Canada in particular, to join Eng-

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land in fighting the hostile tariffs of Europe. Nevertheless the abolition is certain to pass Parliament.

-In the New Brunswick Legislature a bill was introduced to incorporate American capitalists as the Electro Manganese Company, with capital of \$1,500,000, and power to increase this to 10,000,000. The bill was agreed to. Those applying are: Barton E. Kingman of New York, Fred C. Sayles and Robert S. Sayles of Providence, R.I., Harry Mc-Loughlin of New York and Matthew W. Lodge of Moncton, N.B. They propose to reduce wad or bog ores, which abound in New Brunswick, and from them get ferro Manganese, with the ultimate object of establishing a steel plant. This company have a process of reducing the ores by electricity, and claim that for the first time it has been found this can be done on a commercial basis, but great waterpower and a large plant are required. They wish to be granted by the Government the use of the immense power at Grand Falls, on the St. John River, and would erect a big plant. They figure they would pay at the outset \$700

-Berlin advices state that Interior Secretary Van Posadowsky-Wehner, speaking in the Reichstag during the discussion of the second reading of the bill forbidding the use of white or yellow phosphorus in match-making after January 1, 1908, said that to reject the scientific proof of the ruinous effect of phosphorus vapors on the human system was "to refuse to see the sun on a bright day." Phosphorus, he claimed, not only caused necrosis, sometimes three or four years after a workman had left the factory, but if was heri litarily transmitted, so that whole families were afflicted. The opponents of the measure sought delay, expressing doubts regarding the value of the patent process acquired by the Government and offered to the match manufacturers, and which was tested during the Reichstag recess by a commission, which reported favorably on it. The House eventually passed the law.







-The Committee on Banking and Commerce reported the bill respecting the Eastern Townships Bank, which increases the value of the shares from \$50 to \$100 by reducing the number by one-half, and the bill respecting the Woodmen of the World, after amendment, requiring that the reserve fund be calculated according to the tables of the insurance department. The Bank of Montreal bill, decreasing the value of the shares from \$200 to \$100, incorporating the Bank of Winnipeg, extending the power of loan companies, and incorporating the Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Co., were also reported. The bill to incorporate the Northwest Bank of Canada was allowed to stand over, owing to the objection raised by Mr. Wm. Ross (Ontario) that the proposed name too closely resembled that of the Western Bank of Canada.

-Mr. George Robertson, M.P.P., president of the Imperial Dock Co., says a St. John, N.B., letter, was/seen in reference to the announcement that the Government had decided to increase the general dry-dock subsidy to three per cent of the cost. He said this would ensure the immediate commencement of operations in St. John, where a dock capable of accommodating ships 650 feet long would be built. As soon as the Provincial Legislature prorogues he and Engineer Coste will submit their plans to the Government and the C. P. R., and the contract for construction will probably be made very soon. The company has \$5,000 a year for forty years from the province, and \$2,500 a year with a free site from the city. Co

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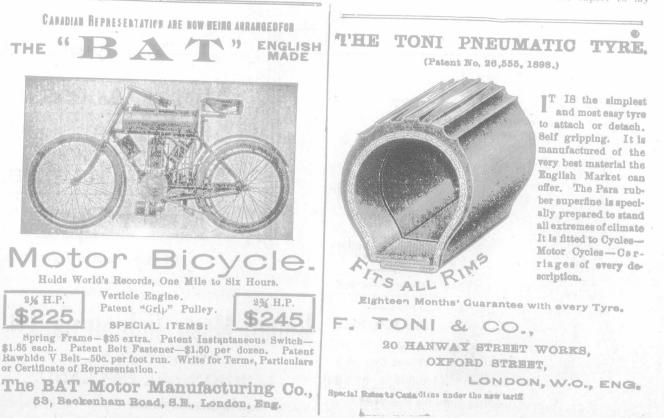
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-Mr. D. D. Mann is quoted in a Winnipeg report as stating that the Canadian Northern are to push ahead their main line from Grandview, but not at the expense of any branch line. "We have promised and we expect to grade 320 miles in the Province this year, according to our contract with the Provincial Government," said Mr. Mann. "We have 475 miles of steel contracted for and intend buying heavily elsewhere, and expect to have sufficient for both Manitoba and the Northwest sections. We expect to lay



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more track this year than ever has been laid in one year in the west, even exceeding the record of the Canadian Pacific Railway when in 1882 they constructed 446 miles of their main line."

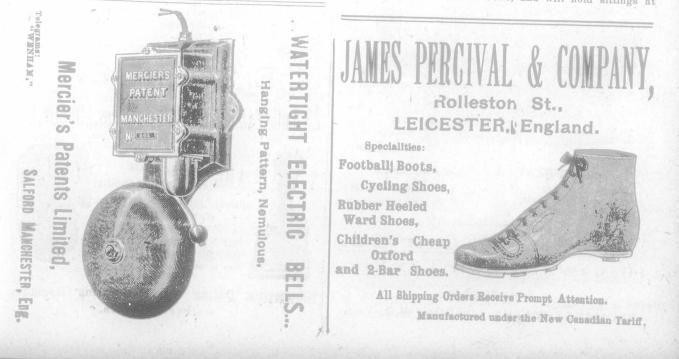
-The first quarter of 1903 has witnesses an increase of 9,112 in the total immigrant arrivals in Canada over the same period of 1902, and an excess of 345 British immigrants over arrivals from the United States. The British immigrants numbered 7,057, United States immigrants 6,712, and immigrants other than British or American 5,649, making a total of 19,418. For the first quarter of 1902 the arrivals were:-From the United States 4,390; British and other immigrants, 5,376; total, 10,306. The influx of immigrants at Canadian ports will continue at an even larger rate during the coming summer. To-day four trains, carrying 1,700 persons bound for the Canadian west, are on their way up from the Maritime Provinces.

-Our correspondent at Lunenburg, N.S., writes:-I presume I already reported the fact of our town taking over. at \$90,000, complete system of water-works, with 42 hydrants.-During the past fortnight our fishing fleet has been leaving for the Bank fisheries. Sixty-five schooners. averaging 95 tons each, with crews averaging 16 hands, had cleared from the port before 22nd. About twenty more will have cleared by the end of this month. As some sixty or more of the captains live in town, and quite a number of the sharesmen, their departure leaves our streets very quiet.

1709

Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Institute, in his annual report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, expresses the opinion that the effect of the preferential tariff has been a great factor in developing Anglo-Canadian trade. Canadian exports of partly and wholly manufactured goods are steadily growing in volume and variety. He advises Canadian business men, where investigation shows the prospects to be promising, to go to England and spend not only a few days, but several weeks, in carefully studying the conditions and requirements.

-A commission will be appointed to investigate the effect of the sardine fisheries upon the herring industry in the waters of the Bay of Fundy. About fire hundred traps are in use along the New Brunswick shores, taking very small herring, which are sold to United States canners and packed as sardines. The commission will likely consist of Prof. Prince, Mr. Copp, M.P., and Mr. Edward Jones. They will likely commence work in June, and will hold sittings at







-The Hamilton and Lake Erie Power Co. is applying for an extension of time and for permission to change the name to the Jordan Light, Heat and Power Co. Mr. S. C. Biggs, of Toronto, is president of the provisional board .- A revival of the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Co. is being sought. Hon. John Costigan is the acting president .-- A number of Ottawa and Brandon men are seeking incorporation as the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson's Bay Railway, with power to build from the boundary to Brandon, thence to Saskatchewan, near Pas Mission, thence to Churchill or. York Factory.

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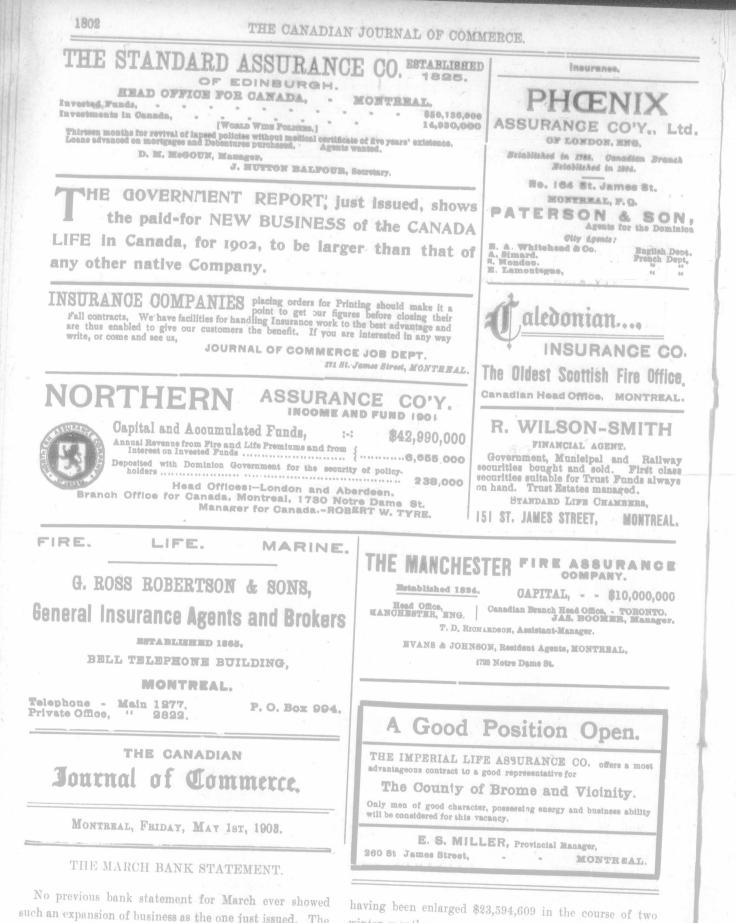
-A Canadian experiment in working up trade with the United Kingdom by means of commercial agents, says a London cable, has been introduced in the Midlands. Agent Ball has opened headquarters at Birmingham, and states that he is greatly encouraged by the results, since he has succeeded in placing orders for Canadian wood manufactures and food products. He will not have routine work like United States Consuls, but will devote his attention to the business of enlarging trade between Canada and the industrial centres of the Midlands.

-A number of Delaware & Hudson Railway officials were in Ottawa this week, making an inspection trip over the Ottawa & New York Railway, and this gives rise, says an Ottawa letter, to a report that they will purchase the latter line, which is to be offered for sale this month. The officials in question are:-A. G. Young, vice-president; A. J. Culver, controller; Jas. McMartin, chief engineer. In company with General Manager Gays of the Ottawa & New York Railway, the American railroaders passed over the line on a special train.

-Owing to the immense business in Winnipeg real estate. dealers there are forming an exchange, which will consist of 60 seats, at \$100 each.

-D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern, announces that the company will this summer construct a new fireproof elevator of 3,500,000 bushels capacity at Port Arthur.





such an expansion of business as the one just issued. The increase in current loans and discounts was so great as to suggest the question where are the funds to come from if succeeding months show a proportionate record. In March these loans, in Canada, advanced from \$331,646,-220 to \$346,292,550, an increase of \$14,546,330. In February the increase was \$9,048,279, which was equal to more than the gross increase in 1900, 1901, 1902. The March increase was therefore all the more notable,

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In February there was no increase in deposits and only a trifling sum was added to circulation, so that the banks were under a considerable strain to meet the demand for commercial loans and discounts. In March this was somewhat relieved by an influx of deposits to extent of \$5,400,000, but the pressure was such as to compel the banks to reduce their call loans outside Canada from \$44,668,500 to \$39,803,600, a decline of \$4,864,900. and a record was made by the current loans and discounts' Their current loans outside Canada were also reduced

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co.,	ASSETS.			4
	Specie 13,568,359	12,484,817	12,261,266	6,162,89
EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POLICY-HOLDERS.	Dominion Notes 24,519,961	25,169,582	21,078,020	11,694,58
Total Assets, \$12,264,838.21.	Deposits securing circulation 2,799,768	2,797,166		1,761,25
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT	Notes & cheques on other bks, 18,265,295 Loans to other bks in Can., sec 789,583	18,146,128	12,606,802	
Shows that the 1900 Business Brought	Loans to other bks in Can., sec 789,583 Depts on demand in Can. bks 4,236,184	728,267	686,068 3,554,638	150,000
	Due from bks, &c., in U.K 4,745,124	4,090,740		
An Increase in Assets. An Increase in Income	Due from foreign bks, etc 11,260,947	11,100,956	11,890,626	
An Increase in Surplus	Dom. and Prov. Govt. secs 11,713,919	9,915,560	10,201,350	8,285,970
An Increase in Insurance in Force.	Can. municipal & other pub. sec 14,714,488	15,010,879	14,052,508	8,801,97
Net Surplus, - \$1,187,617.68.	(Not Dominion.)			
Fotal Death Claims Paid since Organization, ever	Dellares of Alter and			
FORTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.	Railway and other secs 37,170,907 Call loans in Canada 48,404,884	38,659,771 48,639,724	34,329,610	5,594,314
	Call loans outside Canada 39,803,621	44,668,557	38,352,304 44,268,316	17,655,291
EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every own, Oity and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will	Current loans in Canada	881,646,220		
EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every ywn, Oity and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will id the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY AN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managere, aneral or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe.	Current loans outside Canada 29,468,472 Loans to Govt. of Canada	32,118,508	27,776,895	
ome Office, Mutual Reserve Bullding, NEW YORK CITY	Loans to Provincial Govts 2,950,309	2,480,016	3,668,618	1,115,910
Montreal Office, La Presse Building.	Overdue debts 1,894,738	1,939,394	2,638,527	2,426,202
T. W. P. PATTERSON, Gen. Hen.	R. E. besides bk premises 849,097	878,819	988,998	982,667
	Mortgages on real estate 757,694	763,895	712,277	756,264
	Bank premises 7,926,814 Other assets 5,849,429	7,754,916	6,812,417	4,852,263
Thin Acourance Conista	Other assets	5,825,202	5,586,421	1,440,629
Union Assurance Society	Total assets	618,850,954	556,901,406	302,490,480
OF LONDON.				1.1
	Loans to directors & their firms 11,744,463	11,425,678	11,403,951	7,886,404
(INSTITUTED IN THE BEIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.)	Average specie for month 12,972,516	13,068,213	11,780,464	6,185,941
apital and Accumulated Funds exceed, - \$16,000,000.00.	Av. Dominion notes for mo 24,720,584 Grt'st circulation during mo 59,051,927	24,944,668 59,496,318	21,467,019 52,799,820	11,833,742 34,666,646
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST OF FIRE OFFICES.				
Cawada Brawce :	THE PROPOSED	DDX DC		
Cor. St. James and McGill Streets MONTREAL.	ILE PROPOSED	DRI DO	UK.	

from \$32,118,500 to \$29,468,400, a decrease of \$2,650,-100. These foreign loans, therefore, were made to yield \$7,515,000 towards the Canadian loans and discounts.

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> The increase in circulation in March was not large, only \$2,537,000, as compared with \$2,991,900 in March, 1902. But the remarkable feature in the circulation is that as it expands it continues to increase monthly, so that, since March, 1901, the note issues have been enlarged to the extent of \$10,672,000. It is well the banks are increasing their capital, for there is every indication of their being a heavy demand for circulation in the harvest season.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

	March, 1908,	Feb., 1903. 1	farch, 1902.	March, 1893.	
Capital authorized	91,832,566	86,332,566	77,126,666	75,958,685	
Capital subscribed	76,135,991	74,688,466	69,381,356	63,170,454	
Capital paid-up	74,883,880	73,591,509	68,406,624	61,945,554	
Reserve fund	45,871,899	45,023,697	87,571,798	25,274,165	
LIABILITIES.					
Notes in circulation	58,283,484	55,746,498	52,442,982	33,430,883	
Due Dominion Government		3,280,267	8,687,755	3,052,639	
Due Provincial Govts	8,726,546	8,966,009	8,512,974		
Deposits on demand	107,620,884	105,304,862	92,380,118	64,536,898	
Deposits after notice	264,434,707	261,377,760	239,529,963	103,700,904	
Deposits outside Canada	34,877,955	36,145,405	30,112,520		
Loans on bks in Canada, s	ec. 788,986	769,083	626,063	166,290	
Depts. on demand in Can. b	ks. 3,140,175	3,672,029	8,140,271	2,500,071	
Due agencies in U.K	6,947,154	4,576,815	6,428,912	6,412,180	
Due agencies abroad	1,130,724	976,447	1,118,116	127,760	
Other Habilities	13,060,204	10,417,519	7,501,583	367,547	
Total liabilities	497,750,512	486,282,278	440, 496, 828	217,865,066	

Now that a new chilzens are doubtless executing the commission entrusted to them from headquarters in Ottawa preparatory to the construction of that desiderated dry-dock for the accommodation of vessels coming to the harbour of Montreal, the people interested in the work are patiently waiting to see what we shall see. We have frequently alluded to this proposed construction—when and where it should be located—and from all that can be gathered of the opinions of loyal and honest citizens —people with goodly stakes in the community—we venture to say that not a few of them are likely to be disappointed.

If there exists a spot in Canada better adapted for the placing of a dry dock, that is, where there is no tidewater, it is on the shallow area extending along the river outside the factories and warehouses near Windmill Point and the Guard Pier. Here the water for filling and emptying the dock can be diverted without machinery; while the spots-or spot?-below St. Mary's Current to which the commission is limited-or directed?-has no such advantages, is probably troubled with quicksands, and cannot be utilized without the aid of pumps. The selection reminds one of the incident recorded by a waggish M.P.P. of an Ontario farmer whose wife was bound to have a well sunk and a red-and-blue pump alongside one of the clearest springs of bubbling water outside her kitchen door in order to be in the fashion-and to get the new hat or bonnet to which each family buying a new pump in those days was entitled. Well, the dry-dock hat may prove a good fit also.

The harbour is evidently going to be favoured with the adjunct, and we should be thankful for it wherever it is located, whatever it may cost to run it. The purchase of the pumps and especially the working of them may afford employment to worthy people who had theretofore been employed in cultivating cabbages, potatoes and daisy-hay on the land which has so inconsiderately to be expropriated for the dry-dock at a price which is sure however divided—to be vastly beneath the estimated value. But one must keep an eye ahead, and election days are sometimes chosen as days of reckoning and repentance.

THE NEW CITY BILL AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The session of the Quebec Legislature is now over, and this City has reason to be thankful that worse has not happened to its interests than what has occurred. That worse has not occurred is due, as it has been in the past, entirely to the action of the Legislative Council in repudiating the actions of the House of Assembly, which had introduced so many changes into the Bill, as at first presented, and which, in many respects, were so objectionable as to be intolerable to the citizens of Montreal.

In our issue of the 17th of April, we enumerated the objections to the amendments made in the House. We were pleased to notice that the Council of the Board of Trade at once sent a petition to the Legislature objecting, item by item, as we had presented them, to the objectionable clauses introduced in such a surreptitious form by parties who had no apparent interest in our civic affairs, but who were evidently instigated thereto by some others who had special interests to serve. In this matter the Legislative Council, as it has been before, has been the bulwark in the defence of the interests of the City of Montreal from the attack of those interested parties who would despoil it, if they could.

It has been contended before in these columns that there was no necessity for going to the Legislature for amendments to the New Charter so recently passed. Experience has shown that parties are always on the alert on such occasions to tack on something, if possible, to the amendments of the Charter that will be contrary to the interests of the citizens, and they are generally successful to a greater or less degree. In this last case of the kind, thanks to the Legislative Council, nearly all of the objectionable amendments made in the Lower House have been eliminated, but not all.

The Bill as introduced was supposed to have emanated from the decisions of the majority of the City Council, and yet, strange to say, some important matters were introduced in it that had not been publicly discussed. On the face of it this looked strange, and public curiosity was excited as to how this was done. However, nothing serious has resulted from the circumstance, but the serious matter in the result that owing to the want of tact, or earnestness, in protecting the interests of the **citizens on the part of the Aldermen deputed to Quebee** to protect them, is that the clause of the Charter providing that no contract can be given for more than five years without the consent of a two-thirds vote of the Council, and further, that no extension of any existing franchise within two years of its expiry can be considered, was eliminated in the House by some means, quietly used and helped, it is said, by some members of the City Council who were present. The same influence that procured the repeal of a safeguard from unfair dealings in the City's affairs appears to have done its work in the Legislative Council and the repeal of that clause in the Charter was agreed to.

We accord to the fullest extent all credit to the reform element ----so-called----in the City Council, which has been the means of retrieving the financial position of the City from the position left by the period of extravagance and mismanagement some years ago, which that element of reform was elected to check. That element was responsible for that important clause being placed in the New Charter, and its beneficial effect has already been felt in various instances. The natural query, therefore, is, why that reform element failed to maintain that safeguard against the efforts of the monopolies which threaten to grind the citizens beyond all reasonable time? We refuse to believe that the leaders of that beneficent reform movement have gone back on their record, but other Aldermen than those leaders were down in Quebec, and it may be that some of them who were elected on the reform ticket have gone back on their promises to their electors.

Anyway, the Bill as a whole is not by any means a good one, but it would have been worse but for the prudent action of the Legislative Council, so far as it went. The only really important financial feature in the Bill as passed is that authorizing the expenditure of the surplus and increased revenue in say 1902 over that in 1901, during this year of 1903. During the discussions over the New Charter, before it was passed, this Journal then pointed out that the restriction now removed was unwise, because it locked up so much revenue for a whole year that could be used judiciously. The advice we gave on this point was unheeded, with the result that many improvements were retarded, and cleaner streets unobtainable last year. Light in that direction seems, however, to have dawned, but it is doubtful if the change in this matter will be of ultimate benefit. It will undoubtedly place at the disposal of the Council perhaps over \$400,000 for works this year more than was expected, but that measure cannot be kept up next year, simply because this year there will be a two years' increase of surplus, and next year there will be only one. The danger is that then will arise the old cry of the want of money, because there will not be so much available as there was this year, when two years' surpluses were doubled into one. However, that is now the law, and we can only hope that the reform element will prevent any evil results from wasteful extravagance in the future.

It would be folly for the citizens to hide from themselves the danger to their interests from the repeal of the two-thirds vote required for granting a contract extending over five years, or for considering any extension of an existing franchise until within two years of its expiry. That danger at present existing is twofold, the contract with the Gas Company will soon be at an end, and the citizens have been looking forward to relief from the exorbitant charges made by that monopoly for gas, which is outrageously beyond that charged in cities **cimilarly**

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situated. It is also well understood that the street railway people are wanting to get an extension of their charter for a further term, although the present one has yet nearly twenty years to run. Many changes in street locomotion are sure to occur before the next twenty years, and the citizens are entitled to have the benefit that will urise from the changes. The repeal of the safeguard of a two-thirds vote of the Council, without any referendum to a popular vote of the ratepayers, will surely make it easier for the monopolists to obtain what they will seek for, and the citizens will do well to watch the future movements in the City Council, which may shortly be expected.

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There is still some mystery how that important change was made so quietly, as one of our esteemed French contemporaries expresses it, it was done by powerful influences, so potent that it was feebly opposed by bated breath in fear and trembling. However, as we have said, it was done. The Bill was finally passed with such a rush that no one can be sure of what it will be like when the revised details of it are finally presented. There is room in such cases for much manipulation, which has frequently occurred before this. We must wait patiently for the revised printed copy of the Bill.

THE ONTARIO BUDGET.

The Premier of Ontario is his own Finance Minister, so it fell to his lot to deliver the Budget Speech on the 28th ult., under unprecedented circumstances. While the Hon. Mr. Ross was talking finance to the House and the country the Court of Commissioners was sitting, upon whose finding in regard to the matter under investigation, depends the continued life or the death of the Ross Government. The Budgets of Ontario are not original works, they are largely mere repetitions, with a few variations to relieve the monotony.

The total receipts were \$4,292,021, and the expenditures amounted to \$4,196,025, exclusive of certain statutory charges that will raise the provincial outlay above its income. Ontario, like this Province, has not yet learnt this elementary lesson in economy, that the liquidation of capital assets is not a justifiable basis of current expenditures. Selling the timber owned by the Province and spending the money are easy operations, but this style of financing is reckless unless the moneys received from converting into cash the capital-assets consisting of timber, are re-converted into some other form of capitalassets. The system in vogue is parallel to that of a farmer who sells his implements to raise money for domestic expenses.

An item of \$2,000 for "the instruction of women in domestic economy and household science," ought to challenge criticism. It is either absurdly large or absurdly small; the former seems the more reasonable, for, what a government has to do with teaching women household duties is beyond our imagination. It is deplorable that such a phrase as "household science" should be used in this connection. We all know that:

> "Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws, Makes that and the action fine."

But "fine" as such work may be made, it is mere balderdash to designate the round of housework as "household science." Such a term being so inappropriately applied lowers the conception of what the word "science" implies and dishonours those engaged in its studies and investigations.

The deficit, or surplus question was not raised this year. Possibly the Opposition are sanguine of being in power ere long, and do not care to commit themselves too positively on questions they are hoping to have to deal with. For the first time the Ontario Budget was introduced and passed at the same sitting.

WALTER KAVANAGH VS. THE NORWICH UNION.

The law-suit of Mr. Walter Kavanagh against The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, has been a "cause celebre" among underwriters in Canada for some time. Mr. Kavanagh was agent in Montreal for the Company during nine years beginning with 1891, and no one who was present at the garden-party given by a distinguished member of the Society's Board on the occasion of the centenary at Norwich, in England, a few years ago, at which Mr. Kavanagh was an honoured guest, could have anticipated that there was such a rupture or difference of opinion in store for the Society and its Canadian agent for the Province of Quebec, whose entertainment at that summer fete was so much noted at the time. But this is a world of strange mutations. The Company thought fit to terminate the engagement some two or three years ago, through the offices of their New York agent, Mr. J. M. Hare, and Mr. Kavanagh, who has the courage of his convictions, feeling himself aggrieved at what he doubtless looked upon as a rather informal proceeding, and an implied question of his integrity by the published notice of dismissal, made a demand for \$25,000 damages. The absence of the company's books appears to have somewhat impeded progress. These were not forthcoming as promptly as all could desire. They were at length, according to the evidence, delivered-discovered in an otherwise unoccupied office on St. James street. On examination some months later some of the folios were missing, whether destroyed by accident, by the rats, or other destructive vermin, was not determined,

The evidence brought out in the Superior Court would doubtless prove interesting to the underwriting profession, several prominent members of which were, very much to their chagrin-not to use too strong a termobliged to attend as witnesses. The case was practically dismissed by the jury and Mr. Justice Davidson, on Monday last, when an intervention was made by counsel which postponed the verdict until to-day. The most important points brought forward were substantially as follows: Was there any waiver on the part of defendant of its right to dismiss Kavanagh at any time, and without cause assigned, stipulated in the original power of attorney appointing Kavanagh agent of the Society defen-The court charged the jury as a matter of law, that if they found no such waiver, that they could find no damages on that score, inasmuch as the original power of attorney undoubtedly gave the Society that right. The jury found that there was no waiver and consequently no damages on that score. Upon the second point, namely, whether or not there was legal malice on the

part of defendant in the publication of Kavanagh's removal in the newspapers ,the court cnarged the jury that if they found no special malice, as this occasion was privileged, they could find no damages. The jury found that such publication was not malicious, or defamatory. In answer to the question as to what damage the plaintiff had suffered by reason of such publication the jury answered \$1,000. As they had already said that there was no malice in the publications made by defendant, and consequently no liability on its part, the court pronounced its intention of rendering judgment for the defence, and of dismissing the action. Counsel for the plaintiff, however, who had not objected to the judge's charge when made, now objected to it, and claimed that the judge should not have charged with respect to the newspaper publications, that such an occasion was privileged. Counsel also moved that a judgment for the plaintiff be entered up in accordance with the verdict. Counsel for the defence moved, per contra, that judgment be entered dismissing the action, conformably to the answers made by the jury, and having in view the judge's charge. The court decided to fix a day for the argument of these two motions, which was done, and the argument fixed for to-day.

