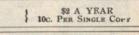
DE REV

NETARY IMF

RANCE CHRONIC TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904.





37th Year.-No. 38.

The long record of The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, Ont., has gained for their

WHEELOCK AND IDEAL

Steam Engines the great popularity they now enjoy among engineers and steam plant owners and operators. Their Catalogs will tell you more about them. — Send for one. ADDRESS,

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THE GOLDIE & MCCULLOCH CO., Limited, - GALT, Ont., Can.

We Make Wheelock Engines, Ideal High Speed Engines, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, Flour Mill Machinery, Oat-meal Mill Machinery, Wolf Gyrators, Emery Choppers, Wood Working Machinery, Shingle Machinery, Heading and Stave Machinery, Wood Rim Split Pulleys, Iron Pulleys, Shatting, Hangers, Friction Clutch Couplings, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors. Write for Catalog. Kemerane mean and mean and mean

> The non-paying building is the big building without a modern elevator. The dividend - paying block is the one in which has been installed elevators

that do their work steadily. safely, and economically all the time.

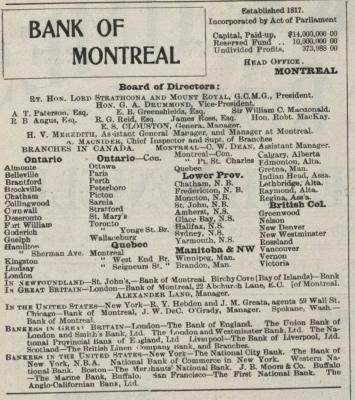
Fensom's High Grade Elevators never run wild, are sure, and earn their cost.

Works and Office-50, 52, 54 and 56 Duke St., Toronto.



PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, &c., EGERTON R. CASE, Temple Building Procured in all Countries. ______ EGERTON R. CASE, Temple Building Agencies,-Ottawa Ont. Washington, D. C.

1



1234

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

HON. GEO. A. COX,

PRESIDENT.

NT. ALEX. LAIRD, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER. B. E. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

109 Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

London (England) Office :- 60 Lombard Street, E.C. S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager.

New York Agency: - - 16 Exchange Place. WM. GRAY and H. B. WALKER, Agents.

Montreal Office :- F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

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

Bankers in Creat Britain :

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



INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$3, 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHAS. ARCHIBALD, Vice-President. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. W. Allison, HECTOR MCLNNESS. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, Н. С. NOD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, . TORONTO, ONT

H. C. McLEOD, General Manager.

GEO. SANDERSON, MADOCON . D. WATERS, Supt. Branches. W. CALDWELL, Inspector. C. D. SCHURMAN, Inspector

BRANCHES.

BRANCHES. Nova Scotia-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay' Granville Ferry, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney' Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Sydney Mines, Truro Westville, Yarmouth. Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec-Montreal, Paspebiac. Manitoba and N.W.T.-Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Saskatche-wan, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin, N.W.T. New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock. Prince Edward Island-Charlotte- Newfoundland-Harbor Grace and town, Summerside. St. John's St. John's St. John's

town, Summerside. West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica.

St. John's. United States-Boston, Chicago.

The Molsons Bank.

97th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

Second Day of April next.

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

By order of the Board,

JAMES ELLIOT,

General Manager. Montreal, 26th Feb., 1904.

The Bank of British North America.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Dividend free of Income Tax of thirty shillings per share, will be paid on the 7th of April next, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, being at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

The dividend will be paid at the Rate of Exchange current on the 7th day of April, 1904, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 24th March and 7th April, as the books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court.

(Sgd). A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch Street, E. C., London, 8th March, 1904.

Toronto, 23rd February, 1904.

The Dominion Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter—being at the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after

Saturday, the Second Day of April Next.

the Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. C. BROUGH,

General Manager.



ford BANKERS MONTREAL-Molsons Bank; Imperial Bank of Canada. NEW YORK-The Importers and Iraders National Bank LONDON, ENGLAND-The National Bank of Scotland.



THE MONETARY TIMES







Debentures

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

Stocks. New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased for Cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest

H. O'HARA & CO. NO 30 TORONTO STREET

Members of the Firm-H. O'Hara, H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara. mbers Toronto Stock Exchange – H R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara Mer

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO., EDWARD CRONYN

ÆMILIUS JARVIS JOHN B. KILGOUR C. E. A. GOLDMAN (Toronto Stock Exchange)

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, 19-21 King St. West, Toronto. Orders executed on all Stock Exchanges Weekly Letter Published.

CLARKSON & CROSS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS, LIQUIDATORS Ontario Bank Chambers, 33 Scott Street, TORONTO E. R. C. Clarkson, F.C.A. W H. Cross, F.C.A. Established 1864.

Clarkson, Cross & Helliwell Molson's Bank Chambers. VANCOUVER, British Columbia. (and at Victoria) Powers of Attorney to be issued to John F. Helliwell, F.C.A. (Can.)

Clarkson, Cross & Menzies Molson's Bank Building, 228 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, Manitoba. Powers of Attorney to be issued to Jonn H. Menzies, F.C.A. (Can.)

R. RUTTAN. Α. (SUCCESSOR TO J. F. RUTTAN).

Established 1880. REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE, PORT ARTHUR & FORT WILLIAM. Post Office Address, Port Arthur, Ont



GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO MANUFACTURERS OF Book Papers, Weekly News, and

Colored Specialties JOHN R. BARBER



And **Bad** Accounts are specialties with our collecting depart. ment.

don't write anything off until we see what we can do with it.

R. G DUN & CO. Toronto and Principal Cities of Dominion

Mercantile Summary

C. KARSH, of Aylmer, has started a spring mattress factory in Dundas, Ont. Hon. Sydney Fisher has accepted the office of honorary president of the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association

THE Eastern Steamship Company proposes to run a direct boat between Digby, N.S., and Boston, Mass., and citizens of the former place are making their best endeavors to bring this about. New England each year sends swarms of tourists to this interesting part of our Maritime Provinces and these would be largely increased with better means of communication.

THE shipments of ore from Rossland, B.C., for the week ending 12th inst., were as follows: Le Roi, 5,146 tons; Centre Star, 1,710 tons; War Eagle, 1,530 tons; Kootenay, 120 tons; Jumbo, 250 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 670 tons; White Bear, 80 tons; total for week, 9,486 tons; for the year up to date, 92,176 tons. There was a marked increase of activity in the camp, and the number of men employed is rapidly advancing.

The Canada Paper Company held their annual meeting in Montreal last week. The report was deemed satisfactory. The following were re-elected as directors: H. Montagu Allan, H. G. Holt, John Macfailane, C. R. Hosmer, H. Markland Molson, Hugh A. Allan, the Hon. Robert MacKay. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. H. Montagu Allan was elected president; Mr. H. G. Holt, vice-president; Mr. F. J. Campbell was reappointed general manager, and Mr. W. H. Parsons, secretarytreasurcr

A MOVEMENT is under way to establish a direct steamship service between Montreal and the West Indies. The West Indian trade, while not yet so important as it should be, is capable of considerable extension, and speaking not only from a pecuniary point of view but from that of the development of the Empire, strong efforts should be made to improve it. No great difficulty ought to be met with in finding good cargoes of flour, provisions, manufactured goods, while for the inward