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The suit is understood to be a palatable windfall for the lawyers, one of whom is credited with getting \$500 a day in the case. The origin of the case is traceable to an endeavour on the part of the underwriters to compel the city to pay tariff rates on its upwards of \$1,000,000 property. But we must defer further comment.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have before us the full text of the speech delivered by Sir Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland, to the House of Assembly, introducing resolutions in relation to the development and working of the coal areas and the iron deposits of that Colony. The burden of the eloquent and patriotic speech tended to show that Newfoundland had within it mineral resources that when opened out and worked would be most beneficial to the country, and cannot fail of success with the encouragement proposed to be given by the Government.

The measure proposed as regards the iron and steel industry is practically that of the Dominion Government to help those industries to obtain a sure standing in Canada. The bounties to be offered on-a sliding scale for reductions extending over a period of seven years, are, speaking generally, about the same as those of the Dominion. The argument is that from the geographical position and local conditions, Newfoundland has advantages over other countries for the development of a large iron and steel business that will prove profitable to those engaged in it, and will add to the future prosperity of the colony.

In the course of his argument he made an elaborate statistical calculation to show that the bounty would not cost anything to the country. He shows, year by year, the cost of the bounty and on the other side the revenue that would accrue to the Treasury during the proposed term of the measure, and proves conclusively that at the end of it the bounty money will all be recouped by customs duties and that then the industries will be permanently established and remain so.

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The whole speech is replete with arguments in favour of encouragement and protection of home industries, and as the measure is well received it promises to inbue more Life and energy into our near colonial neighbours.

There is no question of the value of the iron deposits within easy reach for commercial purposes-that is already well established. With regard to coal, however, in that respect the position is not quite so clear, although it is maintained by authority that the coal is there in abundance, but it has not been developed in quantity, within available reach, so far.

When the first contract for the railway on the island was made with Mr. R. G. Reid, he was given large tracts of land containing coal areas. In the revised contract of two years ago Mr. Reid retransferred those lands to the Government before he had an opportunity of developing them, not because of a lack of faith in the possibilities of the property, but because-as Sir Robert Bond states-they have declared in a letter to the Government, they felt that their action should not interfere with the development of the property by the Government or others, and they return the grant with an expression of hope that the property in question might find others ready and willing to invest capital in its working, from which they believed they shall receive more advantage than by mining themselves.

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From the tendency of the Hon. Premier's speech, we gather that those coal areas that are within practical reach are to be thoroughly exploited and their real value placed beyond doubt. In the meanwhile, it is pointed out in the speech, that the iron and steel business need not necessarily wait on the coal development. The Svdney works are largely dependent on the supply of ore from Bell Island in Newfoundland. The vessels that carry that ore go for it with water ballast, therefore the coal from Sydney could be cheaply supplied with which to start the works at once.

Altogether the movement made by the Premier of the Colony seems to commend itself to the Legislature, and if it finally passes into effect it will give an opening for a new life and a fair prospect for a prosperous era in the coming years. This is what the leading minds in the Colony have long been looking forward to. The fisheries have hitherto been the main industries and stay of the country. Sometimes they fail, but at the best something more is required to build up the country to what it

The people of this Dominion will wish them every success in the new movement, which we may fairly hope will be a stepping stone towards another movement, that will lead to the Ancient Colony joining our Federation, and so rounding off the Dominion to its proper proportions.

We notice by the latest telegrams that Sir Robert Bond has at last laid before the Legislature the full text of the Bond-Hay treaty, when he expressed his confidence that it would yet pass the Senate at Washington. In doing so he was, it is reported, applauded by the members. It is to be presumed that there is not anything more in the treaty than is generally known. It may, in its operation, if finally passed, be beneficial to Newfoundland, but unless there is something in it that will be far more beneficial to the United States we fancy our good colonial neighbours will look for a long ume before they see it safely through the Senate. It would be much more the part of wisdom, and in the best interests of the Empire at large, if the Canadian Government and that of Newfoundland would set seriously to work and devise

somé means by which the two countries should join together for their mutual benefit.

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Sonner or later that end has to come. At the London conference Newfoundland expressed its willingness to negotiate in that direction, and although its prospects for the future are now bright, they would not be likely to refuse now to negotiate if any encouragement was given by the Ottawa Government. So far as we can learn the latter Government has taken no interest in this important matter, which, to say the least, seems strange.

THE LATE WILLIAM McCABE, F.I.A.

An old landmark has been removed from life insurance vircles in the death of Mr. William McCabe, managing director of the North American Life Assurance Company, which took place at his residence in Toronto on the 23rd ultimo, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. McCabe was born at Picton, Ontario. His father, who fought loyally in the rebellion of 1837, died in 1839, leaving a widow, one daughter and two sons, of whom deceased was the junior. Young McCabe attended the local Grammar school until he was 14; taught school until he was 18; and then entered the Victoria University, graduating in 1853. He took a commercial course in the U.S., paying particular attention to actuarial studies. He next studied law, and took the degree of LL.B. at Foronto University. He again applied himself to school teaching, and was for several terms head-master of Whitby High School. In 1863 Mr. McCabe turned his attention to life insurance, securing a responsible positon in New York City as superintendent of agencies with a wellestablished company. In 1870 he returned to Canada and founded the Confederation Life Insurance Company, continuing as manager until the death of his wife in 1873, when he retired and took a trip abroad. In 1880, when a charter was obtained for the North American Life Assurance Company by the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and other prominent Canadians, Mr. McCabe was induced to accept the managing directorship, a positon he occupied with much acceptance to the shareholders up to the time of his demise. Throughout his life Mr. McCabe took a deep interest in educational matters. He was a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, a fellow of the Statistical Society of Great Britain, a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America. He was actuary for the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Association of Canada.

For some years lately Mr. McCabe had been accustomed to make brief winter sojourns in Florida for the benefit of his health; but wherever residing he was one of the most indefatigable of men. He had the faculty of choosing men of ability for his co-workers, men who felt that wherever he bent his steps he kept in touch with them and maintained an active interest in all their labours. Himself a self-made and largely a self-educated man, Mr. McCabe was ever ready to lend a helping hand where deserved and give a word of encouragement to younger aspirants. He was one of Nature's gentlemen, an ornament and a credit to the profession, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He may be said to have died in harness, like many of the able men of whom Canada has had reason to be proud.

The many friends of the Company will be pleased to learn that Mr. L. Goldman, appointed Secretary at its organization, and ever since practically the right-hand assistant of Mr. McCabe in the management, has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his friend and associate of so many years.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

When, some ten years ago, importers of Ceylon and Indian teas claimed that they would eventually take the place of the products of China and Japan, but few dealers credited the remark beyond what weight it was supposed to carry in furthering for the time the business of those engaged in introducing them. Yet to those who stopped to consider the respective merits of these several teas in their prepared and marketable state, it could not but be admitted that there was more than one strong point in favour of the Ceylon and Indian growths aside from the strength contained in the leaf itself. Time appears to be demonstrating this. If it has not yet achieved what was anticipated one decade ago, the sale of these teas have, meantime, shown most conclusively that they are destined to fill the world's fragrant cup before the present century grows old.

Modern enterprise and advanced business methods are doing for the productions of Ceylon and India much more than is being accomplished in the older tea-growing countries. Attractiveness is ever a strong incentive to success in any saleable commodity, and it must be admitted that the prepared Ceylon and Indian teas are more attractive, in so far as appearance goes, than are the general run of the various others. The long, needleshaped Japan is very attractive as implying purity and freedom from foreign, inferior or broken leaf; but take the low grades in this, and appearance does not assist their sale. So with the ordinary green Japan product, the China gunpowders, hysons, etc. Each possesses, in the higher grades, attraction sufficient to warrant purity and worth, but the lower priced are, as it were, in labourers' garb. Ceylon and Indian teas do not show these defects, which is a strong point in their favour. Then, again, even in the low grades, a flavor is found which in comparison will always speak in their favour as possessing merit. The low grade China teas, green or black, do not possess this outside of the heated cup and very often not even then.

Since tea has become such a distinct article of commerce, even in a retail way, the mystery surrounding value has caused black teas to be pushed speedily ahead. And to this is attributed, in no small degree, the success which has attended the sale of Indian and Ceylon teas since their first introduction. There is, likewise, a pleasing fragrance more quickly discernible in drawing

these teas than in the others. Japans possess this to an extent, and good quality Formosa oolong also inherits this very saleable quality, but in either case they are slower in developing this in the testing cup. Then, again, many do not imagine the high grade Japan tea possesses the necessary strength on account of its clear draw. Those who look for the indications of strength in the colour do not find it in the better grade natural leaf Japans, and this often proves a point against them.

In sections of the country where Japan teas have long held sway it has been found much more difficult to successfully introduce Ceylon and India growths. The Japan flavor is so distinct from that of any other that those accustomed to it have been found much harder to change over. But modern enginuity in the preparation of the tea leaf on the part of growers in the modern markets of Ceylon and India, did not quite cease with the accomplishment of an attractive leaf, a tea comparatively free drom dust or foreign substances, and possessing a fragrance before being drawn unsurpassed by even the most delicate leaf of Formosa. No; those growers undertook to grow and make marketable a tea bearing at once the appearance of the very choicest Japan leaf, having a Japan flavour, and possessing strength in the cup just a little ahead of the genuine Japan tea for the same or less money. And it seems that they have succeeded.

It has been said that a new hand at a "poker" game will be more than likely to find luck in his favour at the first. It would appear as though a like fate attended the introducers of Ceylon Japan teas. Real Japans have been, and are now, very scarce. For instance, the present first crop, to arrive some months later, has been, practically, all taken by United States importers. Last season's crop was very short, and as a result, Japan teas of all grades have been advancing in price from three to ten cents per lb. While all teas have advanced to a more or less extent, the actual scarcity of Japans has proved, as it were, a blessing in the way of the introduction of Ceylon greens, those possessing all the resemblance and flavour of the genuine Japan leaf. In fact, this Ceylon tea is being largely sold in interior points as genuine Japan. But, curiously enough, it is given China tea names, the large leaf being called Hyson and the smaller leaf Young Hyson. To make it the clearer, the growers have been packing these teas in boxes containing the brilliant lead interior, the new coarse-grained wooden box, and the new matting on the outside, and capped it all with the highly-coloured paper label. That this Ceylon leaf will largely supplant the real Japan has been already proven. A private London circular, date 3rd April, treating of the importation of Ceylon and Indian teas to that centre, says:

The tea market steadily continued to advance during March and closed at about its best point. The figures given last month of prospective supplies, showing a falling off in shipments to this country of 114 million lbs.. and an even greater present deficiency in the stocks in London owing to increased deliveries, no doubt explain the firm tone of the market. But it should also be remembered that owing to the long continued efforts of the various Planters' Associations to create a demand for British-grown tea in new markets, the requirements of foreign countries are expanding even more rapidly than the home consumption, as the following figures will show. Table showing the distribution of British-grown tea:—1st April—February 28, Indian, season 1902-3, Europe, 5,084,987 lbs.; do., season 1901-2, 2,-385,720; 1st June—February 28, Ceylon, season 1902-3, 10,599,641, do., 1901-2, 8,367,843. America, 1st April— Feb. 28, Indian, 1902-3, 9,285,711, 1901-2, 3,229,918; 1st June—February 28, Ceylon, 1902-3, 6,386,587, 1901 2, 2,570,643; Total all countries, 1st April—Feb. 28, Indian, 1902-3, 172,340,362 lbs., 1901-2, 173,550,285 lbs.; 1st June—Feb. 28, Ceylon total, all countries, 1902-3, 111, 796,506 lbs., 1901-2, 104,415,640 lbs.

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The increase in the production would seem to have been arrested for the moment in India, but the foreign demand has increased by $6\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. whilst London has had about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. less than last year. From Ceylon there appears to have been an increased shipment of $7\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. all of which has been taken by foreign countries; thus leaving London with $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. less than last year. This wider distribution of the crop is likely to develop still further, as the action of the various Planters' Associations is constantly being directed to opening fresh markets, and arranging for through freights with the steamship lines; so that it is doubtful if the excessive oversupply which brought pricesdown in the past to such an unremunerative level will occur again—certainly not in the immediate future.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

In the issue of the Journal of Commerce for the week ended January 24, 1902, we gave statistics of the growth of drink consumption extending over several years, and in the following week some figures on the subject from our Canadian returns. American papers now furnish some interesting figures concerning the consumption in the United States. The amount paid for all so-called stimulating beverages in 1902 was \$1,172,565,235.

Since 1880, the use of alcoholic beverages in the United States has nearly doubled, having increased from 10.09 gallons per capita to 19.48, a gain of over 93 per cent. The use of coffee has increased over 52 per cent., while tea has decreased about 48 per cent. The liquor bill for 1902 was \$129,989,281 more than in 1901, showing how quickly prosperity results in an increased use of alcoholic drinks, but chiefly in wine and beer. It has, in fact, been contended that in panic years the use of the stronger drinks (whiskey, etc.), mounts up, while in years of prosperity that of wine and beer rises in excess. We wish some statistician would give us the figures as regards tobacco. Tobacco and coffee consumption seem to be closely related the world over.

The quantity of spirits taken for consumption in Canada for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 was respectively 1,973,026, 2,547,995 and 2,659,038 gallons.

-Mr. J. M. Forsythe of Kingston has sold to Mr. R. S. Dennison of Napanee ten thousand acres of land near Wapella, in the Assinibola district. The price is in the neighborhood of \$50,000,

WHAT CANADA BUYS-(38).

ed by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to real:

We continue publication of a list of the goods import- manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Mont-

current nan-year, but it su	prove		BLE GOODS.		d.)			
ARTICLE	S IMPORTED			E	ATERED FOR al Tariff.		MPTION. erential Ta	riff.
Countries.	Quantity.	otal Impor Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
White how on strong		\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Knives, hay or straw— United States	438	174	438	174	43.50			
The last state of the second state of the seco				and the second second				
Knives, edging— United States	13	107	13	107	26.75			
Lawn mowers— Great Britain	2	62				2	62	14.47
United States	1,028	5,367	1,026	5,305	1,856.75			
Total	1,030	5,429	1,026	5,305	1,856.75	2	62	14.47
Manuna anna dana								
Manure spreaders— Great Britain	8	180	8	180	36,00			
United States		4,921	149	4,921	984.20			
Total	157	5,101	157	5,101	1,020.20			
Mowing machines-								
United States	12,899	422,322	13,092	426,084	85,216.80			
Ploughs-								
Great Britain	176	4,253	169	4,109	821.80	6	. 104	13.87
United States	10,074	145,372	10,009	143,272	28,654.40			
Total	10,250	149,625	10,178	147,381	29,476.20	6	104	13.87
Post hole diggers-								
United States,	212	197	212	197	49.25			
Potato diggers-								
United States	41	1,297	41	1,297	324.25			
Rakes, N.E.S								
United States	7,797	1,585	7,797	1,585	396.25			
Reapers-								
Great Britain	8	416	8	416	83,20			
United States	1,020	55,070	. 995	57,265	11,453.00			
Total	1,028	55,486	1,003	57,681	11,536.20			
Southon and another sickles	or serving	hoolin						
Scythes and snaths, sickles	Doz.	100R2-	Doz.			Doz.		
Great Britain	1,074	4,399	65	402	100.50	1,139	4,243	707.21
United States	2,107	5,766	2,129	5,906	1,476.50			
Total	3,181	10,165	2,194	6,308	1,577.00	1,139	4,234	707.21
Spades and shovels, and spa	de and show	vel blanks.	and iron or	steel cut t	o shape for	the same-		
Great Britain	2,561	10,691	1.	6	2.10	2,610	10.977	2,561.40
United States	1,437	10,147	1,437	10,417	3,551.45			
Total,	3,998	20,838	1,438	10,153	3,553.55	2,610	10,977	2,561.10
Weeders-								
United States	No. 388	457	No. 388	457	91.40			
						1633		

BLOW AT THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The experiment of a free interchange for three months of press messages over the Pacific cable and an exhibition of bad faith by the Australian Commonwealth toward Great Britain, Canada and New Zealand, in permitting the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to open offices and string wires for cable business, are matters in regard to which, says an Ottawa report, there have been of late frequent messages between Canada and Australia. Hints of bad faith on the part of the Commonwealth and the rumor that Canada had sent a strong remonstrance first appeared in the Australian press. Inquiry here shows the facts to be as follows:

Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria entered into a partnership in 1900 for the construction and operation of the Pacific cable. This partnership relation bound each Government not only to promote the success of the enterprise, but to do nothing to injure it, the same law governing private partnerships applying to the one in question. When this partnership was formed Australia had no cable connection with the outside world except by the Eastern Telegraph Company's line, that company having the right only to land its cables on the Australian shore, and not the privilege of 'having land lines in Australia, or any offices or organizations for the collection or delivery of messages, all the telegraph and lines in Australia being owned and controlled by the different Governments. Accordingly the company were dependent upon "the good-will of the different Australian Governments for influencing the cable business originating in Australia to select the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable in preference to any other that might be established. Accordingly when Australia was urging the British, Canadian and other Governments to join with them in the partnership to lay an independent Government cable between Australia and Canada, is was made clear to them that inasmuch as the Australian Government controlled all the cable business of Australia and owned all the telegraph lines, they would be able to divert the cable business by the proposed Pacific cable. In like manner also the Australian Governments having control over the delivery throughout Australia of messages reaching that country, the Pacific cable would, through their influence, control the whole Australian cable business, and the enterprise was an assured success. On the faith of the condition of affairs then existing, the different Governments executed the partnership deed in question in the month of December, 1900.

Two weeks afterwards, the Government of New South Wales, without the consent of the other Governments, entered into an agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., altering the condition of affairs existing when the partnership deed was executed. New South Wales granted to that company the right to build telegraph lines throughout that State, to string their wires over the Government telegraph poles and to open up telegraph offices and to carry on their telegraph business on land, to the injury of the Pacific cable system created by the different Governments. The effect of this arrangement has been to cause great financial loss to the Pacific cable enterprise, for if conditions had been left as they were when the different Governments entered into the partnership the bulk of the Australian messages would have gone by the Pacific cable, because the Australian Government alone then controlled all the telegraph line business, and, being partners in the Pacific cable and sharers in any profits or losses, would from self-interest as well as partnership obligation be bound to send all the business by the Pacific cable; but the moment that they granted power to the Eastern Telegraph Co. to also establish telegraph land lines, offices, etc., they allowed to be set up a duplicate rival telegraph system throughout the State, in competition with themselves, thereby securing for the privately owned Eastern Telegraph Co. a large amount of cable business that otherwise would have been sent by the Pacific cable. The loss occasioned by the bad faith of New South Wales will have to be shared in by the different Governments.

The action of that Government has been the subject of strong protest by the other Government partners, but apparently without avail, for there has been a second chap

one Australian State only, but on the part of the whole Commonwealth Government, and against the protest of the Canadian and other Governments. The New South Wales agreement referred to only covered the State of New South Wales, but the Commonwealth Government have, it is reported committed a most flagrant breach of obligation by granting the like privileges, extending over the whole of Australia, as New South Wales had granted in respect of that State. Your correspondent understands that the Canadian Government in the strongest terms protested against the Commonwealth Government making such concession, but apparently the protest has been ineffective.

It is intimated that Sir Edmund Barton's excuse for entering into this second agreement was to get rid within a limited term of years of the privilege granted the Eastern Telegraph Co. by New South Wales, he representing that the concession by New South Wales was in perpetuity, and that by allowing to that company the privileges in question over all Australia for a limited term of years he was thereby getting rid of the alleged perpetual concession by New South Wales; but there has been no judicial determination in support of Sir Edmund Barton's contention that the New South Wales concession was a perpetual one, and it is considered here that he was not warranted in further imperilling the Pacific cable enterprise even for a term of years, except with the concurrence of the other Governments, which, not only without their consent, but against their protests, are to be further sufferers by the action of the Commonwealth Government. Altogether the feeling in Ottawa is that the action of Australia marks a very inauspicious commencement of Governmental co-operation in affairs of State, and is a rude awakening from the dreams of the representatives of the Governments who promoted the Pacific cable in regarding that enterprise as a most important link of empire, destined to be of great commercial and political significance, and to be further developed until all parts of the empire should be thereby brought into closest possible touch for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade and the guarding of inter-Imperial interests.

An important development arising out of the correspondence between the Canadian and Australian Governments is the determination to send press messages by the Pacific cable free for a period of three months. The proposition was made by the Canadian Government to the Commonwealth authoritiies, and, it is understood, has been agreed to by them.

BUSINESS A PROFESSION.

One of the distinguishing marks of this age is the eagerness for accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the history and mechanism of money, exchange, speculation and commerce. Business is being elevated to the standard of a profession. The mental equipment essential to success in trade and banking is now equal to that required in law and medicine. Indeed, business is now more attractive to young men of ambition than any of the professions. The emoluments are greater and the opportunities are wider. Success depends not only upon energy, industry and the skill which is only gained by practical experience, but upon that broader knowledge which comes not only from study of history and principles, remarks the Wall Street Journal. A notable development of the past few years has been the establishment of schools of commerce by the leading universities. This has called for the creation of a literature of business, and publishing houses have undertaken to supply the demand by the issue of a series of books on business topics treated both from the theoretical and practical

It is a noteworthy fact that in a recent report of the board of directors, one of the officers of a famous publishing house advocated the policy of abandoning the publication of works of fiction, except such novels as were of the highest literary merit, and of confining its energies more to solid literature, such as books of history, biography and economics. Already more than one-fifth of everything published relates to business, and this proportion is sure to only necessary to glance at the popular ter of bad faith, and this time not by the Government of magazines to note how strong is the demand for information

relating to business topics, for the editing of mägazines has itself become less a literary and more of a commercial enterprise than ever before, and these magazine editors are keen to discover any change in the tastes of the reading public. Take the leading April magazines and note how large is the space devoted to economic and kindred topics. One magazine has a long article on the Treasury, another discusses the nature and significance of speculation, a third devotes many pages to an account of the steamship trust, a fourth is publishing a serial history of the Standard Oli Company, a fifth tells of the development of a celebrated copper mine, a sixth contains a narrative of the first railroad merger. Monthlies and weeklies alike have much to say on questions of finance and commerce.

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It is quite possible, therefore, for young men in business who have not had the advantage of collegiate training nct only to keep posted in regard to the current events in the world of affairs, but also to acquire a large degree of knowledge of the theory and practice of trade and finance. Many of them are doing so, and by studying evenings are qualifying themselves to take a leading part in the world.

One of the most notable developments along this line has been the organization of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, which has chapters in twenty-six clites and fully 6,000 members. This organization is composed of employees of banks, trust companies and banking houses "who desire to improve themselves by devoting a portion of their time to the study of the matters connected with the banking business." The frequent meetings of the different chapters are mainly devoted to debates on great economic questions. The institute also maintains a correspondence school of banking.

The effect of all this on the future of finance and commerce must be, in the nature of things, far reaching. The business career, notwithstanding the modern tendency to specialization, is clearly to be broadened out. There is to be a deeper knowledge of principles. An appetite for ascertaining the basic truths is to be cultivated. The time will come when business men will not merely ask, "does it pay?" but "is it right?" knowing that only those things which are founded on right principles are in the long run profitable and enduring. Whatever else may be said of the age we live in, one thing is certain, there has never been a time when the search for vital truth was so intense and universal.

ONTARIO CROWN LAND SALES.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands was recently presented to the Ontario Legislature. It states that during the past year the department disposed of 924 acres of clergy lands, valued at \$731.30; 104 arces of common school lands, valued at \$187; 317 acres of grammar school lands, valued at \$293; 5,722 acres of university land, valued at \$2,881.25. There were no sales of railway lands.

During the year there were sold for agricultural purposes 66,868 acres of crown lands, aggregating in value \$44,913.67. The collection on account of these sales and those of former years was \$58,892.31. There were sold for mining purposes during the year 3,985 acres, the aggregate value of which was \$8,202.52. There was received on account conversion of mining leases into patents \$9,594.75. The gross collection on account of mining sales and conversions of leases into patents was \$19,076.87. There were leased for mining purposes 25,548 acres, at a rental of \$25,288.38. The collection on account of rental of these and former leases was \$64,436.94. There were leased of crown lands 96834 acres. New rent, \$67. Collection on account of this and leases of former years amounted to \$732. The total area of lands disposed of during the year was 104,436% acres, the value of which was \$92,163.87. The total collection on account of Crown lands was \$164,770.03.

The Temiskaming and Rainy River districts attracted most of the settlers. In the former district about 224,000 acres were taken up. About 700 heads of families went in and the established increase of population was from 3,000 to 3.500. In the Rainy River country 500 heads of families took up land, a large number of whom came from the United States. About 6,600 certificates authorizing veterans to take up land were issued during the year.

The mineral industry shows a substantial progress. The output of nickel and copper for the former wholly and the latter chiefly, contained in the Sudbury nickel-copper mattes, was 5,945 tons nickel, valued at \$2,210,961, and 4,982 tons copper, worth \$686,043. The production of iron ore was considerably greater in 1902 than in any previous twelve months being 359,286 tons, worth \$518,445, as against 273,338 tons, worth \$174,428 in 1901.

The production of pig iron during 1902 was 112,667 tons, valued at \$1,683,051, and of steel, 68,802 tons, valued at \$1,610,931.

The total collections of the department from all sources was \$1,501,518.23; of this, \$164,770.03 was derived from sales and leases of Crown lands; \$1,221,352.10 was derived from timber and \$5,396.10 from miscellaneous sources.

The total disbursements were \$295,050.89. This includes \$34,097.31 for fire ranging, \$31,962.48 for forest ranging, \$32,-887.97 for surveys, \$21,090.19 for refunds. It also covers \$102,581.31, special services under the direction of the department, such as mining schools, \$47,191.80; Iron Mining Act, \$25,000; parks, \$12,368.71; diamond drill \$5,451.45; Liverpool agency, \$4,777.25.

The total revenue collected from the Woods and Forests branch was \$1,331,352.10; of this, \$1,078,273.35 came from timber dues; \$227,667.84 from bonuses; \$61,039.41 from ground rent, and from transfer fees, \$4,371.50. The revenue collected on account of timber dues is the largest in the history of the province.

The losses caused by fire this season are of small moment and the timber damaged will all be cut, \$10,000 is approximately the damage reported to have been done by fire during the past season.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date April 17th. treating of the dairy produce situation says:—Butter.—The demand for New Zealand butter has been better this week than for very many weeks, and though there was a good supply when the week opened, stocks are now practically nil and will remain so until the "Waiwera" arrives, about the 27th inst. "Choicest" brands have made 100s and 102s and in cases where wholesalers were compelled to have the same brands as they had supplied to their customers all the season 103s per cwt. Finest made 96s to 98s. Milled and dairy butters have met a slightly better market than before Easter. It it interesting to compare arrivals of Australian, New Zealand and Canadian butter for the last three seasons from 1st July to date. They are as follows:—

				Australian	New Zealand	Canadian
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1900	 		 	301,869	153,897	131,919
1901	 	÷.,		153,396	128,602	207,981
1902	 		 	23,049	156,263	267,540

The openhagen Committee has reduced the official quotation by 3 kroner, and it now stands at 90 kroner, which is 6s 9d below the coresponding week of last year. In London buyers cannot understand this reduction as they have been unable to get sufficient Danish this week to fill their requirements, and have consequently taken New Zealand in lieu of Continental.

Cheese.—The demand for Canadian and New Zealand cheese remains good and prices are unchanged. Colored of both varieties is making 1s per cwt. less than white. Quotations are: Choicest Canadian 70s to 71s; finest do. 68s to 69s. Corresponding week, 1902. choicest sold at 56s to 57s and finest at 53s to 54s.

-The Post-office Department at Ottawa has issued a notice that henceforth newspapers and periodicals posted for Bermuda will be carried at the same rates as if addressed to points in Canada.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR COD LIVER OIL.

The popularity attained by cod-liver oil, and which seems to be constantly on the increase, will but serve to further advertise its commendable qualities now that it has become so scarce and correspondingly high in price. This week's Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, reviewing the situation, says: There is a much firmer tone to the market for codliver oil and the quotation for standard brands has risen to a point never before reached, oil having sold at one hundred and fifteen dollars a barrel, which compares with prices of previous years, as shown below:—

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1881	\$42.00		1892		\$21.00
1882	65.00	39.00			19.00
1883		59.00	1894	28.00	19.50
1884		50.00	1895		27.00
1885		30,00	1896	60.00	43.00
1886		24.00	1897	43.00	21.00
1887		27.00	1898	25.00	20.00
1888		22.00	1899	26.00	19.50
1889		19.00	1900	26.00	22.00
1890		13.50	1901	23.50	19.50
1891	23,00	13.50	1902	52.00	21.50

The causes of this better feeling are that a quiet demand has gradually taken up what little oil was to be had under the price named above and also the very strong reports from Norway, where the production is very light, in spite of the fact that the fishing, as a whole, is fair. The extreme leanness of the fish livers is, of course, responsible for the light yield of oil. Up to Thursday last, the Lofoten production amounted to less tha five hundred hectoliters, from a catch of about 12,000,000 fish, while in the whole of Norway there has been produced only about 1,850 hectiliters of oil, the catch being 30,000,000 fish.

The Lofoten fisheries are closing with the result above, which compares with the catch and yield of former years, as shown in the following table, the amount of oil being given in hectoliters:---

Year					Fish.	Oil.
1903			 		 12,000,000	470
1902						9,500
1901					 13,000,000	15,900
1900	 	Ξ.	 		 22,700,000	10,800
1899					24,500,000	18,500
1898					29,800,000	11,200
1897					 31,300,000	18,300
1896					32,300,000	8,900
1895					36,600,000	12,300
1894					28,000,000	12,300
1893			 2.2	2.2	 26.700.000	18,600

INDIGO CROP REPORT.

The final report on the indigo crop has come to hand from Calcutta and shows the smallest crop recorded, the outturn approximating some 43,120 maunds, distributed as follows:

	faunds.	
Lower Bengal	 4,560	
Behar	 26,280	
Benares	 4,130	
Northwest	 8,150	

Total 43,120

Indigo began to arrive in Calcutta early in November, but the auctions did not commence until December 15, and then only on a small scale. The sales progressed very slowly until the end of January, and the demand was confined almost entirely to desirable grades. It was estimated that the final outturn would amount to 45,000 maunds, but, after the first of February, it became evident that even this light estimate would have to be cut down. The market, thereupon, began to harden and more attention was paid to the commoner grades of Bengal and Behar, while Benares and Oudhs were in active demand and brought fully twenty **Tupees more than at the beginning of the season.** The

demand for these kinds was chiefly from the United States.

There was very little fine indigo in the crop and absolutely no superfine. The crop from Lower Bengal and Behar was generally very poor. Benares and Oudbs, while not very good, were, on the whole, somewhat better than last year's crop, which, it will be remembered, was exceedingly poor.

It is understood that a considerable quantity of native indigo sold for consumption in the interior of India, and also that producers are still holding quite a good deal. Of the 43,120 maunds, 38,000 maunds were sold at auction, 2,500 maunds were sold privately and about 2,100 will probably go to England on planters' account. Moran & Company give the distribution of the crop as follows:--

	,	1902-3 Chests.	. 1901-2. Chests.	
Great Britain		2,111	6,714	5,060
France		626	1,873	
Germany, Holland and Belgi	um	. 973	3,613	6,014
Italy and Switzerland		. 484		807
Russia		438		1,005
America		2,504	3,154	6,385
Japan		1,082	854	1,654
Gulf, etc		1 826	3 002	3 883

The outturn of indigo for a number of years past, is shown in the following table:---

Y	ear.			Maunds.	Ye	ar.					Maunds.
	2				1891						
	1				1890						100,735
1900					1889						144,718
	9				1888						132,354
1898					1887						130,825
1897					1886					÷	131,261
1896					-1885	2.	1	÷ .1	25		108,582
1895					1884						166,507
1894					1883		* *				159,388
				116,329	1882						150,278
1892		* *		87,231	1881		5.0			8.8	135,405

RECENT ONTARIO CHARTERS.

A charter has been granted by the Ontario Government incorporating the British America's Locomotive Works. The head office of the new company will be in Toronto, and the capital is \$1,000,000. The provisional directors are H. E. Colbut and A. T. Legg, London, England; J. R. Davidson, Cincinnati; E. W. France, Bournemorth, England; T. F. Heacock and W. R. P. Parker, Toronto. The charter permits them to manufacture locomotives, automobiles and other kinds of vehicles.

The following companies have also been incorporated:-The W. A. Dunn Lumber Company, Toronto, capital \$40,000. --Canada Grocers' Brokerage Company, Toronto, capital \$150,000; provisional directors, F. W. Hudson, E. C. Mac-Kenzie, Charles Heath.--The Cornell Anthracite Mining Company, Toronto, capital \$50,000.--The Whelan Company, Ottawa. capital \$20,000.--The Taplin Anderson Company, Novar, capital \$20,000.--The Phosphorex Company, Toronto, capital \$40,000.--Cobourg Matting Company, capital \$50,000. --The New Method Laundry, Toronto, capital \$50,000. --The New Method Laundry, Toronto, capital \$50,000. --The Imperial Granite Company Toronto, capital \$40,000.--North Shore Copper and Smelting Company, Toronto, capital \$250,000, provisional directors, A. T. E. Horner, G. P. Tritsinger, B. C. Crittsinger, J. M. Brinker, W. C. Edwards.--The Canadian Fog Signal Company, Toronto, capital \$100,000, provisional directors, J. P. Northey, G. D. Forbes, F. S. Mearns.--The Goderich Organ Company, capital \$100,000, provisional directors, Alex. Saunders Jas. Clark, William Proudfoot, W. L. Horton. Thomas Elliott. --The Sault Ste Marie Coal and Wood Company capital \$40,000.--The Thistle Club of London, capital \$20,000.--The Georgetown Floral Company, capital \$40,000.--The Union Brewing Company, of Sarnia, capital \$40,000.--The Gowlland Company. Toronto. capital \$200,000, provisional directors J. W. Curry, R. W. Eyre, C. Davidson, E. A. Wheeler, F. W. Settleton.--The Durham Manufacturing Company,

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

1818

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panies. The output of this syndicate in 1901 was 1,566,385 tons; while the total 749,000 tons were taken by railways, 497,000 tons by factories and industrial work, 150,000 tons by German naval and merchant steamers, and 124,000 tons were sold to retailers. The average price was \$3.16 per ton. The syndicate makes use in the production of these briquettes of a binder of mineral pitch, of which 117,000 tons were used, costing \$10.25 per ton.

1814

OLIVE OIL.

The olive oil crop in Spain in 1902 was so abundant, that the failure of the crops in Italy, Morocco and in the Levant has not influenced the market. Spain was mistress of the oil market in 1902. Prices have fluctuated between 55 and 61 marks per 100 kilog., cost and freight to Hamburg. Opinions as to the coming crop vary; a fair average crop has been expected for some months. The quality of the Spanish oll coming from Malaga as well as from Seville did not at first satisfy the buyers; the supplies have only gradually given satisfaction. In speaking of the Spanish oil, Malaga oil is not referred to. Malaga is only the most important commercial port and the shipping port for this article, the real districts of production being situated in the provinces of Andalusia, Grenoble and Seville. Malaga owes it only to its geographical position that it is chosen for this exportation. The Italian crop has again been very meagre, and has hardly sufficed for the local consumption. Only the heavy Gallipoli oil has, in spite of its high price, found buyers in England and Russia. It appears that the crop in view is small. The Levant has only exported little; the report from Smyrna describes the next crop as a fair average one. The anticipations as to the smallness of the crop in Morocco have been fully realized. The importation into Germany was only 80 casks. On the other hand it is thought

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

In the light of recent discoveries of science and invention it is not now safe to declare anything impossible. Hardly has wireless telegraphy been demonstrated to be practical before it is announced that the wireless system will also revolutionize telephony. And now comes a German scientist named Braun with an apparently feasible scheme for transmitting electric power long distances on the ether waves and without wires, and on top of this the announcement is made that it is the avowed intention of the Marconi company of London to apply the wireless system to traction and heating. In truth man is only in the infancy of his knowledge of the forces in nature, and we are only on the threshold of scientific discovery and achievement.

CHILD LABOR.

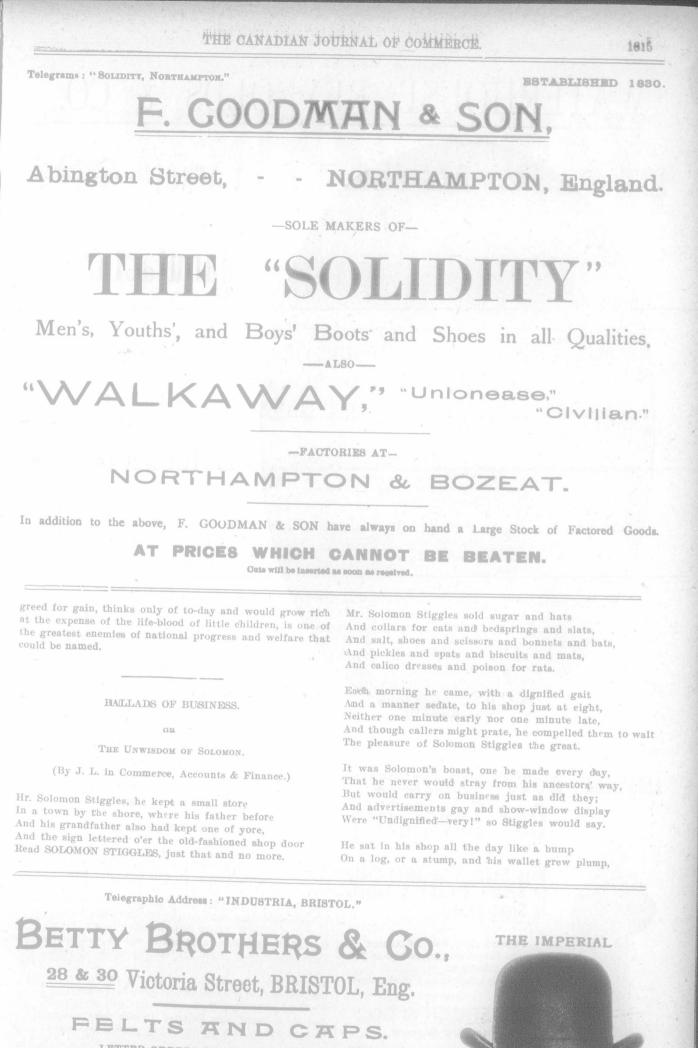
Public sentiment is being aroused throughout the United States on the question of child labor. The publication of articles on the subject in the leading magazines indicates that the public in general is becoming interested. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf the cry of the people goes up against the wasting away of child life in mines, factories. shops and stores. It is a system of industrial slavery that must be put down if we have any thought beyond the present. Not only sociologists and philanthropists, but even the more enlightened manufacturers are aroused. It is recognized that if this country is to retain its commercial and industrial supremacy, we must have a strong and intelligent class of workers in mine, mill and factory. The child-labor system is sapping the labor forces at the very fountain head. Unworkers, prematurely old and disabled, will be the in well informed circles that the coming crop will be abun- certain price that must be paid for cheap child labor. The man in the business world who, by reason of his unbridled

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LETTER ORDERS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Sole Manufacturers extra light, easy-fitting Silk Hat. Pliable Consol. Price Lists upon application. 1816

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

TELEGRAMS : RIBOTINE, LEICESTER. WATERHOUSE REYNOLDS



Patterns sent free of charge or Sample Parcel sent on receipt of \$20.

or trade references. Specially adapted for Colonial trade WRITE

E. BERGER & CO., FAMOUS WORKS, **Rutland St.**, ENGLAND. F.O.B. London or Liverpool

Corset=

Manufacturers,

Brown Street, Leicester, England.

MANUFACTURERS MADAME JEANNE. MADAME LIEDER. ANGLO FRENCH RIBOLINE.

For, with no competition, the folk in a lump, Though they dubbed him a "chump," came to buy on the

Of "the only tin can," so to speak, "on the dump."

But alas for grim Fate, that our peace overthrows! And though man may propose, 'tis the gods that dispose. To the town where sat Stiggles in prosperous doze, Came a chap with a nose and a loud suit of clothes; His last name was Cohen; his first name was Mose.

And then on a lot that for years had been bare, In plain sight, I declare, of the Stiggles arm-chair, Rose a tart little, smart little building in air, Dressed in signs debonnair, round, oblong and square, That avowed that MOSE COHEN did business there.

And Mr. Mose Cohen he cared not for pride, But just pushed it aside and let precedent slide, While he went after trade with a seven league stride; And the "booms" that he tried, though most undignified, Were meant to coax people to buy-and they "buyed."

So Mr. Mose Cohen sold sugar and hats And collars for cats Telegraphic Address: "BERGER," Lester And salt, shoes and scissors, and bonnets and bats,

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HUTCHINS & MAY,

And STAPLE HILL.

LIMITED.

23 Portland Square, - BRISTOL, Eng.

And pickles and spats, and biscuits and mats, While Solomon's patrons were June-bugs and gnats.

And he of the stately conservative mind, With the methods refined of his grandfather's kind, Was disgusted at first, and then blustered and wbined; And, as trade fell behind and the profits declined, He grumbled and grunted and growled—and assigned.

And now when you visit that town by the shore, If you pause by the door that the signboards galore Inform us gives entrance to "Cohen's Great Store," And a man of three score is seen scrubbing the floor, That man is S. Stiggles—his calary's "four."

Moral-

The moral is plain—just as plain as the nose On the face of friend Mose: If you sit down and prose About grandfather's ways, why, you may as well close! F_{OT} , in these days, to doze is to turn up your toes; And you can't be a "dead one" and win: And that goes.

THE STOCK VIALUE OF WATER.

Like the augurs of old, who, when meeting in the streets of Rome, are said to have had much difficulty in controlling themselves from laughing in each other's faces, the people who are smart enough to exchange water for the people's momey nowadays must have great ado to preserve their gravity when chance or inclination brings them tete-a-tete. The New York Herald, with that independence which prosperity confers, has been kodaking some of the shrewd operators in Gotham of late. In its issue of the 25th we find the following under the caption of "Slump in Ship Trust Shares; about \$60,000,000 of water squeezed out of capitalization at present low rates." It goes on to say that "the best bids for the shares of the International Mercantile Marine Co., the big Atlantic Steamship Trust, at the close of the curb

market yesterday were 10 for the common and 30 for the preferred. Sales were reported during the day at 11 for the common and 30% for the preferred. No one could satisfactorily explain the break in the price of the steamship stock which, oddly enough, occurred on the day of Mr. Morgan's departure for Europe. It was said that the selling came from Philadelphia capitalists who were anxious to participate in the underwriting, believing that big profits would accrue. The common shares sold on Thursday at 121/2 and the preferred at 323/4. The declines yesterday were therefore 11/2 points in the common and 23% in the preferred. Only 400 shares of the latter changed hands. Much unfavcrable comment was heard over the weakness of the stock and the apparent lack of support for the issues. No prospectus of the company has ever been issued, although it is known in a general way that \$100,000,000 of the entire capitalization of \$120,000,000 has been issued. At the present time about \$60,000,000 of water has been squeezed out of the trust. There is no market for the Steamship Trust bonds, of which \$50,000,000 of the authorized \$75,000,000 has been issued. Of bonds of subsidiary companies which are first obligations there is \$13,686,000 of the International Navigation Company and \$25,000,000 of the Leyland Line in 4 per cent. debentures. This makes a total bonded debt of about \$89,000,000. The companies which are controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company, own and operate 118 vessels."

PETROLEA'S POSSIBILITIES.

Our correspondent at Petrolea, Ont., writes:-Two new industries, the Waggon Works and Pork Packing Company, have recently commenced operation in our town. The former, The Milner-Petrolea Waggon Co., Limited, was organized in March, 1902, and commenced building operations in May. In October they were in a position to commence the manufacture of waggons, since which time they have been fully occupied and are employing between 80 and 100 men regularly.

Uneasy is the Head that Wears a Crown

BUT--

Easy is the Foot that Wears a Boot made by L. Watkin & Sons,

Wellingborough, England.

33% p.c. In Canada's favour.

Cut will be inserted when received.

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The location of their works is exceptionally good, being situated near the centre of the town and between the two lines of railway which reach Petrolea, viz., the G. T. R. and M. C. R., the latter connecting with the C. P. R. Each of these has a siding into the works, so that for the purpose of receiving raw material of all kinds and the out shipments of their manufactured goods the railways are available without expense of teaming.

1818

The buildings are of brick, two stories in height and built in the form of the letter "T" which gives great compactness and consequent economy in the handling of the different departments, each department working systematically into the other. The main factory is 200 feet long and each of the three wings 60 by 40. In addition to these there is a large two story shipping and storage warehouse for finished waggons.

In the matter of machinery, the very best and latest in each department has been selected and is complete throughout, so that from the raw material every part of the waggon is manuafetured. Any one not acquainted with the business would be astonished at the great variety of the machinery employed and the remarkable accuracy with which they work. The power is supplied by a large Leonard Corliss engine. They also have their own electric light plant.

The company thus far have not attempted to make all classes of vehicles, but confine themselves especially to farm waggons and trucks, also log and lumber trucks, sleighs and carts. This policy on their part gives them the special advantage of working closely and giving special supervision to all the details of manufacture and material which enter into make up.

The business has been successful, and they are securing a very good proportion of the North-West trade, as well as in Ontario, By way of seeking enlarged special markets they have recently made an initial shipment to two different sections of New Zealand, manufacturing to meet the special requuirements of the trade in that country, and it

good opening, especially as Australia and New Zealand are in so many other lines coming more closely in contact with this "Sister Province" of the Empire .- Petrolea enjoys many special advantages for the manufacturer, and this fact is, we believe, being reecognized more and more, and inquiries are being made by those who are seeking locations, and we believe Petrolea is yet destined to be one of the most important manufacturing centres of Ontario.

LEGAL RECORD.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale (for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be und rstood that the actions or items do not necessarily aff of the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good defence may exist in cases of writs, etc.:

WRITS ISSUED-ONTARIO.

Dart-Lucas, Steele & Bristol vs Dodgson Bros. \$869; East Oxford-J. H. Horintain vs George Crelstin \$300; Petrolia-Caverhill & Kissock vs Stirrett & Co. \$411; Sault Ste. Marie-Sulh Belt Machinery Co. vs Algoma Steel Co. \$5,890; Colonial I. & L. Co. vs H. & E. McGuffin \$738; Stanley Tp-M. Carl vs Alex. Mitchell et al \$421; Toronto-Ontario Bank vs Domestic Supplies Co., Ltd., et al \$303; Colonial I. & L. Co. vs H. M. Smith et al \$2,882; Wallaceburg-Page Wire Fence Co. vs Alfred Langstaffe et al \$726; ... -Ida Bell vs John Clark et al \$3.659; Kirkpatrick & Buck pphire Corundum Co., Ltd. \$445; Cleveland, O .- H. G. is confidently expected that this will eventually be a very Smith et al vs Fred. Roberts et al \$4,520; New Brighton,

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OFFICE AND WORKS, Northampton, England

Pa.—H. C. Cooch vs Pittsburg Wall Paper Co. \$1,157; Athol —A. Clapp vs J. H. Jones et al exrs, \$320; Huron Tp—Clevelan-Sarnia Saw Mill Co. vs Wm. Wilson \$1,000; Kaskaska— Annie Graham exrs. vs Martha A. Sheldrick \$910; Keewatin —Colonial I. & L. Co. vs Barney & S. Goodman \$641; Kincardine—Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mill Co. vs J. E. Dexsmith \$600; Ottawa—D. W. Davis vs C. C. Cummings \$790; Southend, Eng—J. B. Dunlap et al vs J. A. Codd et al \$49,704; Toronto—D. J. Finn vs F. D. Brown et al \$1,500 damages; Harriet Ross vs Clara M. Essery \$400; N. McLean vs R. H. Sanderson \$462;Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Ry. Co. vs Finlay, McDougall & J. H. Brandon \$1,958.

WRITS ISSUED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Rossland-Henderson & Allan \$312; N. H. Platt \$312; Vancouver-F. Clem \$391.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-ONTARIO.

Augusta Tp-G. C. Smith agt Geo. Barton \$719; England J. B. Delap et al agt J. A. Codd \$1.583; Ottawa-La Compagnie d'Imprimerie Generale agt Flavien Moffat et al \$600; Banque Nationale agt J. Moyneur Co. et al \$2,698; Peterboro-Evans & Sons, Ltd., agt G. N. Babcock \$619; St. Catharines-Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. agt W. G. Finlay \$2,-275; E. A. Bremner agt W. G. Finlay \$1,700; Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. agt W. G. Finlay \$1,700; Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. agt W. G. Finlay \$1,700; Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. agt W. G. Finlay \$1,700; Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. agt W. G. Finlay \$1,700; Mugd & Ostler agt John Robertson \$410; Toronto-J. M. Bell agt Mary Dalton \$1,924; R. M. Slater agt H. Gordon \$1,836; F. M. McDowell agt T. G. Guest et al \$302; Merchants Bank agt P. H. Patriarche et al \$373; Ville Marie, Que.-T. Murray et al agt Jas, England \$1,230; Windsor-Canadian Sewer Pipe Co. agt Colonial Construction Co., Ltd. \$373;-Farmers' L. & S. Co. agt H. R. Shaw \$2,725.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-QUEBEC.

Montreal—Leon Archambault agt Cleophas Lanthier \$182; Z. Cusson agt J. A. Leguerriere \$290; St. Cunegonde— Anthime Pilon agt De. Carrie Hatton et al \$300.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

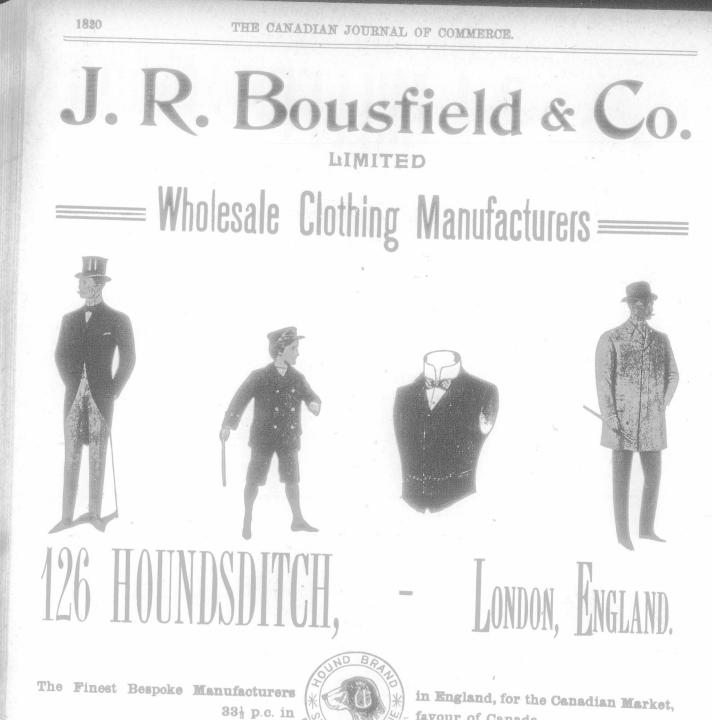
Nelson-J. Dover \$470; Vancouver-E. Hesson \$629; G. L. Allen \$592; World Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., \$24,-300.

EXECUTIONS-QUEBEC.

Montreal-Calixte Goulet et al agt Alexandre Lefebvre \$176; Banque d'Hochelaga agt H. F. Charlebois \$1,421; Jean Z. Resther esql agt Alex. Henault \$350.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ONTARIO.

Ayr-Saml. Noxon and wife to Margt. Jones \$800; Bentinck Tp-Rebecca Wilson et al to McNally and Adams \$5,397; Bridgenorth-G. H. and Minnie Brown to F. W. O'Flynn \$1,656; Excter-John Charlton and wife to W. Dauncey \$1,000; Kingston Tp-Collinsby Co-operative Cheese & Butter Co. to M. Wartman \$571; Ottawa-Thos. McCabe to L. C. Mitchell \$564; Stouffville-Arthur Nicholson to W. J. Starke \$1,224; Toronto-Thos. Babe to J. Macdonald & Co. \$1,975; Consecon-C. R. Dade to G. J. Foy \$1,824; Ed-Whitechurch Tp-C. E. Pipher to Sawyer & Massey Co. \$903; Chatham Tp-Waller Taylor et al to Sawyer & Massey



o. \$1,975; Consecon-C. R. Dade to G. J. Foy \$1,824; Edwardsburg Tp-Sarah Shaver to Mary A. Selleck \$1,903; Fort William-Alex. Anderson to T. Dow et al \$1,323; Ottawa-J. P. Battle to A. McDonald \$1,755; Brady & Harris to Globe Casket Co. \$1,192; Picton-Edward Silverson to G. S. Ackerman \$1,000; Toronto-Daniel Small to M. E. Korman \$1,749; Tilbury N.-Henry Longis to A. L. Irwin \$1,100; Windsor-Solomon White to J. Sale \$1,094; Wroxeter-Conrad and Mary Reis to J. Donaldson \$1,819.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-MANITOBA & N.W.T.

Somerset-J. D. Tremblay \$2,916; Moosomin-Electra Spooner \$4,000; Portage La Prairie-Central Electric Co., Ltd. \$8,000; P. J. Harwood \$3,400.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Revelstoke-M. Hyatt \$1,500; W. J. George \$8,709; Trout Lake-J. O. Piper \$6,000.

BILLS OF SALE-ONTARIO.

favour of Canada.

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BILLS OF SALE-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Revelstoke-Taylor Bros & George, Ltd. \$16,712; J. E. Taylor \$14,712.

BILLS OF SALE-MANITOBA & N. W. T.

Minnedoca-V. H. Pickering & Co. \$1,000; Pilot Mound-W. A. and Fraser J. M. Donald \$4,000; Regina-Mullen & Sprague \$4,000; Rundshaw Publishing Co. \$3,500.

-A special from Dawson says sluising out all the creeks in the Klondike began on the 27th ult. The estimated output for the present year is given as \$15,000,000 against \$12,-000,000 last year. The statement is made unofficially that Canada will not establish an assay and gold-purchasing office at Dawson. This means that Seattle will continue to handle nearly all of the northern gold. Overland trail traf-BILLS OF SALE—ONTARIO. Hamilton—Griffin & Kidner to Griffin & Kidner Co. \$3,000.

BOOTH & CO. Wholesale and Export Boot Manufacturers, DUKE STREET, ORTHAMPTON - - ENGLANI

The finest High Class Boots and Shoes, for Canadian Market, 331 p.c. in their favour.

THE STRIKE AT THE WHARF.

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With that foresight characteristic of the infant which is seen to sometimes throw its feeding bottle on the floor and break it, the 'longshoremen at present interfering with the business of the port of Montreal are certainly to be commended for following an agitating leader. Had these unsatisfied workmen but postponed their action pending full work at the wharves there would have been some chance of their being met; but such interference with the earliest vessels, already delayed reaching here through floating ice in the Gulf, was scarcely the part of wisdom. Their present en-

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forced idleness may cause them to decide as to the prudence of their hasty action. Work is proceeding under protection.

1821

G. A. McDonald of Halifax has been unable to made a success of the stationery business and has assigned.--W. P. Kinsella, a Cornwall, Ont., grocer, has made an assignment.--The general store business of Miron & Lalonde, at

SHOES

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

MEDIUM TO BEST. — _____ AMERICAN OR ENGLISH STYLES. ______ CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. _____

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

NDON, ENGLAND.

Head Office :

23 London Wall, LONDON, E.C., Eng. Manufactories:

NORTHAMPTON AND TOWCESTER

1822

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Well-made, Reliable, & Durable Clothing

FOR THE COLONIES.

In order to cope with our greatly increased trade we have had to again extend our Premises

CANADIAN BUYERS

Ought to know the keen value we can give them.

WE EMPLOY NO TRAVELLERS. YOU HAVE NOT TO PAY HEAVY EXPENSES.

So Try

THE CLOTHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

47, 49, 51 and 53 Moor Lane,

Factorles:

Osbourne Street, COLCHESTER. Mile-End Road, LONDON. Cambridge Road, LONDON.

Hammond, Ont., has not proved a general success, and the assignee is in possession.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday Evening, April 30, 1903. · A financial disaster is involved in the mine explosion at Frank, N.W.T. Mining operations will be suspended for a length of time, and the property will never again be worth as much as before the catastrophe, whether it was caused by carelessness or by natural disturbances as an earthquake, or volcanic outburst. This event and the trouble in the Sydney coal mine will be an impressive lesson as to the risks of mining, which can only be realized by experience. A flood of light on modern methods of financing is thrown by the report of the syndicate which underwrote the original securities of the U.S. Steel Corporation. This syndlcate retires after clearing \$62,500,000 in profits, which is 31¼ per cent .on the nominal liability of the syndicate, and 250 per cent. of the amount of cash actually paid in. The Corporation paid heavily for the stock being

stock, got it off their hands, all but a small lot of preferred, which they are exchanging for Corporation bonds on highly advantageous terms. Morgan & Co., syndicate managers, clear the great bulk of the above enormous profits, which cannot but be a dead weight on the value of the Corporation stock. Quite a flutter in the money market has been caused by silver rising several pence in price, owing, it is said, to the demand for it in the Philippines. We doubt this, and disbelieve in the rise being permanent. Gold exports have again become a possibility and the foreign exchange market is likely to be interesting shortly. Three months (90 days) bills issued in February will soon mature, and the question is, how will they be covered? American loans in Europe have been largely reduced in the last two months, but the liquidation is thought to have come to an end. There is a more hopeful feeling in the stock market, though business is not active. Pacific has been selling at 13034 to 1321%, the market being firm to day for a rise. Dom. Iron, 281/2 to 30, but little doing. Dom. Coal, 106; Montreal Power, 92 to 921/2; N. S. Steel, 100 to 101; Toronto Street 108 to 1081/2. Bank of Montreal, 2561/2; Toronto 256; Molsons 197; Quebec 120; Commerce 166; Merhants 166. exchange but there was no alternative. The syndicate handled the 20m 50pf. Foreign exchange 60's 81/2; 3 days' sight 91/4. 25f 161/2c; Berlin

LONDON, E.C., Eng.

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Money is easy in New York at 2 to 3 per cent. Consols 91 13-16. Money locally remains as for some weeks past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending April 30, supplied by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

			A	verage
	Shares.			same
Banks.		TTI	-	date
more tool most and all a	sola.	Hig'st.	Low's	t. 1902.
Montreal, new	2	2501/4	250	
Montreal.	37	2561/2	255	2581/2
Molsons	114	198	195	210
Toronto	13	257	255	240
Merchants	43	166	166	1481/2
Commerce.	180	167	167	159
Quebec	2	120	120	117
Miscellaneous.				
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	6403	1321/2	129%	1271/2
Montreal Street Railway.	. 189	269	266	267
Toronto Street Railway.	299	111	108	1201/4
Halifax Street Railway.	17	100	100	105
Twin City Transit.	. 1344	115	117%	123
Toledo Ry.	75	311/2	30	143
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	75	94	931/2	1131/2
Commercial Cable.	752	1601/2	1561/2	158
Nova Scotia Steel.	1306	10/13/4	977/2	1141/2
Mont. Heat, Light & Power.	. 897	951/4	92	102
Montreal Cotton	25	125	125	125
Domini n Cotton.	206	50	48	521/2
Dom. Coal, common	2310		104	141
Ditto, pref.	10	1171/		
Detroit United Elec. Ry	320	831/2		
Dominion Iron & Steel, com.	6303	301/4		703/
Ditto. prf	1231	72	65	981/2
Bonds.				1000
				10.1

Mont.	Street Ry. bonds	106	106	1041/:
Nova	Scotia Steel	1101/	1101/	/2
Dom.	Iron & Steel	78	778/.	03

Increasing in Popularity Moderate in Price Unshrinkable

"ALPHA" Underwear

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

T. H. DOWNING & Co.

Manufacturers,

LEICESTER, Eng.

103 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON. CARDIFF, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

Price Lists, Illustrated Booklets, Circulars, &c., Mailed free on application.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, April 30, 1903.

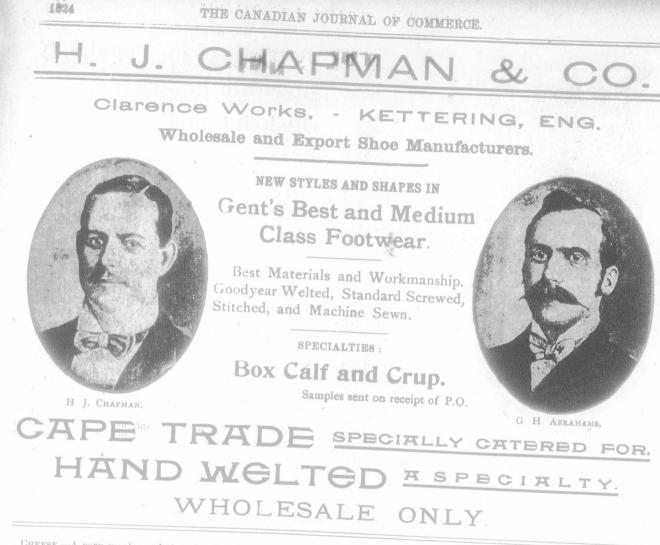
The wharf strike will have but little effect on shipping, ample protection being given the new workmen. Values are fairly steady, while trade, all round, is assuming early summer activity.

BUTTER.—A very unsettled market all through the week, prices changing daily. Toward the close, there has been more business passing, buyers taking more largely, feeling that the market had touched bottom. We notice large quantities of fresh creamery changing hands at 18% c to $19\frac{1}{4}$ c, and qualities a little under at $18\frac{1}{4}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dairies are also low and unsettled, with sales of Western at 16c to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Townships at 16 to 18c as to quality. Roll butter is light, this being now out of season. A few sales are made at 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c, with but limited demand.

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS. VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

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

Davis & Sons MONTREAL, Que.



ther decline. Finest white is offered freely at $12\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}c$ and colored at 121/2c. Buyers are acting cautiously, and taking hold only for immediate orders. The tendency is decidedly downwards, and an 11c market is looked for before long.

Eggs.—There is a good trade with a firm market arrivals being somewhat light for the season and everything moved quickly at an advance of 1/2c. New laid, 121/2 to 13c; No. 2

FISH.-The market is very dull, and prices are inclined downward. Quotations as follows:-Salt Fish-Loch Fyne herrings, \$1,15 keg; new Labrador do., brls., \$5; do., half-brls., \$2.75; green cod, No. 1, \$5; do., No. 2, \$4, large, \$5.50. Fresh fish.-Haddock, 41/2c; steak cod, heads off $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; white fish 9c lb.; ake lake trout 9c; halibut 12c; sal-

mon, B.C., 16c lb.; kipperenes (case of 3 doz. cartons , \$3.50 per case. Smoked fish .- Herrings, 15c per box; finnan haddies, new stock, 7c per lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1,10 box; St. John bloaters, 90c per box. Kippered herring, \$1.00 per nalf-box. Prepared fish-Boneless cod, in bicks, 6c lb.; boneless fish. in bicks, 5c; dy cod in cwts., \$4.75 pe cwt.; skinless cod in cases, \$5.00 per case.

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FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN .--- There is a good demand, both local and for export. Leading millers have made slightly lower quotations for both flour and feed: 10c brl. of a reduction on special brands of flour, while bran and shorts are both \$1.00 per ton less. Baled hay fairly active and steady, under a good demand from local and American buyers. We quote:-No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed \$6.50 to \$7; and clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots .-- Winnipeg closing prices of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 761/2c; No. 1 northern, 75c, April delivery; No. 1 hard 761/2c. and No. 1 northern, 75c. ex store, May delivery.

A WARDED DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL AT THE NATIONAL TRADES' EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL. THE ASBESTINE SAFETY NIGHT LIGHT

Under Letters Patent.

For the Nurserv For the Sick Room. For the Household. For Photographers' Dark Rooms.

To Retail at Id., 3d., and 6%d. Liberal Discount to the Trade 78,000 lights sold in Liverpool and district in 4 MONTHS. 90,000 lights sold in Cardiff and South Wales in 4 MONTHS.



The Asbestine Safety Light Company, limited, 16 St. Helen's Place, - London, E. C., England. Telegrams : "Luxacao, London."

Registered Trade Mark "Carbona." IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. BECAUSE

It gives 250 hours' steady while light at a cost of One Penny, for Oil, and burns from 6 to 12 hrurs (according to size) without re-charging. The Light case is practically indestructible and, being fitted with an imperiabable Asbestos wick, may be charged and re-charged with Parafile Oil as re ulied.

The finme never sinks or becomes dim, but remains always the same.

It is, absolutely, a Safety Night I.ight, the pet-pleum or parafin being absorbed by the "Carbona"



FLOYD, KIGHTLEY & CO., Northampton, Eng.

GREEN FRUITS .- The Mediterranean fruit vessel "Fremona" is in port unloading some 60,000 boxes of lemons and oranges, the second largest cargo on record. The greater portion aside from direct orders, is consigned to Messrs. Hart & Tuckwell, who will sell by auction about 6th o 7th May. It is expected two days will be occupied in dispos ing of this cargo. Quotations: Oranges, Valentias, 420 size, ord., \$4.50 Calif. Sunflower navels in boxes, sizes to box, 96, 112, 126, 150, 176, 200 and 216, \$3.75; Jamaica oranges in boxes, 150, 176 and 200 size \$3.00; lemons, extra fancy new Mesina lemons \$3.00; fancy do, \$2.75; choice do \$2.50; grape fruit, choice Jamaica stock, 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size, \$4.50; 96 size, \$4.00; Almeria grapss, fancy long keeping heavy weights \$7.00; choice ditto, \$6.50; good medium weights \$6; cranb rries, dark Cape Cod, per brl., \$14.50; extra fancy Nova Scotia, per barrel, \$11.00; fancy do., \$10.50; apples, finest Spies, \$4; Baldwins, Russets, etc. \$2.75 to \$3; sweet potatoes, double head Jersey, bbls., \$5.25; baskets do., about 50 lb. \$2.50; pineapples (24 to case) \$5; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs. to box, 131/2c lb.; 4 crown, 10 lbs. to box, 121/2c lb.; 2 crown, 1 lb. boxes, 13c lb.; bananas, Jamaica fruits \$1.25 to\$2.00; tomatoes, 6 basket crates \$5.00; dates.

new golden, 5c lb.; 1-lb. pkgs., 6½c; evap. fruits, apples, 50 lb. boxes, 6½c to 7c; Calif. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 73c; California pears, 25 lb. boxes, 13c; California peaches, 25 lb. boxes, 9½c; do. prunes, 40-50, 9c; do., 50-60, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts 13c; Taragona almonds 13½c; Sicily filberts, 9c; Jumbo pecans, 16c; large pecans, 14½c; peanuts "Bon Ton" roasted, 11c; Sun, 10c; "G" 9c; Coon. 7½c: shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 27c; shelled walnuts, 25c; cocoanuts, \$3.50 per 100; Brazil nuts, 13c; asparagus, 50c bch.; spinach, \$3.50 to \$4 brl.; cucumbers, \$1.35 to \$1.50 doz.; Boston lettuce, \$1 dozen, Maple syrup, 70c gallon; sugar, 10c lb. Strawberries, 20 to 25c; beans, green \$4.50 to \$4.75 per large basket; wax beans, \$4.25 to \$4.50 do.; new Bermuda potatoes, \$6 per brl.; Bermuda onions, \$2.50 per crate.

GREEN HIDES.—Montreal receivers experienced a record week in the arrival of calfskins, unusual numbers arriving. Prices are unchanged at 11c and 9c; beef hides, 8, 7 and 6c lb., and lambskins 10c. The latter are expected to advance the first of the week.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are unchanged at \$3.95 for standard granulated. Jobbers have withdrawn quotations on molasses. To-day's price is 35c in puncheons, but quotations for to-morrow are not given. Other groceries are steady at unchanged prices.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—There has been a better demand for 1 ather during the past week, and dongolas, which had been



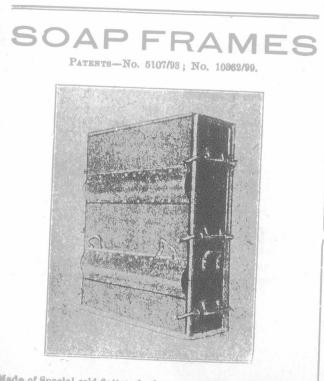


1826 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. SPECIALITIES -68 IMPORTERS-EXPORTERS Bilver COMMISSION MERCHANTS (ONLY ADDRESS.) England. HEADQUARTERS E.O.2 LANE, LONDON, for all Heavy or Fine Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, Essences, Pharmaceuticals, Drysalteries, and Produce. 17 PHILPOT Samples and Prices on Application. Telegrams :-- " TUE EST, London." Telephone No. 1050. VY WR Telephone No. 1050.

accumulating, are considerably lighter in supply, The English market continues to absorb the usual quantity. The blow which is being dealt the port just as navigation op ns will be felt in the leather trade as in many others. Shippers are in doubt as to sailing of vessels and the minimum instead of the maximum of shipping is being done. Stocks of boots and shoes are becoming very light in the country this being accounted for through the early season, which did away with the use of rubbers.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.—Turpentine is lower, being quoted at SOC. Linseed oils are steady at the low prices ruling for some time. Cod liver oil is firm at previously quoted prices (see article on another page). White lead is firm but unchanged as to quotations.

Woor.—Pending the opening of the next London wool auctions on May 5th, trade is not active beyond immediate wants. A Boston report of the 29th ult., says:—The wool market has shown some improvement this week, but there is no particular change in prices. Territory wools have been inquired for, and prices are firmly held by dealers. Australian wools are very dull, because there is such a small supply, and all quotations are purely nominal.



Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt. Easily Erected. Self-Gaulking. Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Arles fitted if required. H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker

Jamaica Street, LIVERPOOL, Eag.

-The concessions granted by the Australian Government to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company formed the subject of debate in the Senate at Ottawa some days ago. The matter was brought up by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who asked for papers on the subject. Sir Mackenzie said he understood that the Canadian Government had protested against these concessions, and he thought when the facts were generally know the Government's position would be approved. Senator Scott said the deficit of £92,000 incurred in working the cable would have to be made up by the partners in the concern, and Canada's share would be about \$130,000. The reason of the loss he attributed to lack of business management. The Eastern Extension had agents drumming up business in every section of Australia. If Mr. Larke were instructed to appoint agents in Australia for messages over the cable this deficit would disappear. From information received he found that the Eastern Extension Company registered addresses and codes free. By the Pacific cable these things were subject to fees. The Canadian representatives on the Pacific cable board were good men, but they had other important business interests to attend to. He said the Canadian Government had hoped that the various partners to the contract would have kept faith, but New South Wales deliberately broke faith by giving the Eastern Extension Company admission to their postoffice. Within the last few months Sir Edmund Barton proposed on behalf of the Commonwealth to grant concessions for ten years to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. Canada naturally protested, and there the matter now rested. Attention was called some two months ago to the fact that the cable was not being used, and it was proposed for a limited time that free press messages should be sent. Australia had objected, reasonable as the proposal was, but New Zealand was apparently favorable. The High Court in London had been instructed to press the matter. Mr. Scott did not think that the Imperial Government had fairly supported Canada in this question. The papers would be brought down. Sir Mackenzie Bowell expressed satisfaction at Mr. Scott's remarks. It would suggest itself to any thinking mind that the course the Eastern Extension Company was now pursuing was intended to render the Pacific cable unremunerative, so that it might fall into their hands.

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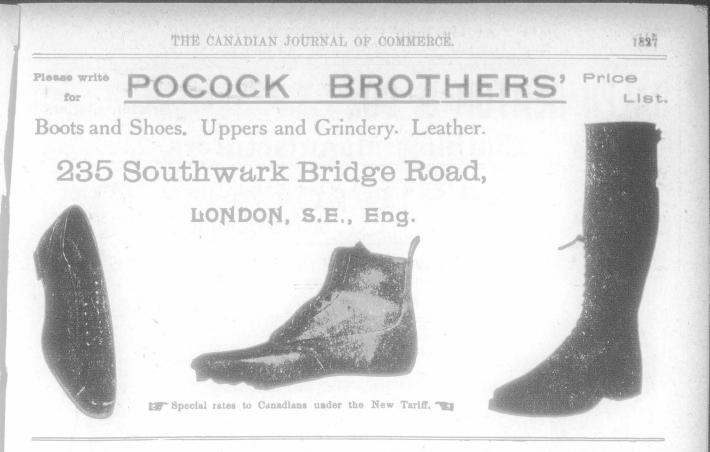
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-The Federal Government have taken an important step towards promoting the development of the Canadian merchant marine by increasing the subsidy payable on the construction of dry docks. If we are to have vessels of modern type, sufficient in number to meet the growing demands of our rapidly expanding trade both at home and abroad, says an Ottawa letter, we must have dry docks in which such vessels can be built and repaired. In order to help bring this about the Government recommend increasing the subsidy from 21/2 to 3 per cent. This is to be paid in the cost of the work during twenty years from the time of the completion and acceptance of the dock by the Minister of Public Works. The subsidy is not to exceed \$20,000 per annum, and the cost on which it much be calculated must not be more than the value of the work as estimated by the Minister. The plans and specifications must be an by the Governor in Council, who has to be satisfied that the dock is sufficient to meet public requirements in the



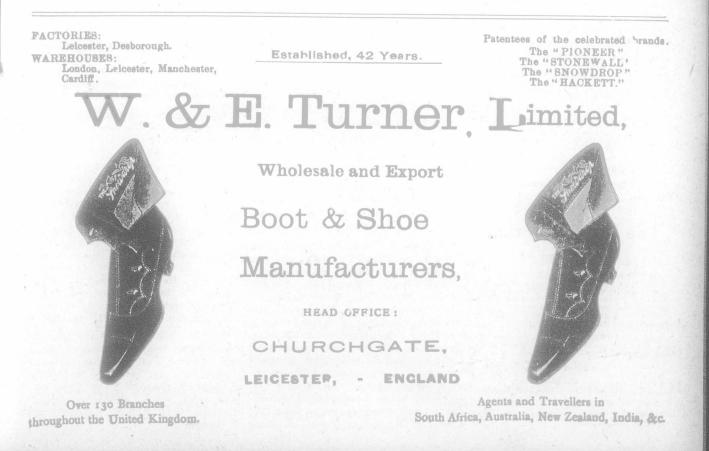
locality, and the work will have to be completed within a time limit agreed upon between the construction company and the Minister of Public Works. The subsidy will not be paid during any portion of the twenty years in which the dock is not in complete repair and working order.

—The abolition of tonnage dues and inspection fees on vessels entering Canadian ports has been done with a view to reciprocal action on the part of the United States. This action was asked for by the Canadian marine men, who pointed out that their vessels had to pay a fee not only in United States ports but Canadian ports also, so that they were subject to a dual tax. The Canadian marine men have good reason to believe that the United States will follow the example and abolish the inspection fees on Canadian vessels entering American ports. (As a matter of fact, there is a clause in their statutes which provides for reciprocity in this matter. Less than a couple of months ago the Government here decided to collect steamboat inspection fees from United States vessels entering the ports of Ontario. This was because such fees were being collected in the case of Ontario vessels going into Uncle Sam's ports, although American vessels at the time were not paying steamb at inspection fees in Ontario. The order in Council immoving these fees will now be abolished.

 $-\Lambda$ by-law to loan \$7,000 to the Durham, Ont., Cream Separator Company was carried almost unanimously, only five voting against.

-Two million eighty thousand bushels of grain were shipped by boat from Fort William for the east last week.

-The British America Locomotive Works have been incorporated, with head office at Toronto.





-The Cornwall Canal lock-tenders following countries is supplied by and lockmasters have been notified by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent been raised 25 cents per day.

-At St. Mary's. Ont., by-laws to commissioners were carried.

PATENT REPORT.

The following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No 94.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDE 4D OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, beig at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank. has this day been declared, and that the same will be pay-able at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the First day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the disteenth to the Thirthieth days of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, D. COULSON,

General Manager.

The Reply of The nto, to te 29th of April, 1908.

the Government that their pay has solicitors, Canada Life Bldg .-- Canadian Patents .-- J. A. Beam, threshing machines; G. Russell and J. T. Mitchell Henderson, ball-bearing; A. E. Henrmise \$20,000 for roads, to extend the asbestos packing; M. McMillan and H. portable granary; J. Meyers, metallic derson, roller-bearing; A. E. Henderwaterworks and electric lighting ser- J. Bickle, cattle guard; C. A. Hart, vice and to manage these services by spring beds; A. E. James, railway box car doors; P. G. Walker, cattle guard; D. A. White, garden hoes; C. J. Smith, school desks and seats; G. O. Hopkins, apparatus for shopping and thinning out sugar beets, roots, etc.; G. D. Pearson, cuspidor; I. Laniel, templet-finishing machine; W. H. Church, folding tables; P. J. St. Louis and A. St. Louis, hose coupling; W. Challenger, baseball catchers' mits; G. W. Harris and S. J. Harris nut locks; H. D. Walker, metallic shin- engine; Axel B. Nelson, Winnipeg, Man. gles and sidings; W. S. CeCully, lock washers; J. d'Halewyn, rotary engines; G. W. Markle, frying pan chopping knives; W. W. Price, eovers for centrifugal clarifiers; J. Kellington, fish cleaning machines; G. Coxon, spring seats; E. Seybold, brooms; H. Hay, device for exhibiting curtains for sale; F. M. Devine, envelopes, E. Dore, treads for horse powers; W. J. D. Thompson, creasing machines; E. A. Kenney; savings-bank, T. W. Mills; en-LeSueur, art of treating gases to facili- gine valve, F. H. Sleeper; combined use; A. B. Nelson, double breaking S. Badger.

ploughs; A. O'Connor, seeding chines, American Patents .--- A. Bolduc bread-slicer; W. G. Clements, trysquare; A. Drouillard and J. M. Teason, anti-friction bearing; J. Lapointe guide for shoe-sewing machines; E. Parent, implement for driving nails or tacks; T. Paul, telephone system; J. H. Stone, wick attachment for lamps.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agenecy of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C .- George Bird, Jr., Montreal, P.Q., horse shoes and rolls adapted essentially for making the same; Wm. Smithson McCully, Intervale, N.B., lock washer; Baron Joseph d'Halewyn, Nomin ngue, P.Q., rotary double breaking plough; Albert O'Connor, Ennismore, Ont., seeding machine; Charles (A. Hart, Montreal, P.Q., spring bed; Asalie Laniel, Maisonneuve, P.Q., templet-finishing machine; E. C. Parker, Compton, P.Q., poultry brooder.

Owien N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians:-Bag holder, C. tate their storage, transportation and measuring and sampling machine, H.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of The Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Halifar Banking Company to apply to the Governor-in Council of Canada for approval of an agreement between the said Lank for the parchase by The Canad as back of Commerce of the entire assets of The Halifas Banking Company.

This notice is given pursuant to section 89 of The Banking Act Amendment Act, 1900, and such applicat on will be made after this notice has an published for at least four weeks, as required by the said section.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.

H N. WALLACE, Cashier Halifax Banking Company. 20th April, 1908.

MISSION OF THE BIG PACIFIC

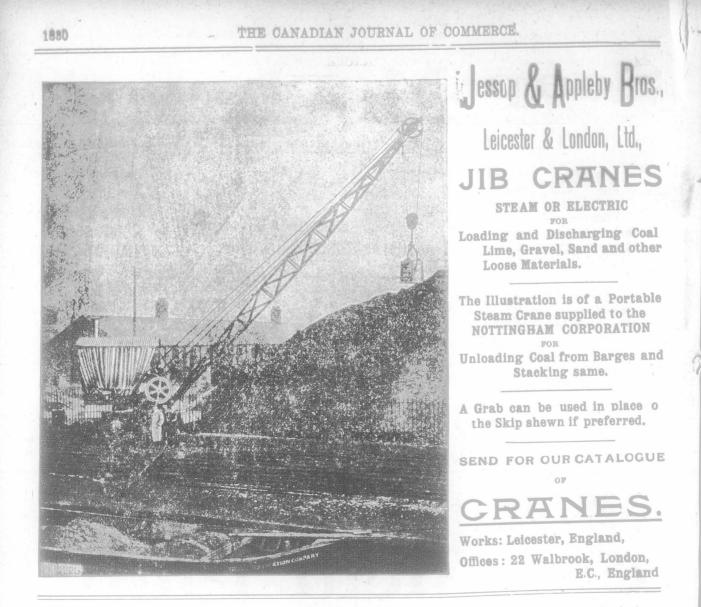
CARRIERS.

States Ship-building Company the great- tle and Tacoma equal to the proposition est dead-weight cargo carrier yet built of furnishing freight to two vessels or the high seas, the steamship "Minnesota." In about sixty days later the sister steel levanthian "Dakota" will follow from the same shipyards. These two cargo and passenger steamships, recognized as the heaviest and strongest ever built under the survey of the British Lloyds, and possessing a deadweight cargo capacity fifty per cent. greater even than the famous White Star liners "Cedric" and "Celtic," are built for the Great Northern Steamship Company, to be used in the Pacific commerce between Puget Sound and the Orient, and represent the ideas of James J. Hill as to the possibilities and requirements of that traffic route.

The first question which suggests itself in connection with the construction of the greatest cargo carriers of the world for handling the business of perhaps the youngest ocean port on the globe, says the N. Y. Chronicle, is this. Do the traffic possibilities warrant the investment? Does the commerce at Puget Sound call for steamships of tolls on all of our Oriental commerce On April 16 there was launched from 38,000 tons displacement and 28,000 tons and help maintain a roundabout trade

each of which is good for a cargo equivalent to 100 railway train-loads of 25 cars per train? Are China and Japan of sufficient commercial promise to furnish such increase in business? Can the Oriental commerce of the United States be transferred from the Suez Canal and Atlantic route toPuget Sound and the Pacific? And if our business with Asia and Oceanica is to be transacted through Pacific ports, will it pass through Puget Sound rather than through San Francisco and Diego, the older and formerly more pre-eminent channels? Such are the queries which interest the commercial world in the "Minnesota's" launching.

As regards the transfer of the Oriental commerce of the United States from the Suez Canal route to the Puget Sound route, Mr. Hill's argument is this: Why should we pay for a 12-000-mile haul from New York, through the Mediterranean around the globe to China via Europe, when we have a direct route of 4,500 to 5,500 miles from Puget Sound and of 8,000 to 9,000 from the Atlantic seaboard; why pay heavy Suez Canal the New London yards of the United dead-weight cargo capacity? Are Seat- channel via Europe, and in European



control, when this country has within reach through the Puget Sound shortcut the certainty of direct relations with Asia and the eventual control and distribution of the lion's share of Oriental commerce?

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As Mr. Hill views the situation, the competition between the Puget Sound route and the Suez Canal route for the handling of Oriental business is a fight between America and Europe for the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, and in this contest he no doubt correctly estimates that the future of American commerce is identified with the direct Pacific route rather than with the European route. The difference in length of haul, the saving of the Suez Canal tolls and the possibilities of direct American control of the Pacific markets, all point us westward instead of eastward to reach the commerce of the Orient. "Westward the star of empire," etc.

This brings us to the second proposition: Is Puget Sound the natural and logical channel for this Pacific commerce, such as to warrant the construction of such mighty carriers for that young port? On this point Mr. Hill produces a globe and sticks a pin at Puget Sound and others at Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong, and calls attention to the geographical fact that a thread stretched by the shortest direct line from the first-named port to the Asiatic ports mentioned, instead

of following the arc of a great circle westerly across the Pacific, extends northerly by the Aleutian Isles and Behring Sea. The northern route from Puget Sound over to the Asiatic ports is shown by the Government chart to be 1,200 to 1,300 miles shorter than the San Francisco route via the Hawaiian Islands. On a round trip this means a week's saving in time for the average ocean freighter, and this, in Mr. Hill's opinion, marks the Puget Sound route as the logically inevitable channel of our future commerce with the Orient.

American importations from the Orient still come to us via the Suez Canal and European waters; but examination of statistics of Pacific exports reveals the fact that the trend of business to the northerly ports has already strongly set in, as witness:

Exports from Pacific ports:

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. Y	ear.	Will	iamette.
1	902		\$46,381,250
1	901		38,738,039
1	900		28,619,120
			22,772,224
1	898		28,451.425
1	897		22,933,823
1	896		17,521,565
1	894.,		9,480,276
1	893		9,480,276
1	892		11,178,197
	Y ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1 ··· ·1	. Year. 1902 1901 1900 	o and Puget S ." Year. Will

of following the arc of a great circle These figures are for the calendar year westerly across the Pacific, extends ending Dec. 31.

From the above statistics by the Government Treasury Department it appears that in ten years the two morthern ports have a growth in export volume from \$11,178,197 in 1892 to \$46,381,-250 in 1902—a net increase of \$35,103,-053, or 314 per cent.

During the same ten-year period the growth in export volume at the two California ports was from \$31,810,073 in 1892 to \$38,057,625 in 1902—a net increase of \$6,247,552, or 20 per cent.

The export trend of recent years on the Pacific coast, therefore, supports the predictions of Mr. Hill, based on the argument of geographical position. The short-cut from Puget Sound northerly has been getting an increasingly large proportion of the China-Japan business. The year 1897 appears to have been the year of maximum volume of exports for the two California ports, the total reaching \$40,247,518 as compared with \$22,933,823 for the two northern ports. In the five years intervening the California ports show a slight decrease in export volume, whereas the two northern ports experienced a growth of over 100 per cent. In 1901 the northern ports brought up even with the southern ports, and in 1902 they forged ahead by a margin of \$8,-323.625, or 21 per cent.

Telegrams :* ICERIMOS," London; "ICICLE," Durban. Codes in use : Ar & A.B.C.

Refrigerating & Ice Making Machinery.

THE "ENOCK" PATENT SAFETY COMPRESSOR is the Simplest, most Economical and most Modern Machine for Ice-Making, Cooling, Freezing, and Cold Storage Works.

Manufactured by us at our Works, Queen Square, W.C., Eng., and guaranteed to be of the Highest Excellency in Design Material and Workmanship. We carry out Cold Storage work in any part of the world.

We Undertake the Following in any part of the World :

To advise and report upon Cold Storage Projects. To survey sites of proposed works with Piers, Jetties and Sidings. To design and supervise the installation of Freezing and Cold Storage Works. To supply complete equipments, including Steam Boilers, Engines, Compressors, Electric Plant, &c., &c.

ARTHUR G. ENOCK & CO., REFRIGERATING 407 to 409 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C., Eng.

And Hampsons Buildings, (Box 471), DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANFESBURG, BOX 5463.

Gan, Hank of Commerce 60 8,000,000 8,000,000 3,000,000<	NAMB.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed,	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ho	Dates of	Per Cent. Price Apl. 30 (Bid)	Pvalue
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* Paying quasterly dividende.

In his address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at Chicago last summer, Mr. Hill named as the chief moving cause for the construction of the big ships the enormous transportation demands of the great lumber industry of Puget Sound. In order to profitably move this lumber to the prairie States of he Mississippi Valley, it was necessay to create a heavy export business to give the trains a west-bound return business. Te develop the Puget Sound lumber industry, he had made a rate of

1881

TENDERS. Pork Packing Plant For Sale.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Packing

Company of Brantford, Limited.

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

The time for receiving and opening the above addrs, has been extended till the 16th day of May

Dated, Brantford, April 2nd, 1908.

HARDY & HARDY, Bolicitors for the Company ROBT. ASHTON. President, Breatford,



40 cents per hundred for 2,000, or four lion's proportion. China's per capita mills a ton per mile. In order to in-foreign trade is to-day about that of sure return freight for the trains to Japan twenty years ago. If China's Puget Sound he made a rate of \$8 per Pittsburgh to Yokohama and on flour from Minneapolis to Manila and Australia. The other day a Minneapolis milling firm filled a six train-load order for Australia at this unheard of low rate. Such traffic reforms as these illustrate the significance of Mr. Hill's utterance to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association: "We will meet rates made by steamer from the Atlantic ports via

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There seems to be no question of the certainty of the "Minnesota" and "Dakota" securing traffic enough to keep them busy, when the transportation director who governs their operations and those of three railroads with an aggre gate mileage of 20,000 miles places himself on record with this proposition: "Every manufacturer reached by any railway in the United States can ship his goods to the Orient by rail to the Pacific coast and thence by steamer at rates that will compete with water transportation from the Atlantic seabeard to the East by way of the Mediter-ranean and Suez Canal."

It goes without saying that if Mr. Hill is in a position to guarantee a low enough rate, and of that he is giving the iron and steel and flour manufacturers ample proof, he will secure the traffic. The farms and mills and mines and jobbing houses will do the rest. twenty years Japan's foreign trade has increased from \$1 per capita to \$7 per capita, or from \$40,000,000 in round numbers to \$250,000,000. The United States is getting only one-fifth of this business to date, although our exports to Japan have multiplied six times in ten years. The big ships will enable us to get our proper proportion, which, in view of the fact that Yokohama is only half as far from Seattle as from Southern Europe, should insure us the

comerce advances to Japan's per capita, lt will equal that of the United States. The field for the big ships, therefore, certainly is great enough for vessels even of their mammoth proportions, and their commercial mission, which is both national and international, is undoubtedly weighty enough to call for a \$5,-000,000 investment in their 12,000 tons of structural steel and machinery.

THE "UNIQUE" RADIATOR.

As population increases and centres of activity become more and more congested, whatever heating appliances take least room, consistent with safety and thorough reliability are sure to supplant



all others. To Messrs. Fenlon & Son of London, Eng., belong the distinction of placing upon the market a radiator which, for heating capacity, combined with economy of space and economy in

use, bids fair to become speedily and universally known and everywhere ap-preciated. Radiators there are of several designs and as many ways of applying heat to serve their uses, but it appears very evident that in the radiators as described in a leaflet before us, designed by Messrs. Fenlon & Son, there is embodied all that modern research can achieve, as regards ease of arranging or changing about in office, hall, private room, library, etc.; economy of

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space, ornamental design and economy of use

Of the "Unique" radiator the firm of Messrs. Fenlon & Son says: The new independent circulating hot

water or steam at-will "Unique" Radia-

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at its head office, 175 St. James street. on

Tuesday, 5th May, Next, At 18 o'clock noon,

for the reception of the annual reports and state-ments, and the election of directors. By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager. Montreal, March 81st, 1908.

The Brook Manufacturing Go. Clarke Road, Northampton, - Eng. -MANUFACTURERS OF-Ladies' Gowns, and Skirts, For the Canadian market, 33½ p.c. preference under the New Tariff.

and is absolutely odorless. This radia- est office without in the least vitiating out bronzed, or, if desired, enamelled tor supplies a long-felt want, viz.: A the air. It is impossible to explode, any color, ready for fixing. thoroughly substantial and efficient ornamental cast iron radiator which will occupy a small amount of space. It is most suitable or offices, halls, libraries, churches, railway waiting rooms, theatres, bedrooms, drawing rooms, shops, show rooms, etc. It can be placed in any position, requiring no fixing, a short tube from the nearest gas supply being all that is required. It is most economical, having one No. 3 Bray's burner, which is all that is required to heat a room 12 feet square. It is a complete installation in itself, having a special circulating copper boiler con-nected to same with copper flow and return tubes. It has a water cup fitted for filling, with special safety valve in same, and when once filled with water and throws off a large amount of heat

will last several months without any within a few seconds of first lighting attention whatever. It can, by the spe- burner.

tor, with gas as fuel; requires no flue, clal construction, be placed in the small-Prices-All 37 in. high and are sent

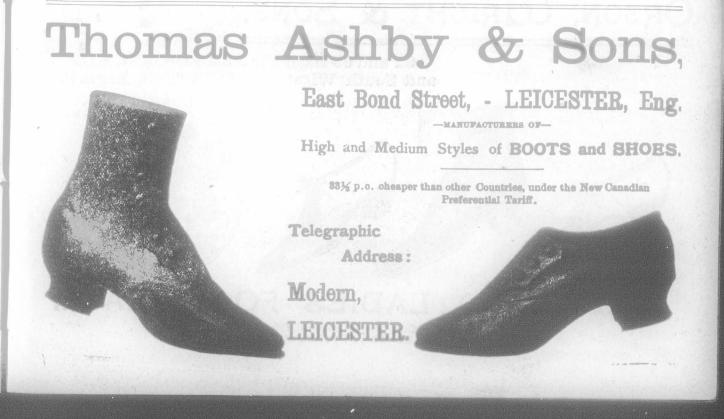


No. of sections.	Heating Surface in Square Feet	Will Heat, Cubic Feet.		Standing Room, space required.	£ s	d.
3	10 .	1,000	8	x 8½in.	2 10	0
5	15	1,500	$13\frac{1}{2}$	x 8½in.	3 10	0
7	22	2,200	18	x 8½in.	4 10	0
9	28	2,800	23	x 8½in.	5 5	0
11	35	3,500	28	x 8½in.	5 18	6
13	42	4,200	33	x 8½in.	6 15	0

1833

Inventors, patentees and manufacturers: Fenlon & Son, Tudor street, White-friars, London, E.C. Established 1877. Our readers interested in building,

heating, etc., would certainly serve their interests by corresponding with Messrs. Fenlon & Son, and becoming fully ac-



	LIABILITIES. Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Mar. 31,1903	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed,	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes Circulation	Bal, due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct. adv'nce for credits, &c.	due to Provincial	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada,
	Bank of Montreal Bank of New Brunswick. Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia Bank of Nova Scotia Bank of Scotia Bank. Bank of Toronto	\$14,000,000 500,000 \$,000,000 \$,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$200,000 4,868,666	\$13,498,800 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000 4 866,666	\$13,268,640 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000 4,856,565	\$8,400,000 750,000 800,000 8,080,000 45 000 1,948 000	10 12 6 10 5	\$8,234,252 490,559 1,703,839 1,897,984 158,800 2,449,022	\$2,420,266 52,068 16,830 288,188 16,812	\$ 28,828 94,000 1,965	\$21,325,983 039,099 3,091,994 5,551,604 74,914
8 9 10	Molsons Bank. Eastern Townships Bank Union Bank of Halifax Ontario Bank	4,000,000 5,000,000 8,000,00J 1,705,900 1,700,000	2,500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,205,900 1,500,000	2,500 000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,205,900	2,600,000 2 250,000 1,20 ,00 0 825,000	10 9 7 7	2,424,757 2,398,020 1,420,000 1,131,026	4,098 84,188 27,219 23,960 7,228	8,705 186,576 53,092 9,777	5,062,792 4,652,891 4,982,806 1,943,952
2846	Banque Nationale Merchants Bk. of Canada Banque Provinc'le du Can. People's Bank of Halifax	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,000,000 800,000	1,500,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 871,662 700,000	1,500,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 819,2/8 700,000	425,000 350,000 2,700,000	6 6 7 8	1,443,543 1,473,374 4,500, 8 90 710,934	22,006 14,752 240,567 15,201	318,088 67,894 744 50,000	796,087 2,058,778 1,252,661 5,716,453 262,490
67890	People s Bk. of N. Bruns'k Baak of Yarmouth Union Bank of Ganada Canadian Bk. of Com'erce Exchauge Bk. of Yarm'th	180,000 300,000 8,000,000 8,000,000 280,000	180,000 300,000 2,448,5 0 8,000,000 280,000	180,000 800,000 2,407,220 8,000,000 266,896	165,000 50,000 712,290 2,500,000 50,000	08577	690,866 169,948 70,219 2,386,907 6,094,408	15,858 14,808 20,262 6,977 233,120	1,801,847 310.732	579,728 93,559 46,745 4.253,368 12,528,893
20040	Royal Bank of Canada, Dominion pank Merchants Bank of P.E. I Halifar Banking Co'y Bank of Hamilton	4,000,000 8,000,0 0 500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	2,939,800 2,996,450 300,013 600,000 2,000,000	2,683,051 2,960,934 500,018 600,000 2,000,000	2,711,926 2 960,934 205,000 525,000	5 8 10 8 7	164,723 2,078,178 2,834,373 236,902 568,685	110,657 24,279 8,911	50,0C0 49	27,718 8,860,507 7,045,467 501,341 623,587
	Standard Bank of Canada Banque du St. Jean Banque d'Hochelaga Banque de St. Hyscinthe. Bank of Ottawa	2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 8,000,000	1,000,000 500,200 2,000,000 504,600 2,446,000	1,000,000 265,057 1,999,000 829,465 2,829,040	1,600,000 850,000 10,000 950,000 75,000	10 10 6 7 6	1,874,351 941,550 175,738 1,632,305 280,630	24,116 19,568 19,853	411,889 158,711 17,532 80,658 18,831	4,484,375 2,330,120 19,972 1,909,767 54,686
201.0	Imperial Bank of Canada Western Bank of Canada Fraders Bank of Canada Sovareign Bank of Canada Metropolitan Bank	4 000,000 1,000,0 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	2,997,400 500,000 1,500,000 1,300,000 1,000,000	2,329,040 2,976,920 484,889 1,500,000 1,290,916 1,000,000	2,161,196 2,530,388 150,000 350,000 272,330 1,000,000	9 10 7 6 Wil.	2.216,477 2,601,011 414,845 1,427,400 879.940	27 486 2,929	50,418 259,282 93,351 55,000	2,552,661 6,468,503 496,655 2,132,597 1,181,968
	Total	91,832,566	76,135,991	74,883,880	45 971 800	Nil.	118,575 58,288,484	3,739,612	3,726,546	275,264

Beturn of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last returns received, viz.: 14th March, 1908. ncludes gold bullion eads" includes bullion. The figures

quainted with the details of this new prairie. A fortnight ago the great dictum of the colonization officer. But and improved radiator. The duty on rolling stretches which surround the it is as busy as if it had been in exist-English goods entering Canada is onethird less than has to be paid by those sending goods here from other countries, a decided advantage in favor of furthering our trade with the people of the Mother Country.

1884

Address for further particulars:-Messrs. Fenlon & Son, heating specialstreet, Whitefriars, London, E.C., Eng.

THE NEW WEST.

A new town of two thousand people

little Saskatoon; the walls of its houses are canvas or rough spruce boards. It their hands. has no streets but the matted sod of

rolling stretches which surround the it is as busy as if it had been in existvillage of Saskatoon were dotted by a ence for a dozen years. The Barr setfew tepees and a stray shack or two; is a Kingston, Ont., section, a Dakota tlers are in the preponderance, but there to-day there is a suburb of Saskatoon section, an Oregon section, and a Minabout four times as large as itself. With- nesota section, and although the varied in fourteen days this small city of tents elements of the new population have not has been dropped down in the wilder- reached the stage of fraternizing, they ness, and magically the bustle and ac- are doing business with each other, ists, inventors and patentees, Tudor tivity of a great commercial centre has and the Barr restaurant, one day old, appeared on this scene of the solitude and located in a marquee, is attracting of ages. It is not a substantial city, trade from all parts of the settlement, says a Saskatoon correspondent of the while the United States farmers are re-Globe, that has grown into life beside ceiving from their neighbors good prices for certain stock which they have on

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The town of two thousand people has been born on the Saskatchewan the prairie, and no government but the came into existence only this morn-



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Restopontan Bank 823,433 822 822 947 819.672		Ashik of New Brunswick Guebec Sack Bank of Nova Scotis Bank of British N. America Bank of Bank of Canada Merchants DR. of Canada People's Bik. of N. Brüns'k Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank of Canada People's Bik. of Canada Bank of Hamilton Merchants Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Standard Bank of Canada Banque Hockelaga Banque d Hockelaga Banque d Hockelaga Banque d St. Jean Banque Bank of Canada Bany Standard Bank of Canada	2 261,482 4,067,557 11,658,902 210,844,425 6,322,473 10,834,425 6,312,688 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,310,808 4,308,972 2,924,912 279,292 335,844 6,973,836 32,242,908 32,242,908 32,242,908 192,639,500 10,590,065 7,782,702 2,900,065 10,590,065 7,782,808 9,187,662 12,639,560 2,642,857 8,164,846 1,779,867	2,825,061 1,856.319 130,018 29,400 7,498,098 1,229,740	674.978 25,100 89,038	\$665,978 117,228 138,709 2256,851 300 107,385 512,961 72,386 24,788 510 252 24,788 510 252 24,788 510 252 24,788 510 252 25,780 1,454 9,286 45,861 12,058 12,058 5,259 68,376 10,182 12,058 10,182 1,606 83,892 1,606	8,682 254,814 119,810 284,461 78,251 627,410 636 254 44,687 7711,080 128,903 7,584 219,305 417,547 419,018 733,868 358,187 44,737 700,495 295,263 173,186	366 457 1,634 139,629 18,228 11,525 11,525 125,990 125	253 635 64,665 11,928 079 577 68,666 24,091 2,273 30 000 3,553 312 395 645 436 436 436 436 17,978 796 706 1,471 125,451	8 99,612,624 8,699,227 95,66,782 22,437,421 461,244 59,84,851 15,278,719 20,026,012 3,994,652 7,105,020 11,608,848 6,979,466 99,126,776 9,881,532 9,456,984 593,196 484,510 15,155,999 15,155,999 16,740,461 27,157,908 17,27,574 4,549,335 16,740,461 27,157,999 11,883,280 485,173 9,655,621 1,177,005 14,209,918 22,064,159 3,465,737
100a1	ľ	Total	264,434,707	\$1,877,955					947	819.675

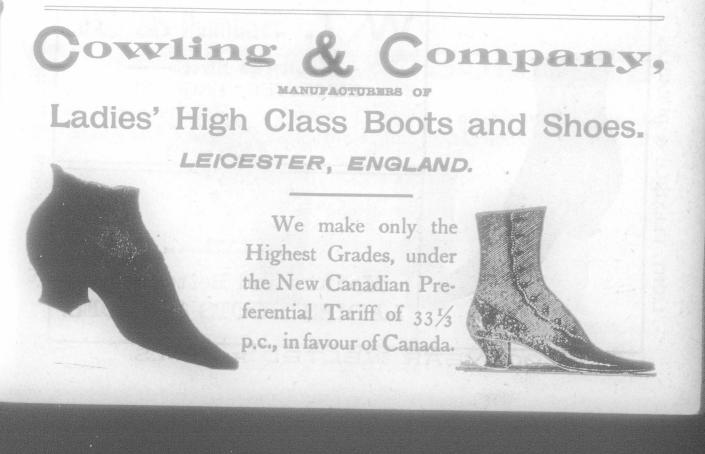
Bank of Toronto bonus of one per cent, equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum

time its population will probably grow to three thousand, but the great work which will take place next week will remove nearly two-thirds of its people.

Barr colonists arrived at noon to-day they found part of the campfrom almost every northern State of the Union. These people are homesteading land in districts from ten to ing Saskatoon the centre of their operations. Their tents and shacks are out a name. strewn about the plateau north of the

ing, when the first trainload of Barr waggons and the stock of the owners. settlers were unloaded into it. It will Across a gully the long lines of tents sleeping in the half-completed struclive for possibly a week, and in that erected by the Government and the ranged with military precision. Bounding the camp on two sides, the turbulent Saskatchewan, just released from When the first detachment of the its winter bondage, is surging along, carrying in its flood great masses of ice, and here and there throwing up ing-ground pre-empted by farmers floes on its steep sides. A mile away to the south the ridges are still glistening with piles of snow, but to the northwest the way to Battleford lies one hendred and fifty miles from the as flat as a dancing-floor. The line of railway, and in the meantime are mak- the Canadian Pacific Railway divides of men and women and children mak-Saskatoon from this new town with

ing stores and residences by day and tures at night, but it is not as busy as agents of the Barr movement are ar its bigger rival over the tracks, where farm lands and farm stock are being purchased every waking hour, and pretentious establishments, which will live only until the trek begins, are being set up. The streets of this canvas city are alive with horsemen with brand new waggons, drawn by fine oxen partially controlled by brand new drivers, immaculate white-topped prairie schooners yet to be launched on their maiden trip, and excited throngs ing their initial attempts at pioneer life. Several streets are taken up by Saskatoon is "jammed," its small ho- the families of the colony, such of them little town in individual settlements, tels and its little frame houses are fill- as have already arrived, and in these and about each are the heavily-laden ed to overflowing, its citizens are build- the workings of the domestic machin



1886

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BANK	Specie.	Domini n Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for s'c'rity of note cir.	Cheq. on	Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured	duefram	Due from Bks or Ag in U. K.	Bal. due from bks not in Can or UK	Prov Gov	other Pub	Railway & other bds deb &stocks	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Can.	mot in	
1 Montreal. 2 N. Brunsw 3 Quebec. 4 Nova Scot 5 St. Stephe 6 B. N. A. 7 Toronto. 8 Moleone. 9 E. Towneil 10 Union Hf. 10 Union Hf. 11 Untario 12 Nationale. 13 Merchante. 14 Provincial. 15 People's H. 16 People's N. 17 Karmout 18 Union Can 19 Commerce. 20 Ex. Ya mo 21 Royal of C. 22 Dominion. 23 Mercharge. 24 HalifarB.C. 25 HalifarB.C. 26 J. Hochelag 29 St. Hyacinti 20 Ottawa 37 Imperial. 29 Western. 35 Noversign 35 Metro pitas.	291400 1 291400 1 291400 1 292400 1 29400 1 294000 1 29400 1 294000 1 2940000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 294000 1 2940000 1 2940000 1 2940000 1 2940000 1 29400000 1 29400000 1 2940000000 1 294000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 188 (83) 7 654,736 7 1,591,780 8 1,2,000 9 1,325,683 5 1,20,00 1,325,683 1,20,00 5 3,69,113 5 3,69,113 6 1,20,07 1,250,435 1,260,79 1,25,004 186,085 1,86,085 1,84,00	\$360,007 25,000 94,800 98,182 10,000 181,996 110,000 181,996 111,000 65,171 70,000 211,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 850,000 850,000 12,500 98,877 72,100 50,000 100,000 15,786 100,000 21,024 70,000 21,024 70,000	463 744 1,097,694 14,451 628,206 479,418 1,223,292 244,643 191,533 384,850 302,325 1,333,632 8,347 86,908 8,247 7,814 481,142 8,123,121 314 1,027,680 1,539,522 495,803 299,562 6,777 660 233 9,972 424,637 1,086,821 1	266,575 25,000	7,769 118,296 2,603 31,255 118,397 7,085 200,312 296,901 166,195 134,374 48,917 1,145 190,346 15,639 10,282 26,503 97,886 17,439 94,608 78,639 94,608 78,639 94,608 78,639 94,608 78,639 94,608 78,639 94,608 74,293 241,564 122,713 70,877 40,125 412,932 234,946 554,806 211,068 241	159 101,408 910	$\begin{array}{c} 236,246\\ 107,007\\ 107,007\\ 887,923\\ 41,396\\ 266,980\\ 586,056\\ 436,538\\ 105,867\\ 92,739\\ 122,520\\ 65,298\\ 17,715\\ 122,520\\ 65,298\\ 17,715\\ 122,520\\ 7,183\\ 8,236\\ 2,029,981\\ 16,614\\ 408,157\\ 651,030\\ 5,468\\ 21,822\\ 60,132\\ 60,132\\ 16,63\\ 16,6$	169,325 201,660 293,340 1,027,310 288,769 180,073 645,937 50,0.0 85,000 981,339 119,895 36,347 39,400 98,347 400,000 95,684 402,000 95,684 402,000 95,684 402,252 649,671 160,164 160,164 1668,575	Can. 289,780 88,202 223,267 914,173 1,483,129 33,583 988,555 272,200 280,047 246,466 ***********************************	\$7,011,837 170,817 559,167 2,528,468 2,445,790 1,353,758 2,445,790 1,353,762 171,047 1,284,309 4,719,043 2,300 14,750 64,553 5,555,139 182,120 2,787,087 163,000 305,266 64,553 3,000 5582,269 967,335 220,155 1,175,027 483,(00)	649,541 2,046,610 2,995,869 1,861,979 1,693,024 1,127,397 410,289 9,61,281 388,870 5,250,077 7,766,108 61,747 633,694 4,622,325 1,961,837 5,556,040 344,723 3,067,846 1,102,048 1,025,271 1,767,047 2,223,015	3,210,137 2,326,756 360,000 1 3,771,2771 3,843,000 1 3,843,000 1 3,843,000 1 3,843,000 1 3,139,117 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12345 67890 12345 67890 123
Total		24,519,961	5,000 2,799,768	217,319 18,265,295	789,583	14,601	18,112	105,636	11,718,919	*****	37,170,907		200,000 34 39,803,621	5

ry are the most prominent features, soned westerner. The married lines are transport service between Saskatoon In front of the tents the process of preparing meals is apparently continually in progress on the most modern ranges and the most primitive arrangements of kettles swung from a tripod over a bonfire.

The old plainsmen, who gathered about to watch the efforts of the English tenderfoot to prepare a hot meal in the open, were taught a few wrinkles in the construction of a fireplace by a dozen different Englishmen who had seen service in South Africa. These veterans built a fire a foot below ground, with an oven and a chimney made of sod, and broiled and roast ed meats to the amazement of the sea-

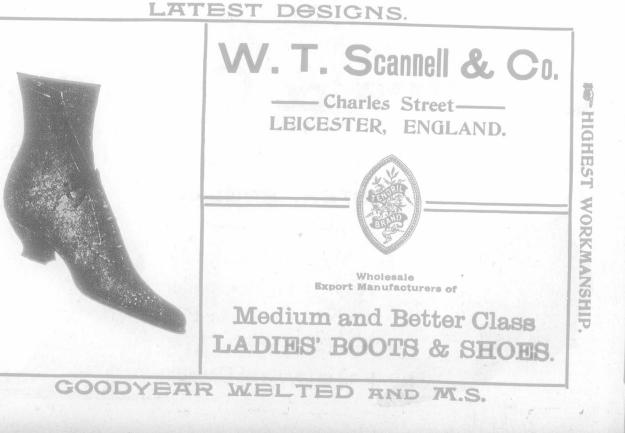
separated from the quarters of the single men by a narrow ravine, and across this is situated the restaurant, the larger tents used in groups of twenty and thirty by the masculine youth of the colony, and the horse tents. In the restaurant there is a chef with several assistants and a complete organization of waiters-all English. The menu is not varied or particularly inviting, but the food is substantial and the charges reasonable. In the animal tents are one hundred horses, some held by the Government to be sold to the settlers at cost price, and some owned by a brother of Rev. Mr. Barr, to be disposed of by him to the immigrants or to be used in the

and the Barr location. Trading usually centres about the horse tents, whether it be deals in lands or stock, or in the labor of the members of the colony, and it is the business district of the community. Many visitors from Saskatoon and from the settlements of the farmers from the United States, congregate about here, and trading during its first day was brisk.

When the town received its first great influx of settlers, that is when the head Barr train arrived, every other resident turned out to wel-come the newcomers. The station yard was filled with people, and hundreds had viewed the proceedings from

freig greet who abcu addre who the t Robbi half Britis please





PAL

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BANKS Assets, con'd	Current Loans. In Canada,	Current Loans elsowh're than Can.	Govt.	Loans Prov. Govts	Overdue Debts,	R. E. be- sides Bk. premises.	sold by	Bank	Other Assets.	Total Assets,	Loans to Direc tors & their firms.	I specie	Average of Dom, Note dur, month	and environment of the	
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points of vantage on the lines of freight cars. Rev. Dr. Robbins was the representative of (Mr. Barr to greet the newcomers, and it was he who gathered the crowd of five hundred comprising the first detachment about him while the addresses of welcome were being made. The formal address was made by Charles W. Speers, the General Colonization Agent, who made an eloquent speech from the top of a nail keg. e said:-"Dr. Robbins, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the Canadian Government I extend to you a cordial welcome to this, the most important dependency and greater colony belonging to the British Empire. We are especially pleased to see such a large, fine-look-

ing, stalwart contingent from England old land and the coming to the new will come amongst us, and, while I recognize the fact that after a prolonged railway haul to the fertile valley of the started in this fertile valley under the land guides will be provided, farm instructors will show how to get start- and who will bless the fact that you ed in the details of your work, and now that I have seen you I feel confident old land and coming to Canada. I am that in but a short time these rich pleased to say that there is a compeplains, now unpeopled, will blossom as tent staff for every contingency-en-

never be regretted by you. You have taken the initiative. Before you lies journey-a sea voyage and a tedious the land stretching eight hundred miles to the Rocky Mountains. You are in Saskatchewan-it would be out of place the midst of a fertile country that will to occupy much of your time, still I de- repay your endeavors. I would ask sire to say that we are here to enter you to endure any little provation that into hearty co-operation, to see you may come at first with cheerfulness, as your future is assured. Methinks this best possible conditions. We will try to is the nucleus of a great movement, and establish an efficient transport service, that I can hear the tread of thousands who are yet to come into this land, took the decisive step of leaving the the rose, and that the leaving of the gineers, land guides, and instructors-



1888

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Forging Ahead.

> TWICE the quantity in Fine Blacks and Tans already booked for 1903 Season as compared with corresponding period last year

Uceanic' The 66 Boot For the British People.

THE CEANI

Is the most Up-to-Date exponent of GENT'S HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR to Retail at 10-6 and 12-6.

It has always been easy to get fine Boots if you paid a FANCY PRICE. "OCEANIC" Footwear, for the first time, makes it possible to buy Stylish, Comfortable, Beautiful, Dainty and Durable Footwear for

HALF-A-GUINEA.

Enquiries from Retailers wishing to know address of nearest Factor stocking these Goods will be much appreciated.

MAKER, A. E. MARLOW. St. James' Works, NORTHAMPTON, England

Special price under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

to assist you in your undertaking, in her of that craft, as he stood near one which I desire to extend both for the of the factories of the American Windepartment and personally the heartiest good wishes for your future prosperity.'

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This sort of a speech was just what the Englishmen wanted, and they cheered Mr. Speers and the Dominion Governmen, and then cheered for the King and Rev. Mr. Barr and Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the names of the last two being coupled. When the same scene was repeated after the arrival of the second train in the evening Mr. Speers made an even better speech, and the cheers were even more enthusiastic, until Rev. Dr. Robbins called for "three cheers for Rev. Mr. Lloyd and Rev. Mr. Barr." There was a faint response to this, and two or three voices called "Separate the names." Then someone in the crowd asked for three cheers for Rev. Mr. Lloyd, and they were given with a will. One dissatisfied man proposed groans for the leader of the colony, and several of his friends Lubbers, of Allegheny, Pa., who was assisted him in giving this expression to bis opinions.

One of the two trains which will arrive to-morrow will bring Mr. Barr and the remainder of the tents. Both will be welcomed'.

GLASS BLOWER NO LONGER NEEDED.

dow Glass Company at Alexandria, where blowing machines are being installed. And then he added, with a sigh:

"It will be necessary to employ a few men to operate the machines for a year or two, but the time will come when boys and girls can be employed more profitably, and men will disappear from the glass trade, just as they have from the sheeshops and other factories of the country."

When this remark was made, says the Philadelphia Record, the men who were in the closed factory could be plainly heard at work on the machines which are to revolutionize the glass industry of the country and make the blowers' trade a thing of the past. The machine is the invention of John H. at one time a glass blower, and a company is now backing his invention, with a capital of \$20,000,000.

The American Window Glass Company, which controls the patent and has organized the company to manufacture the machines, has closed its forty factories throughout the country for the purpose of installing them in all its plants.

The blower has been the autocrat of the trade for many years, and has com- day is not far distant when anything "This is the beginning of the end of manded better wages than any other but machine blown glass will be a rarithe glass blowers' trade," said a mem- class of workmen. The earnings range ty on the market,

from \$250 to \$500 a month. When the company began its first tests of machines in this State its efforts were met with derision by the blowers, and it was a rude awakening when they were notified a short time ago that all the company's factories would be closed and not re-opened till machines were installed. Even then it seemed incredible to many that a machine could supplant them in their trade, and it was not till the several plants were actually closed that they realized that the company was in earnest, and that the blowers must prepare to meet changed conditions.

A movement has been started at Anderson, Alexandria, Muncie, Orestes, Matthews and other places to form cooperative companies and enter upon the manufacture of glass in opposition to the American company, but the more conservative blowers do not believe they would be able to compete with machines, if they will do what is claimed for

The independent companies, some of which are made up of former employes of the trust, view the installation of machines as destined to have a marked effect upon the trade, and ultimately to bring the price of window glass to a very low figure. There has been a very general uniformity of prices in the past, but now that the trust possessed such a marked advantage by controlling the machines, the independents believe the

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By Royal Appointment to the late Queen Victoria.

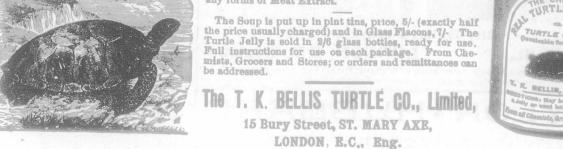
1889

T. K. BELLIS'S. Real Turtle Soup & Turtle Jelly,

For Invalids, Travellers, Dinner, Supper Parties and Luncheons, will often save a valuable life.

Easily Digested, Sustaining, Nourishing and the best food for Invalids, in fact unless Turtle Soup or Turtle Jelly have been administered, it cannot be said that the utmost has been done for the sufferer.

These preparations are gnaranteed to be the product of the fines: Imported Live Turtle, and vastly superior to any forms of Meat Extract.



Canadian Buyers are reminded, they have 33% p.c., in their favor, under the New Tariff.

The cutters and flatteners throughout \$20 a week for the expenses of the ta- respect save durability, as unlike as the state are feeling secure, as the manufacture of more glass means more work for them; but it is possible that their who will find themselves without work. While the trades are separate and distinct, the blowers have been so closely related to the cutters and flatteners men. In their work that they have more than a general knowledge of the two trades, and ,with a little experience, might become proficient workmen. The cutters and flatteners see a possibility of this invasion, and see also a possibility for trouble when the employing company is as independent as the use of machines will make it.

Many of the blowers are already leaving the places where machines are being installed. Nearly all the blowers are Belgians and have large families, and the local merchants have found that they are liberal spenders of their money.

ble alone, and the grocers in the glassmaking towns have all been prosperou's. With few exceptions, also, the the migration of several hundred of these workmen with their large families

The majority of those who are preparing to leave will go to Smithport, Pa., and Independence, Kan., though a few will locate at Terre Haute and work for the independent plant at that place.

MEN IN HAIRCLOTH.

A writer in "Men's Wear" has lately directed attention to the good qualities and trade possibilities of alpaca shirts. They have been tried and found fair to the eye, as grateful and comforting Some of the blowers allow their wives in use as a popular cocoa; and in every

possible to the haircloth underwear in which our remote forefathers sometimes made themselves uneasy in proof trade will be invaded by many blowers blowers are a quiet, orderly class, and of their piety. But, as happens so often, no sooner was this discovery announced than some other person came means great loss to the local business forward to upset the claim of originality for the new thing. In this instance the later arrival testifies to the wearing of alpaca shirts for the past two years, and expresses the opinion that they are, if nothing else, most comfortable, and eminently suited for recreative purposes, There is no reason that we know of, says the Textile Mercury, why alpaca should not thus be given extended employment for summer clothing, for in some grades it is both silky and soft, while there can be no question as to its lasting qualities. Whether men would take kindly to the innovation is, however, another matter altogether; for novelty is what the mere male is more inclined to avoid than



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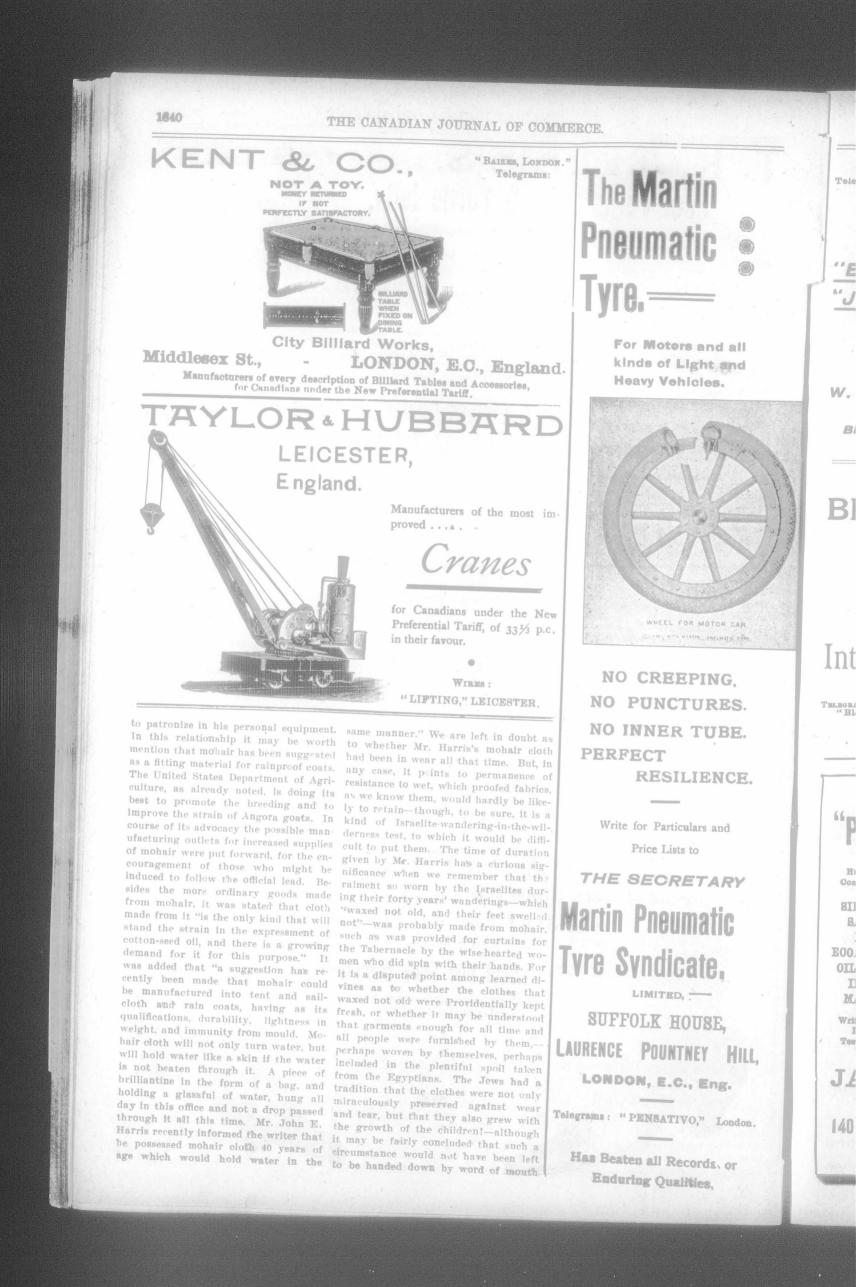
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ered and adopted in every line of farm-GEORGE HOUGHTON & SON, LIMITED. ing, and the outlays of public money are returned to the people many fold. The MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS. record of expenditures for the coming year shows a continued effort to give 88 and 89 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C., England. the public full value for their money, Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff- F.O.B. Lonnon, Eug.

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The Best Value

IN

Men's Fine Footwear

-IS ONLY TO BE SEEN AT-

John Marlow & Sons, LIMITED. THERE'S MONEY !!

(Outs will be in serted as soon as received.)

Special Points .--- "QUALITY" the first consideration. Unequalled for Hard Wear. Latest Styles. Superior Finish. Korrect Details.

To be got out of our Splendid Range of New Samples. Expert Boot Buyers Recognise these Distinctive Lines As the greatest VALUE ever offered.

Phænix Shoe Works, - Northampton, England.

TALC, USES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

ht,

Talc rock has some of the characteristics of human beings. It doesn't all look alike, and because it doesn't, geologists call it by different names. Some is called soapstone, some agalite, some pyrophyline, some-well, it doesn't make and difference, it's all talc, says a writer in the National Magazine,

The best and largest talc deposit in America is at Gouverneur in New York State. It is mined there from a great depth, and is found in narrow veins between walls of solid granite. These walls of stone must be blasted out before the vein of talc can be removed, and, as in most other mines, it is necessary to operate powerful pumps night and day to keep the water out. In fact, tale mining is carried on just the same as gold or silver mining, only that tale minings is always extremely profitable while gold and silver mining is not always so.

We have said that talc is plain every- Every pound of paper, news paper, book day tale rock, ground up for manufac- paper, writing paper, or any other kind oils, and finds its way into varnishes. Vast quantities are used in the manuand sizings. It is used as a starch in a ton of tale of one kind or another. cotton bleacheries, and the stiff cloth Gouverneur supplied 150,000 tons of talc. lining frequently found in shoes is the goods with talc-starch. It is an exceptionally good non-conductor of heat and sey supplied 500,000 tons of tale substielectricity, and is made into fire brick, tutes from their clay pits. stove linings, and electrical insulators of all kinds. As an adulterant, it finds side than to mine talc, but clay requires but "that's another story

turing purposes, but we haven't told you of paper contains a filler, and for that why "everybody wants talc." It is used purpose talc, of one kind or another, is extensively in the manufacture of soap. used. The quality of the gloss and pol-It is used in the making of lubricating ish on the surface of the paper depends upon the quality of the filer. We manufactured last year in the United States facture of paints, particularly in the about 5,000,000 tons of paper and for cold water variety, and all kalsomines every ton of pulp we used one-fourth of Great Britain supplied 150,000 tons of result of filling the coarse mesh of the china clay, which paid a duty of \$2,50 per ton, and Pennsylvania and New Jer-

a vast amount of washing to expel all foreign and gritty substances, after Its greatest commercial use, however, which it must be thoroughly dried and centres in one of our largest national packed in casks or sacks, so that, when industries-the manufacture of paper. prepared for market, a high grade clay

1848

1844

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

SIMON COLLIER, Limited,

Northampton, England.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes,

For the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

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THURSDAY, APR. 30 1908.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicais	
Trag. Insect For ID. Trag. Insect Fowder ID. do per keg, ID. Mortphia Oil Feppermint ID. Oil Feppermint ID. Oil Lemon. Oplin Oxalic Acid. Fossah Bichromate Potsah Iodife. Quinine. Skyrchnine Taractic Acid.	16 1 20
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT has cost the producer as much as good MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT tale has cost the mine owner.

There are just as many grades of tales and clays as there are grades of paper, and they vary proportionately in price. For paper-making purposes the great essentials in value making are:-(1) freedom from all grit, (2) whiteness in color. The Pennsylvania clay sells at \$7.50 per ton; English clays of low grade bring \$11.50 and high grade \$17.50. The enormously increasing paper production of this country has taxed the tale and clay producers to their utmost to keep pace. The country has been scoured east and west, north and south. tor a good quality of filler at low cost.

INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Plaintifl having failed to furnish the proofs within the time limited averred a waiver of the stipulation requiring proofs, or estoppel of the company from setting it up as a defence by reason of the fact that defendant's local agent, on being requested to assist in appraising the amount of the loss that it was unnecessary for him to make out and tender formal proofs of the loss, for the defendant would send an adjuster who would adjust and settle the claim, in reliance upon which he had failed to make and tender the proofs until after the time limited, when defendant refus ed to accept them. Held that when the loss had occurred and the claim been

THURSDAY, APR. 30, 1908.

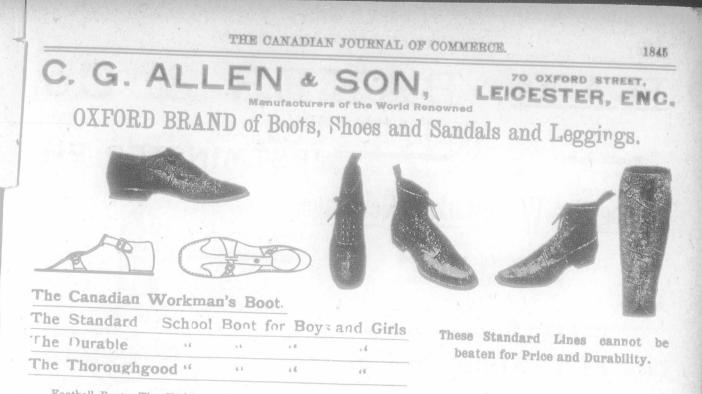
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Football Boots, The Kickeese, Patent No. 23016. Cycle Shoes with Special Neverslip Soles in M.S. orn Veldt Choen. Gents, Ladies Boots in all Styles and Varieties. Our Boys and Girls School Boot, defy Competition.

Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, 331% p.c. in their favour.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT made, proceedings to enforce such a MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
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Groceries.

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claim are not embraced within the scope of a local agent's authority, and that, therefore, such representations, if made by him, did not effect a waiver or work an estoppel.-Shopire vs. St. Paul F. & M. Ins Co.

An agent having authority to fill up and issue policies of insurance may strike from the policy for the iron safe clause on objection made thereto by the assured, and bind the company thereby. -Parsons et al. vs. Knoxville Fire Ins.

The policy stipulated for arbitration precedent to suit unless in case of agreement. After the loss the plaintiff and adjusters for plaintiff and other companies agreed to an appraisal of property covered by defendant's policy and other property insured by other companies. The appraisers failed to agree, and plaintiff, without demanding arbitration, brought suit. Held that the arbitration clause had been waived, and that a stipulation denying to agents the power to make waivers did not apply to conditions to be performed after the loss.-Harrison vs. German-American Fire Ins. Co.

A policy stipulation prohibiting waivers by agents does not prevent the company from being estopped from setting up a breach of a policy condition of limitation where the delay was induced by the acts and assurances of its agent. -Dwelling House Ins. Co. vs. Dowdall.

The agency contract between defendant and its agent stipulating that agents crediting premiums not actually received do so at their own risk, and must not look to the policyholder for reimbursement, was admissible in evidence as tending to show that the defendant was aware of the custom of its agents to give credit, and to show a waiver of a stipulation that the insurance shall not be in effect unTEURSDAY, APR. 80, 1908.

Name of Article,	Wholesale
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suance and delivery of the policy, may give credit for the premium, and unless in such agreement prepayment is made a condition precedent, the premium need not be paid until the policy is ready for delivery. The extension of credit waives any stipulation reparding

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
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Plain galv'd, No. 5. do do. No. 6, 7, 8. do do. No. 10. do do. No. 10. do do. No. 11. do do. No. 11. do do. No. 11. do do. No. 12. do do. No. 13. do do. No. 14. do do. No. 14. do do. No. 14. do do. No. 15. do do. No. 16. arbed Wire- per 100, 1.25. pet extra.	8 70 0 601 8 15 0 00 9 65 0 00 8 80 0 00 8 80 0 00 8 90 0 00 8 75 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 8 50 £.o.b. Montreal,
fron and Steel Wire pl'n 6 to 9	9 50 base.
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Tbe	General Incandescent Co., Ltd., Works & Warehouses: ILFORD.
	92a Aldersgate Street. LONDON, E.C., Eng.
	(SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACE COMPANY.) PRICE LIST.
	 G.I.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Mantle - 4/6 doz. G.I.C. Silk Mantle - 5/- " G.I.C. Special Double Woven Mantle, Double Strength, very popular specially measured and the strength.

	very popular, specially recommend	ea	-	-	-		6 -	6.6	
4.	G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mantle	9, 8	uitable	for	all		1		
100	nign-Pressure Burners	01					7/6	66	
	G.I.C. Gem Mantle			-	-	~	4/6	6.6	
б.	G.I.C. Mantle for No. 4 Kern Burner			-			6/-	6.6	

Mantles Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices.

Support British Capital and Industry. Without fear of contradiction we can HONESTLY state that our G.I.C. Mantles are the best on the market, which statement is borne out by Gas C mpanies, Street Lighting Authorities, Corporations, and leading Traders, NOTE. — Every Genuine G.I.C. Mantle bears the Company's Trade Mark G.I.C. plainly stamped on the Mantle, and customers are requested to see that the Mantle contained in each box is so stamped.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c., in favour of Oanadians.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

THURSDAY, APR. 30, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Wire Nalis. Base Price carload	<pre>\$ c. \$ c. 2 40 1 46 1 00 0 65 0 40 0 80 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base</pre>
Building Paper.	0 85 0 00
Tarred " "	0 45 0 00
Montreal Green Hides ⁴⁴ No.1 ⁴⁵ No.8 Tanners Day S1 extra for sorted	0 08 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 06 0 00
cnred & Inspect'd Sheepakins Olips Spring Lambakins each Gaitakins, No. 1 44 No. 2 Horse hides	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 11 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 8 1 50 3 00

Leather

No.1 B. A. Sole	0.27	0.98
No. 3 B. A. Sole	0 25	0.98
No. 8 B.A. Spanish Sole	0 24	0 25
Slaughter. No. 1	0 28	0 90
light medium & heavy	0 28	0 29
55 No. 2	0 26	0 27
Harness	0 26	0 88
Upper, heavy	0 84	0 86
Upper, light	0 85	0 37
Grained Opper	0 84	~ ~ ~ ~
		0 85
	0 85	0 88
100	0 60	0 65
	0 45	0 55
	0 50	0 60
Hemlock Calf	0 50	0 70
Addinations asso of the second	0 50	0 60
French Calt	0 85	1 10
Splits, light and medium.	0 22	0 95
the heavy	0 17	0 10
	0 18	0 20
Leather Board, Canada	0 66	0 10
Enamoled Cow, per 18	0 16	0 18
Pebble Grain	0 12	0 14
Glove Grain	0 12	0 18
B. Calf	0 15	0 20
Brush (Cow) Kid	0 11	0 12
Buff	0 18	0 16
Russetts, light	0 85	0 40
44 heavy	0 25	0.80
55 No. 8	0 85	0 40
14 Baddlers' dos	7 50	9 00
Imt. French Calf	0 65	0.75
English Oak ID	0 80	5.65
Dongola, extra	0 38	0 40
	0 90	0 00
	0 14	0 18
	0 19	0 10
	9 10	0 10
OBER	A 10.	A 100

prepayment, which may be contained 'n MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE OURSENT the company's policy forms,-Croft vs. Hanover Ins. Co. et al.

A waiver of an agent of a foreign insurance company authorized to issue, countersign and deliver policies of insurance and collect premiums, binds the company, though he be not actually authorized to make the waiver.--Burlington Ins. Co. vs Kumerby.

A local agent specially authorized merely to sign and issue policies, is not authorized to waive a requirement of proofs of loss.—Titworth vs. Am. Cent. Ins. Co.

Notwithstanding a policy stipulation that agents have no power to waive any provision of the contract, the agent may, after loss, waive the policy requirement as to proofs.—Ruthven vs. Am. Fire Ins. policy. Concerning this decision it may be remarked that it is of a piece with most of the judicial rulings relating to insurance contracts in that State, wherein there is hardly a pretence of construction of the contracts made by the parties but the substitution of other contracts greatly extending the liability of the insured.

SHOULD WOMEN INSURE THEIR LIVÉS?

The best friends of life insurance are unquestionably women. It is for them that men usually get insured, and thousands of widows have cause to be grateful for the protection which in-surance has given them. But until quite recently women have paid little attention to life insurance as an ele-ment in their own lives. This has been undoubtedly due to the fact that a woman was for a long time considered by the insurance companies as a greater risk than a man, and higher rates of insurance were asked. Now, however, the leading companies write policies for

THURSDAY, APR. 80, 1908.

	ame of Article.	Wholesale.
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1847

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Thomas Bird & Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Men's and Youths' Boots and Shoes, FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

THE "GLOBE" BRAND GUARANTEED.

Our Goods are noted for good Honest Wear, so give satis-=faction to the Public.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED WITH PLEASURE.

FACTORY :

Globe Works, Bath Road, Kettering, Eng.

women at the same rate as for men, and in for the same purposes, as her child- general it would be one of the blessthe woman who is dependent upon her own exertions for a living, or who has children, or others dependent upon her.

Life insurance as managed to-day, on the endowment plan, for instance, says the Underwriter, is at once assurance and insurance. It is the best means of saving because it is compulsory. Men have found this to be the case and women should. Take a woman who earns perhaps a little more than she spends. She is young and in good health. Her only anxiety is about that time in her life when years will come upon her and work will not be quite so easy. At thirty, for instance, she can, for less than fifty dollars a year, take a twenty-year endowment policy of one thousand dollars, which guarantees her that amount when she reaches the age of fifty. She will not feel burdened by the annual premium of fifty dollars, which, if she did not have to pay, she might spend in less productive ways. But she will feel the comfort of a thousand dollars, together with the accumulated dividends -in all about sixteen hundred dollars, when she is fifty. Hundreds of women are so insured already, and there is scarcely a better way for a woman to provide for her future.

A woman's insurance for the education of her children is another factor of life insurance worthy of thought, especially if she be a widow. In this way a mother may provide for the education of her children in case of her Betablished 1855. eath. Or, if she live till the expira tion of her policy, the money will come

of women. Especially true is this of are growing for their later education. children in the way of education. If the custom of mothers insuring their

the question whether a life insurance ren will be ready to enter college. In ings of mankind. Fifteen-year endowpolicy is worth a woman's while be- this case a woman simply lays aside a ment policies would fall due at precisely comes a matter which affects thousands certain sum each year as her children the right time to insure benefit to the G

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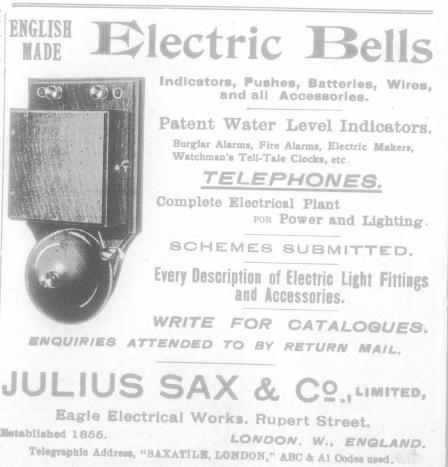
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After all, life insurance on modern lives for their children at the time of lines is nothing more nor less than a the children's birth could become more savings bank that yields a dividend to





tage over the savings bank: that in case nificantly demonstrated in the refusal of death the principal is larger than the of some insurance companies to insure savings. Even wealthy women are adopting life insurance as the most de- husbands. But when the matter of life sirable investment or their money, and one hears more and more of women of means who take out policies simply as the benefit of children, either in case investments.

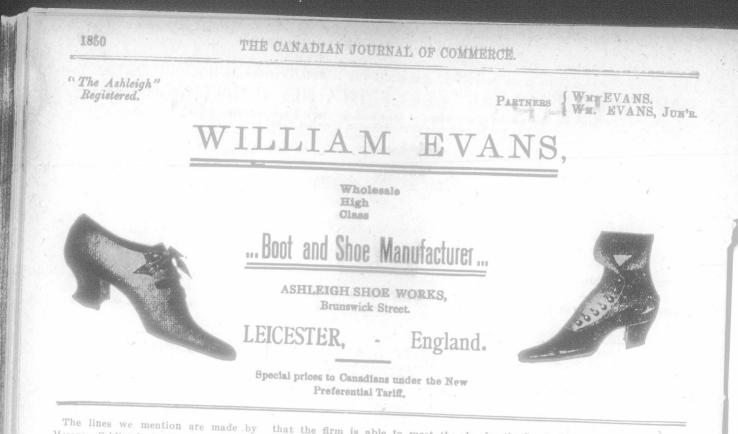
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the benefit of their husbands may well even as a wise system of investment, be an open question so far as the wisdom of such a course is concerned. its wisdom.

women's lives for the benefit of their insurance for women is placed on a basis of self-protection in old age, for of the mother's life or death, or as one For women to insure their lives for of the best means of saving money, or cannot be the least question of

home accommodation speedily became necessary. There must be tangible reasons for this pleasing feature of manufactured goods. There must be recognition in some way sufficient to distinguish such goods from the many others to be found at every turn. There must be substantial proof of worth beyond first appearance, else a wide-awake community would not declare so readily and in such numbers in favor of a ertain brand and make of boots and shoes.



Messrs, Cridland & Rose. They are subjected to all the critical inspection which can be reasonably given to any article which is liable to a flaw or to perfunctory build. Consequently, with the additional security of best materials in construction the "C. R." brand of bects and shoes are carrying the good will of the people, and placing it each year in further and broader fields.

The Canadian tariff admits goods of English make at a discount of one-third off the regular tariff, a significant item when reckoning cost laid down. interested readers would serve their interests by communicating with the above firm, which makes such a feature of the export trade.

In a recent issue of the Shoe & Leather Record, we find the following reference to this enterprising firm of boot and shoe manufacturers :-

Messrs. Cridland & Rose, of Bristol, have achieved considerable distinction in respect of the very large Government contracts they secured during the war for Army boots and shoes. This fact proves two things conclusively: first,

that the firm is able to meet the de- for the South African market are really mards of large and leading buyers, and, most excellent. The firm also make a tory in King-square, it is not very difficult to understand why they have sucable a way. A few years back the firm dation, and, by reorganization of their various departments, they have secured a spacious and well-arranged flat factory, capable of turning out vast quantities of work. Probably few people are aware of the exceedingly fine plant of machinery to be seen in this factory, and the latest and most approved laborsaving appliances that the firm has laid down to enable them to keep in the front rank of shoe manufacturers. Messrs. Cridland & Rose's productions, ance .- The payee of a lost bill cannot all of which bear the "C R" Brand, cover a very wide range, including all classes of men's, women's, children's boots and shoes, sandals, veldt-schoen, etc., etc. Their handsewn and welted specialities respect of the lost bill.

secondly, that as their goods give such specialty of sewrounds, and some of satisfaction to the Army officials it fol- the lines we recently saw at their works, lows that they can turn out boots and especially in ladies' footwear, can only shoes of sterling quality and of equally be described as dainty and delightful good value. And when one walks specimens of the craft. Three prize through Messrs. Cridland & Rose's fac- medals, at London, Sydney, and Jamaica exhibitions, have been awarded to this enterprising house for the excelceeded in forging ahead in so remark- lence of their boots and shoes, and buyers either in the home districts or in added considerably to their accommo- the Colonial markets, will find their goods well worth attention.

Such reference must be well merited. Address for price list, etc., Cridland & Rose, King-square, Bristol, England.

CANADIAN CASES AFFECTING BANKERS.

Pillow & Hersey Company vs. Lesperdemand payment of it upon offering simply to reimburse the maker of the bill if the bill is found, but must offer him security against any claim or demand in

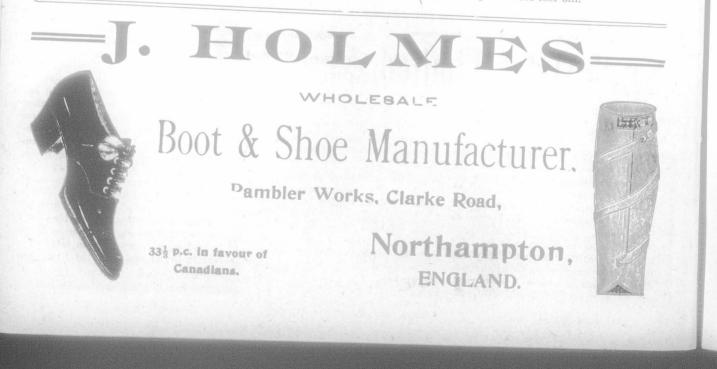
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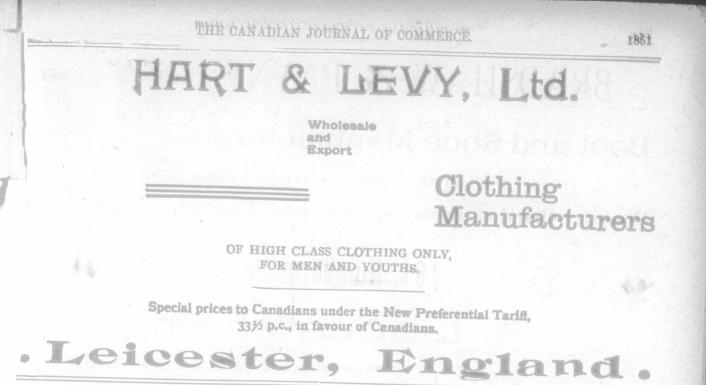
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This bill applies as well to the case bill to him, and that after its maturity of a bill which is non-negotiable and he would have paid if the security offer- ties to the effect that the holder of a probably destroyed as to the case of a ed by the plaintiff had been sufficient. negotiable bill simply lost.

Statement of facts: The plaintiff sued bill, alleging that it was payable to its order, that it had never been negotiated nor-endorsed by it, and that it had been lost and destroyed in the fire which consumed the Board of Trade building in Montreal.

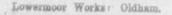
After the fire, and before the maturity of the lost bill, the plaintiff demanded from the defendant a new bill, offering its personal guarantee that he would never be called on with respect to the lost bill. After the maturity of the lost bill, the plaintiff demanded from defendant payment, at the same time offering him the same personal guarantee. The defendant refused to make payment, and set up that he had never been made acquainted by affidavit or otherwise that the bill had been lost in the Board of Trade fire, that he had always been bond of indemnity against any loss by ready to pay upon the return of the

whose judgment was given by Langelier, J.

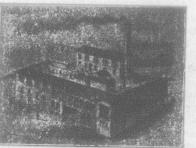
Judgment: There is no difficulty upon the facts of this case. The circumstance with respect to the lost bill were made known for the first time at the preliminary inquiry; even then there was only the affirmation of the officers of the plaintiff company to establish them. Is the defendant obliged to accept their mere statement and to make payment in consequence? Evidently not. He was perfectly justified in refusing to give another bill before the maturity of the first, and in refusing to pay the first er, but that offer is not what is reso long as it was not presented to him, and there was not given to 'him a proper reason of the lost bill.

The plaintiff has cited some authorilost bill is not obliged to give a bond At the trial the court held for the de- of indemnity before obtaining another fendant with costs, but directed the or in order to obtain payment where the the defendant in this action upon a lost amount of the bill should be paid upon bill claimed upon was non-negotiable the plaintiff furnishing a sufficient bond or had been destroyed. But these authof indemnity. From this judgment an orities cannot hold in the face of our appeal was taken to the Superior Court, act respecting bills of exchange. This act, sections 68-69, says expressly that the holder of the lost bill ought in all cases to give a bond of indemnity to the maker if he wishes to obtain from him another bill or to obtain payment of the one which was lost. It makes no distinction between a case where it is lost, because it simply cannot be found, and where it is actually destroyed. Where the statute makes no distinction, the court ought not to distinguish. The plaintiff company has admitted impliedly in offering its personal guarantee that it ought to indemnify the makquired by the law, which requires a bond of indemnity. The plaintiff has offered only its guarantee which gives absolutely no additional security to the

Telegrams: "TANNERY, OLDHAM" All Communications must be addressed to Oldham. ESTABLISHED 1840 MILLS BROTHERS, I D. Begistered Office: Lowermoor Leather Works. OLDHAM. ENGLAND. Tamers and Dressers of Welsh, English, Calf, Persian, and Goat Roller Skins. MANUFACTURERS Tanned and Helvetia Strapping. Oak OF Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Driving Belts for Mule, Cone Drum, and Electric Driving. Runs perfectly straight and free from Stretch. Mills² "Challenge Brand" Camel Hair Belting. Lan-cashire Belt Dressing. Roller and Clearer Coverers, for Home and Export. Helvetia, Rashide, Horny, Brown, White and Supple Laces. Roller Varnish, Roller Leather Cots, Isinglass, Gelatine, Glues. Roller Paste. Roller. Clearer, and Twiners' Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of A SALLE and a star



Paste, Roller, Clearer, and Twiners' Cloth. Plush for Clearers. Condi-tioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing to the Trade. Roller Coverers' Tools Supplied. Revolution Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, &c., &c.



Tannery: Blackley,

1852

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BRADSHAW & PAYNE,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

MAKERS OF THE

Waverley Brand of Boots and Shoes in all Varieties,

30 The otherCut will be inserted when bevleoer.

181, Humberstone Road, «

_eicester,England.

Special prices under the New Tariff.

The Portland

The Best and Most Popular Brand of

next week.

LONDON, England.

defendant. If the plaintiff has not given such guarantee, and the defen-dant after having paid the lost bill was sued in respect of it, it is evident he would have had recourse against the plaintiff.

The judgment of the trial court is sustained and the appeal dismissed with costs. This is the unanimous decision of the court

VARNISH QUALITIES AND EFFECTS.

All painters are familiar with the effects which a coat of varnish has upon a colored surface previously dull. It brings out the richness and purity of the colors over which it is put. It shows beauties in them which one is inclined to think did not before exist.

But varnish adds nothing to colors. It merely removes the obscurities which hide their beauties, in just the same way that the process of polishing a precious stone or a piece of wood by friction shows out the beauties of its veins and colors. Dullness is identical with roughness, and transparency is a high degree of smoothness. The effect of varnish is simply to provide a color with an almost absolutely smooth surface.

There is nothing so favorable to beauty as this quality of glossy transparency. The reason why dull surfaces are never rich in color seems to be that the minute rises and depressions which form such surface breaks the rays of light into points of light and shade which obscure the true colors beneath. When the surface is smooth to the extent of transparency the light passes unimpeded direct to the colors, which are then reflected back in their proper value.

In decoration, however, roughness has qualities peculiar to itself. When viewed from a distance it has a suggestion of softness which makes it particularly suitable for some forms of work where brilliancy is not aimed at, as. for instance, on large inside surfaces, where a sometimes finished dull or "mat," the 36 Featherstone St. object in this case being variety or to

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear In Goodyear Welts, Turns and Blake Sewn. **I.** Roberts & Sons, Por tland Works, LEICESTER, ENG. These Shoes are Manufactured for Canadians at New Cuts will be inserted 33³/₃ p c. under the new Preferential Tariff.





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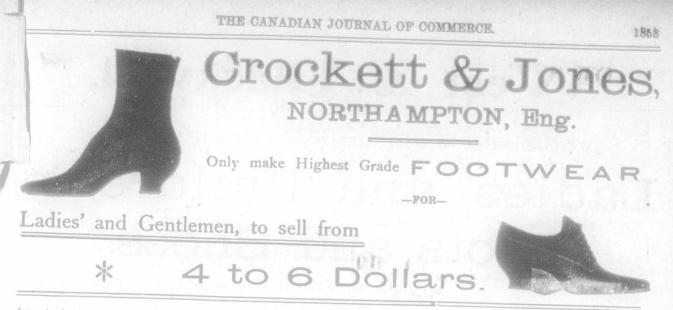
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show to better advantage a burnished surface.

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Besides adding beauty to an object, a glossy or polished surface has the additional advantage of rendering it better able to resist the effects of atmospheric influences. Frost, rain, the heat of the sun and climatic changes of all descriptions play havoc with surfaces in exposed positions. Wood, unprotected, soon starts to decay on its outer surface; metals rust or corrode; but the smooth, compact surface of varnish for a long period offers a splendid resistance

It will, therefore, easily be understood that the true test of the value of varnish is that it should retain its original surface intact for as long a period as possible. In short, durability particularly in carriage varnish, whose delicate and expensive colors are to be protected -is the most important feature. As soon as the varnish starts to go wrong the colors beneath it lose their best qualities.

Some varnishes are used in such unexposed position that the quality of hard drying is the all-important consideration, and the tough elastic-wearing

qualities of outside varnishes are not commercial acid, and in the end the required. Spirit, furniture and such like summonses were dismissed. varnishes are especially prepared for inside conditions. Their hard surfaces would very soon perish if exposed.

A quick-drying varnish can never be classed as durable. The process of drying is identical in all respects with that although it is not stated what these of perishing. The same influences which, acting upon a varnish causes it to dry, continue to act upon it and cause it to decay. The process of drying, in fact, never ceases until all but the original solid mass in it has disappeared. A slow-drying, elastic varnish is, therefore, the most durable attainable.

IMPURE CREAM OF TARTAR.

commotion was caused in the drug trade is due in no small measure to the enerby a series of prosecutions for the sale of citric and tartaric acld contaminated with lead, says a London paper. The metal was present in minute quantities,

Almost similar cases were sprung on the drug trade a fortnight ago, when render them safe to handle, but they four or five chemists in the North of London were served with summonses for selling cream of tartar containing varying per cent. of the dry salt, and, are, they are well known to be chiefly calcium tartrate. In regard to lead the cream of tartar of the pharmacopoeia is required not to give 'a characteristic reaction with the tests for lead"-a wording which seems to imply that the reaction must not be a marked one in the quantities usually employed in analysis. It would be better, as we have already pointed out, if the citric acid conditions of testing for lead were specified for cream of tartar also. In regard to the withdrawal of the sum-Some ten years ago a great deal of monses, we may state that this result getic way in which the wholesale trade took the matter up.

As soon as the summonses were brought to the notice of the wholesale but it was admitted that the samples drug-houses a meeting of the Emergen-Impunged were fair specimens of the cy Committee of the Drug Club was



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vest & Blackwell, (ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Styles and Shapes always Up-to-date.

WEST & BLACKWELL, Humberstone Road,

LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

We can beat the World for Styles and Prices, under the New Preferential Tariff.

called, and steps were taken to relieve the retailers of the responsibility of defending the cases. Samples of cream of tartar were purchased at many of the leading West End pharmacies, and it was found that lead contamination was always present, although in slightly varying degrees. It would thus have been possible to have proved that the samples of cream of tartar which formed the subject of the summonses were practically the only kind to be found in commerce, Steps are now being taken to urge the cream of tartar purifiers (chiefly French and German) to supply an article free from lead or other metallic contamination, and before many weeks have passed there will doubtless be little difficulty in obtaining a lead-free product in the London market.

THE CLASH OF LARMS.

When doctors and druggists disagree then comes the tug of war. Physicians of Grand Rapids, Mich., think they have a grievance against the pharmacists of that city, and to get even, they threaten to start a doctors' drug store. That is, it will be a store owned by doctors but managed by hired pharmacists. The "finish" of that store is written in its constitution. The physicians complain, says the Paint, Oil and Drug Review, that the druggists give out counter prescriptions in a small way, contrary to the statute, which prohibits any pharmacist from practicing medicine. The druggists, they claim, have no right to prescribe for a customer, nor even the right to recommend a patent medicine, yet when a man goes into a drug store and describes his symptoms the druggist or his assistant recommends some remedy which they think may fit the case. The doctors claim that in the majority of instances the

NAME OF COMPANY,	8,500 30,000	Last Dividend per year. 836-6mos. 4-6mos. 736-6mos. 6	Share par value. 850 400 100 40 50	Amount paid per Share. \$50 400 10 20 50	Cánada quotations per et.	
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same might be said of physicians, and just how the latter propose to remedy the abuse, if any, by establishing a drug store of their own is not quite clear.

This is not the only complaint against the druggists. The doctors say that when they give a patient a prescription the latter regards it as his property and in most cases retains it. If it helps him he passes it on to a friend who may appear to be suffering from a disease similar to his own, and the druggist gets all the profits, while the physician only gets 50 cents from the first patient. Presumably this makes the doctor feel like 50 cents, and, if so, it must be confesed that doctors are cheap in Grand Rapids.

manufactured medicines", they invite the druggists to be present and participate in the discussion. Somehow they labor under the impression that druggists do know something about medicines after all. And they are willing to let the drug men tell all they know in open session. No star chamber jealousy about that! Whether it is not better for brothers to dwell in harmony we leave to the judgment of our readers.

HISTORY OF WALL PAPER.

Almost all the earliest examples of wall paper in use are to be found in druggists are not competent to diagnose In Dulut'h they do things differently. China. In some of the Chinese pro-a case and that very often customers are When the Duluth doctors hold a meet vinces wall paper has been used for really harmed by the practice. The ing "to'discuss theories of the sale of several centuries. In Europe the idea

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of havin walls w These c as close hanging rentine introduc Englishn changed. The m our fore fers cons ner in w



hangings of the great Geonese and Florentine merchant princes. They were introduced into the homes of wealthy Englishmen, and the conventional patterns chosen were rarely altered or changed.

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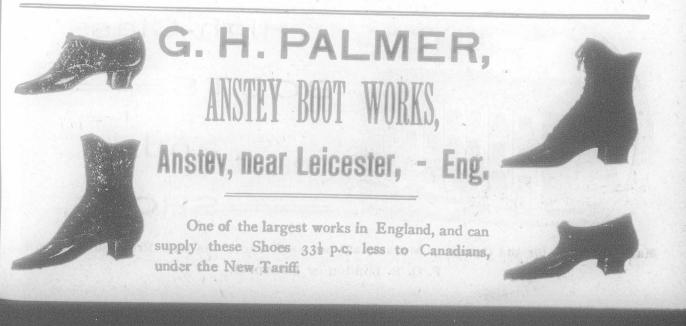
The method by which the paper of

that the various colors should register exactly. The pattern was printed off by hand on small square pieces of paper.

"Flock" papers, which were used a ner in which the beautiful wall papers printed, the flock, i.e., wool of the ne-

the pattern, of course. When a wellwide, and considerable care was taken marked relief was required the process was repeated, and the whole thing pressed between the rollers.

Until a comparatively recent date, a great difficulty lay in producing more than three or four colors. This difficulgreat deal early last century, were ty has now been removed by the invenour forefathers was manufactured dif- manufactured in quite an ingenious tion of marvellously intricate machines, fers considerably from the rapid man- manner. After a design had been which will print dozens of colors all at once.





REASONS WHY

men should insure their lives, and not a single one that will excuse a neglect of this provision for the future.

certainty and hidden quicksands that round himself with. envelop business transactions and so future of those dependent upon him no longer here to give it.

doubly sure by an insurance on his life.

There are hundreds of reasons why pends entirely on his brains to provide. fortune that can be made useful when for the future, there are so many contingencies, such as disease, accidents and unavoidable disasters, that may at any time make of him a helpless atom To the man of business to whom the upon the sea of life, life insurance is future has the most rosy hue, the un- the surest protection that he can sur-

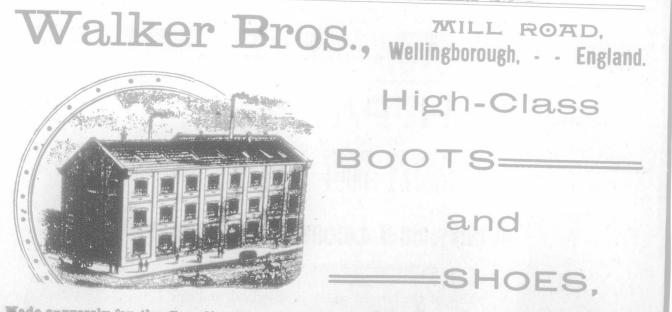
To the clerk and mechanic whose often wreck the most mighty enter- salary and wages can never guarantee prises, life insurance stands as a beacon more than a living for the present, life light, warning him, a mariner on the insurance is invaluable, as it guaranoccan of mercantile life, to make the tees support to his family when he is

To the young business man it affords To the professional man, who de- a nucleus for the building up of a he reaches maturer years.

Thus it may be said that life insurance not only protects the fortune of the man who possesses it, but also gives a fortune to the man who can in no other way secure it.

It guarantees the rich man that no matter how adversely the winds of trade or commerce may blow they cannot wreck the future happiness of his family.

To the poor man it says, "the same protection that you gave your family



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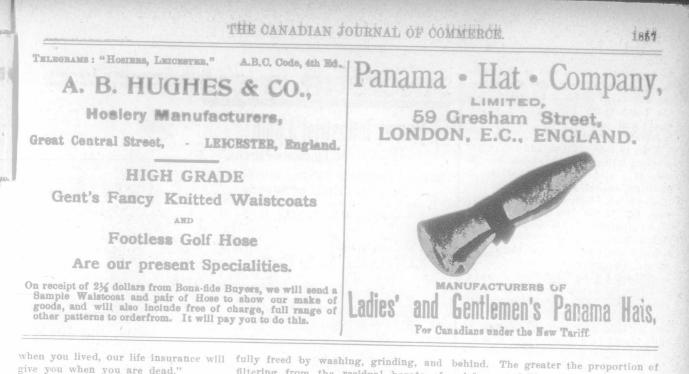
well on t a pa ture ing t ture ing t borat corpo dried curre

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Manu

Equal Tariff,



give you when you are dead." Thus does it appeal to both rich and

poor, as the support for the one and the comfort of the other.

EMERALD AND CHROME GREEN.

Emerald green is much valued because of its durability, its resistance to chemical and atmospheric influences, as well as for its brilliancy of tone, and on these accounts it in demand both as a painter's color and for the manufacture of colored printing inks, in dyeing textile fabrics, and in the manufacture of glass. It is prepared by mixing together one part of potassium bichromate and three parts of a soluble borate, moistening and thoroughly incorporating them, and subjecting the dried compound to a dark red heat in a current of air. The furnacing is similar to the process employed for converting litharge into red lead.

The glowing mass is dropped into water when the proper degree of oxi-

cal pigment for which so many formuforward as for this, or of which the sulphur the lighter is the color of the tint and tone of the product so entirely depends upon the manner of preparation. This is, indeed, a peculiarity of all chromium compound's.

Chromic oxide is prepared most cheap- HOW ENAMEL LETTERS ARE MADE. ly by heating potassium bichromate with sulphur, leaching out the potassisulphur dioxide is given off and potas- the workmen taking a piece of thin sic sulphide and sulphide go into solu- sheet copper, placing it on the press;

filtering from the residual borate of sulphur used the lighter will be the boric acid. Chrome green is found, says color of the chromic oxide obtained by the Oil and Colorman's Journal, in the this method. This beauty of the color market comprising a long series of depends upon the purity of the potasshades and tones, but the name proper- sium bichromate used, and if it conly belongs exclusively to that extraor- tain rosin in appreciable quantity a dinarily valuable green, consisting al- good product can never be obtained-it most entirely of chromic oxide, and is will inevitably be off-color. Nineteen one of the most stable and reliable col- parts of bichromate, with four parts of orants for all shades of bright green sulphur, yield nine and one-third parts glass. There is scarcely any other chemi- of chromic oxide. The formula may be varied infinitely, but the rule is involllae and processes have been brought able that the higher the proportion of product.

The method of making an enamelled um salt with very dilute sulphuric acid, letter has four stages-stamping, enand washing the residual chromic ox- amelling, firing and filing, says the Deide. In the reaction the sulphur re- corators' Gazette. The stamping is acduces the chromic acid, and in treating complished by means of presses, and the heated mass with sulphuric acid is a very rapid and complete operation, dation has been attained, and is care- tion, while the chromic oxide remains when the lever descends there is a

. & E. LEWIS. NORTHAMPTON. ENGLAND. Manufacturers of the Finest High Grade MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

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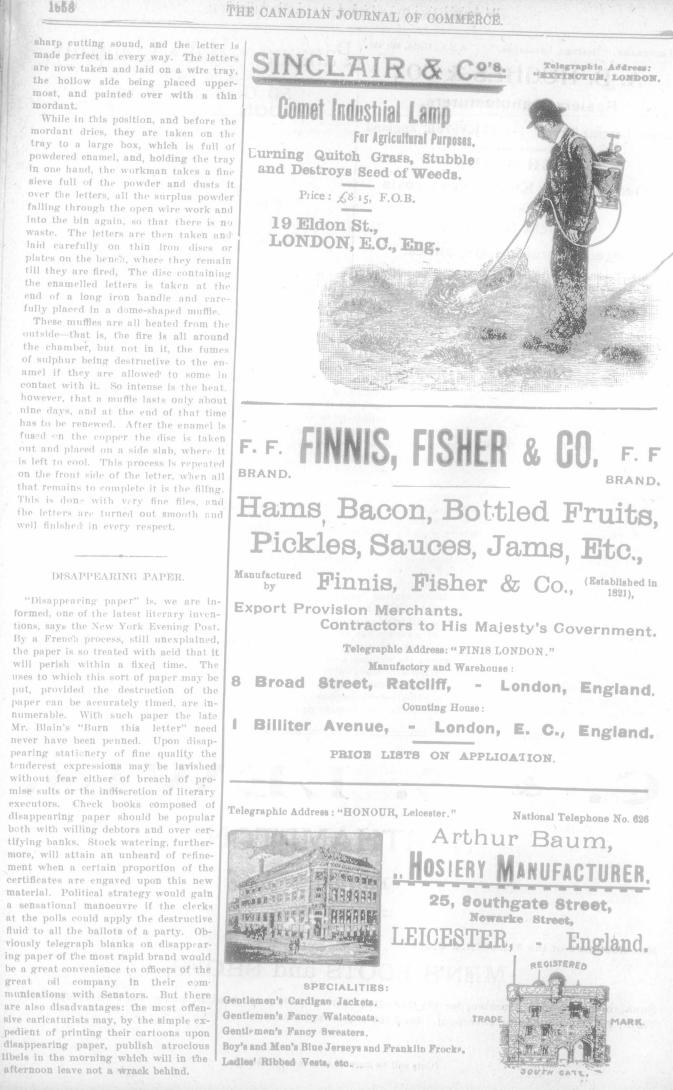
sharp cutting sound, and the letter is made perfect in every way. The letters are now taken and laid on a wire tray, the hollow side being placed uppermost, and painted over with a thin mordant.

While in this position, and before the mordant dries, they are taken on the tray to a large box, which is full of powdered enamel, and, holding the tray in one hand, the workman takes a fine sieve full of the powder and dusts it over the letters, all the surplus powder falling through the open wire work and into the bin again, so that there is no waste. The letters are then taken and laid carefully on thin iron discs or plates on the bench, where they remain till they are fired, The disc containing the enamelled letters is taken at the end of a long iron handle and carefully placed in a dome-shaped muffle.

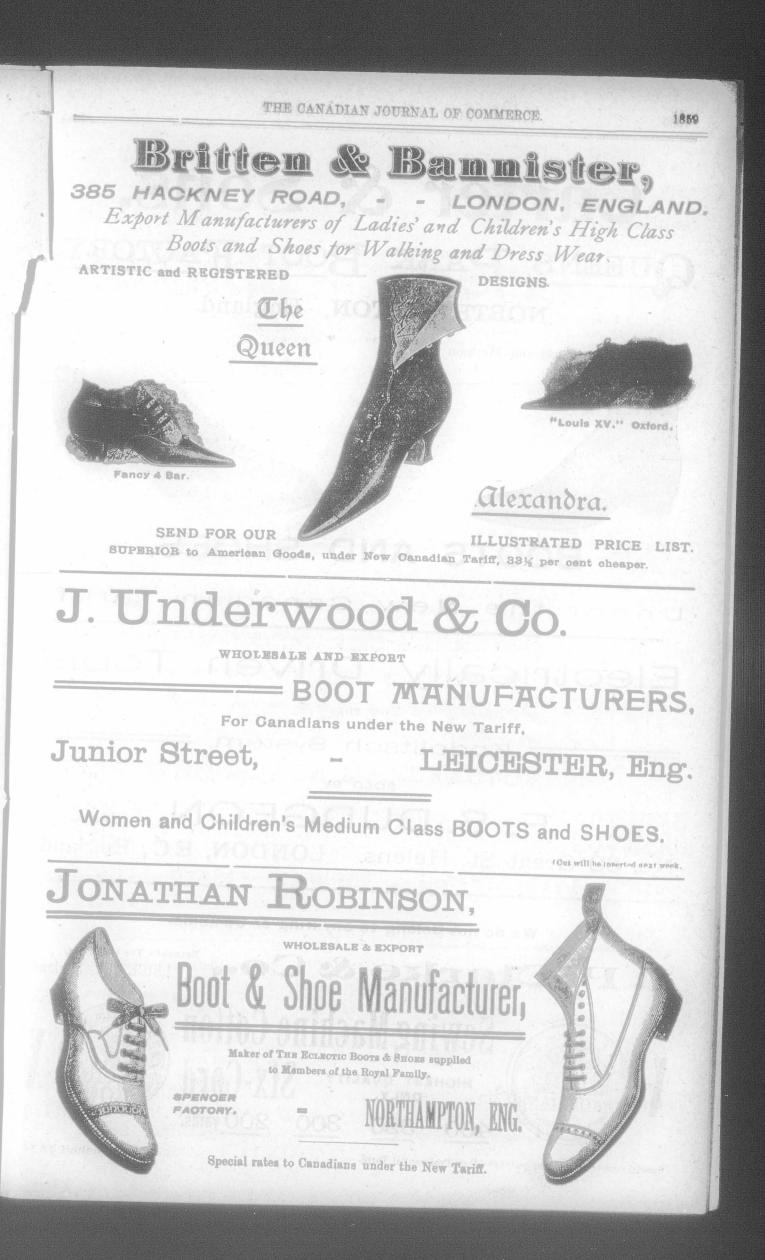
These muffles are all heated from the outside-that is, the fire is all around the chamber, but not in it, the fumes of sulphur being destructive to the enamel if they are allowed to some in contact with it. So intense is the heat. however, that a muffle lasts only about nine days, and at the end of that time has to be renewed. After the enamel is fused on the copper the disc is taken out and placed on a side slab, where it is left to cool. This process is repeated on the front side of the letter, when all that remains to complete it is the filing. This is done with very fine files, and the letters are turned out smooth and well finished in every respect.

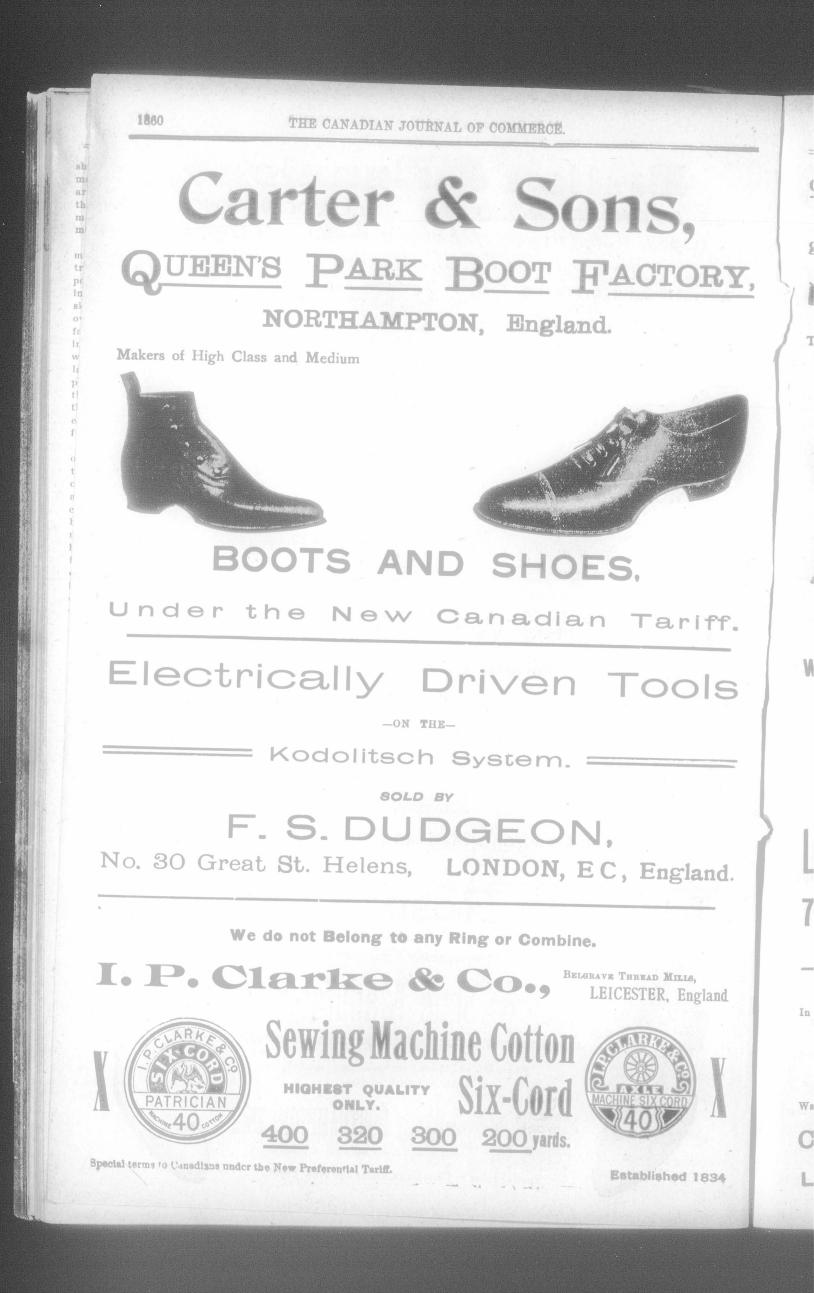
DISAPPEARING PAPER.

"Disappearing paper" is, we are informed, one of the latest literary inventions, says the New York Evening Post. By a French process, still unexplained, the paper is so treated with acid that it will perish within a fixed time. The uses to which this sort of paper may be put, provided the destruction of the paper can be accurately timed, are innumerable. With such paper the late Mr. Blain's "Burn this letter" need never have been penned. Upon disappearing stationery of fine quality the tenderest expressions may be lavished without fear either of breach of promise suits or the indiscretion of literary executors. Check books composed of disappearing paper should be popular both with willing debtors and over certifying banks. Stock watering, furthermore, will attain an unheard of refinement when a certain proportion of the certificates are engaved upon this new material. Political strategy would gain a sensational manoeuvre if the clerks at the polls could apply the destructive fluid to all the ballots of a party. Obviously telegraph blanks on disappearing paper of the most rapid brand would be a great convenience to officers of the great oil company in their communications with Senators. But there are also disadvantages: the most offensive caricaturists may, by the simple expedient of printing their cartoons upon afternoon leave not a wrack behind.



1658







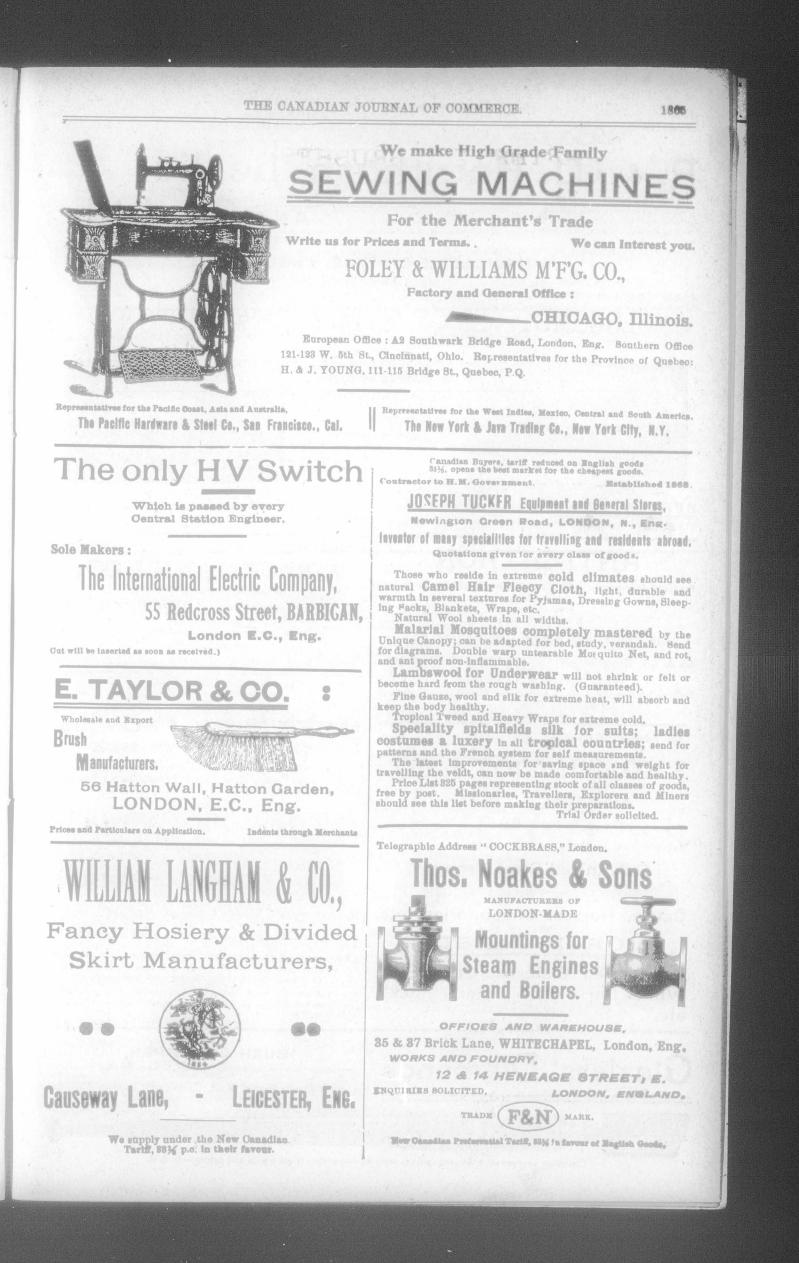
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 1867 BOILER SHOP. SECURITIES. London Apl. 9 THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT., (now of twenty years' standing), continues to make Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers of all kinds. The Canadian Oil Wells and Refiners and Mills in this section are "sarly entirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work from this shop ; while for well-drilling purposes it has sent many bollers to Germany. Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oil Stills, Taaks, Bleschers and Agitators, Sait Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron, as well as all productions of Machine Shops, including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and Brass. British Columbia, 1877 6 p.c. 104 107 1887, 436 per cent ... 1892-3, 5 p.c......... Canada, 4 per cent. Joan, 1860 89 91 1(8 105 3 per cent. loan, 1898-99..... 102 104 Debs. 1884, 3% per cent. 5% p.c. Ioan, 1897..... Manitoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c..... 102 88 106 104 91 108 and Bra Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experies invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Can ARTHUR KAVANAGH, J. H. FAIRBANK, Bailway and other Stooks. Apl. 9 Manager Proprietor 105 106 104 110 ESTABLISHED 1773. 182 14 140 10 HOLMES · & · C anadian Pacific \$100...... 18234 18234 Derby, and 37 Margaret St., Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c.... let M..... 100 102 LONDON, W., Eng. 1815 127 11432 10032 4878 138 110xd 100 100 100 100 100 100 Aoppinted Coach Makers to and the set H.I.M. Queen Victoria in 1849, H.I.M. King Edward VII, in 1902. 187 100 100 100 100 BUILDERS OF State and Private Car-104 riages, Omnibuses, Tram 100 100 Cars and Motor Cars. 1(8 100 Contractors to the War Office for Ambulances and Wagons. MUNICIPAL LOANS. tty of London (Ont) 1st pref 5 p.c. ty of Montreal stg. 5 p.c 1874 ty of Ottawa, 4 p.c., stg.... redeem 1875 101 101 100 100 HARBES OF HARNESS & SADDLERY. 118 104 102 102xd City of Quebec, pp. c. redeem 1875... sedeem 1878 City of Toronto, 4 p c. 1898-93 6 p.c. stg. con. deb, 1874-1876... 5 p.c. gun, coa. deb, 1879.... 4 p.c. stg. bonds, 102 107 99 100 109 100 **OUALITY AND PURITY BUY** 100 104 FOR 100 101 107x0 111 102 6 100 ,, aranulated a λl City of Winnipeg deb., 1884, 5 p.c.. 105 Deb. scrip, 1883, 5 p.c. 100 107 T off The Tay And the other grades of Refined Sugars of the MISCHLAMBOUS COMPANIES. old and reliable brand of Canada Company Canada North-West Land Co..... Hudson Bay 37 93 41 41 98_{xd} 41₅ BANKS. Bank of British North America..... '' ** Montreal Canadian Bank of Commerce...... MANUFACTURED BY Individual Evening Instruction. THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited, MONTREAL. OH day, Wednesday and Friday Evenings N.B.-Special attention is directed to our new Lump Sugar AT "DOMINO" of the size made and used in New York and Paris and put up in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. Alextreal UBSI PALAT THIS LITTLE TRADE MARK Victoria Square and Oraig Street Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Type-writing, Correspondence English, French, Civil Borvice, etc. Stu-dents select their subjects and are taught separately by nine expert teachers. Write, call or telephone Main 2890 for Prospectus and new price list. Address, S.A.DE MAR em Me **ON A SAW GUMMER** Is a guarantee that it is the best Tool on the market for Gumming Saws and Light Punching. J. D. DAVIS. A. B. JARDINE & CO., HESPELER, ONT, 48 Vistoris Sq. ; Montres)



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 1873 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "WALKINEASE, NORTHAMPTON." CHURCH & CO., -MANUFACTURERS OF Men's Boys' and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES Northampton, England. SPECIAL PRICES UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. Cuts will be inserted when received. Stationery A Special Line. Good, Straightforward Stationery at straightforward prices. Journal of Commerce Job Department, ud for Estimate. 171 St. James Street. Mail Orders receive our best attention. E. L. Laxton & Co., W. O. TOONE & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPERT Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, **Boot and Shoe** SPECIALITY : Manufacturers Children's Shoes,

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Factory : "STAR" WORKS, BLABY,

LEICESTER, - - England. Rutland Street, LEICESTER, England This firm makes only Children's Shoes, under the New Tariff, Outs will be inserted when photo received,



THE "PATENT" BURNER.

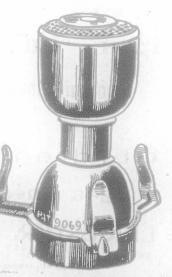
English and Continental Patents Secured.

The New Export Incandescent Lighting Company, Ltd.,

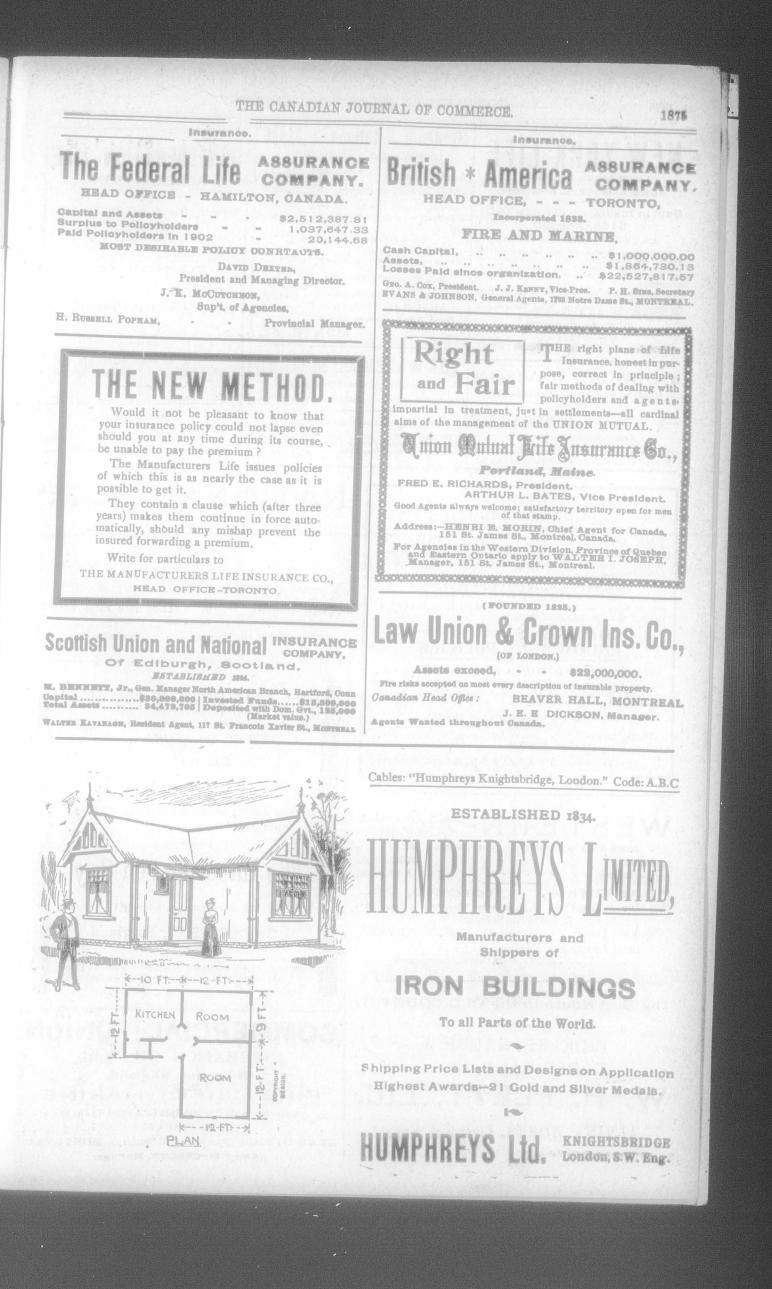
36 Mansell St., LONDON, E. Eng.

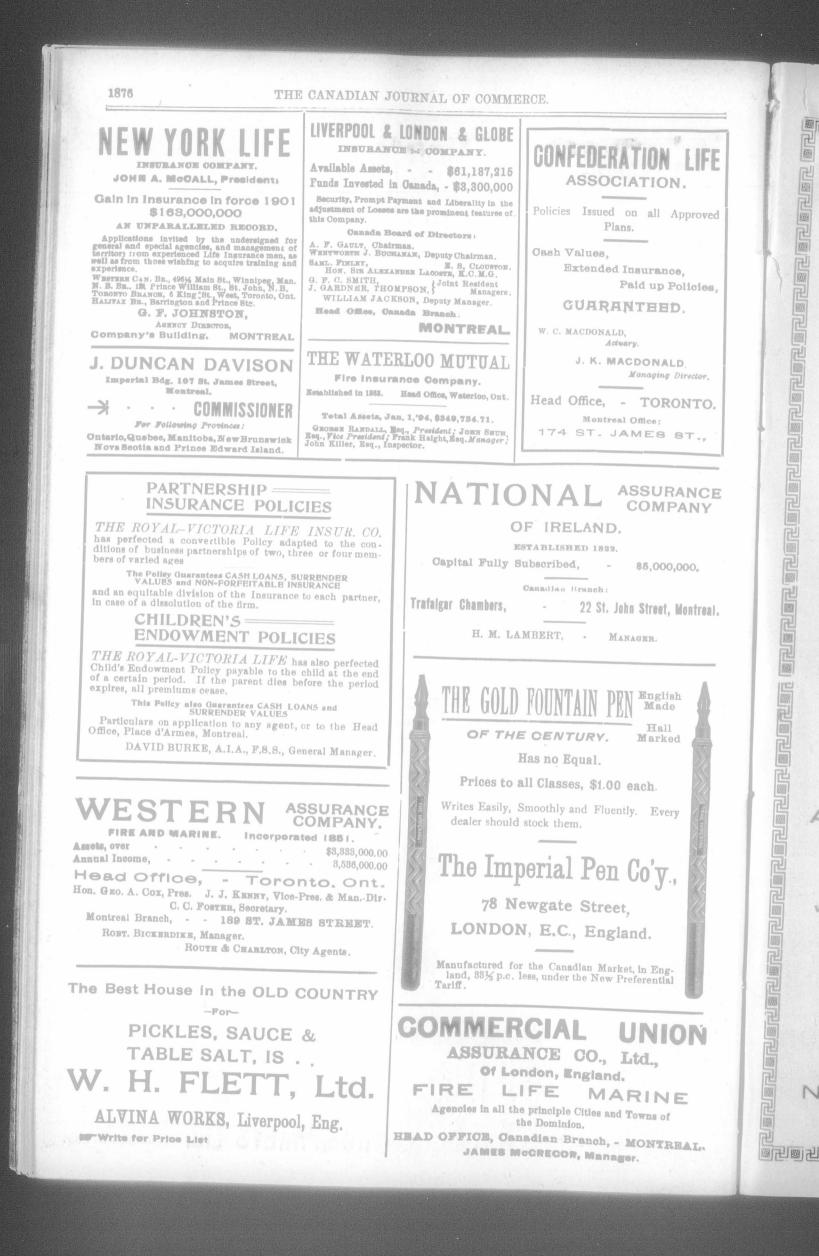
having had numerous enquiries for a Burner which being simple in construction and easy to clean shall meet the popular demand as to price, have pleasure in submitting this Burner with confidence to their Clients.

It is Brass throughout, consisting of two pieces only—the one part is shewn in Fig. 3, containing the gallery holder, chimney guard and injector, this latter having in its base a threaded orifice to take the adapter. The second part is shewn in Fig. 1, which completes the bunsen. This section is gently inserted into the support shewn in Fig. 3. It is manufactured to fit perfectly so as to prevent escape of gas or the ingress of air save in the space and manner specially provided.



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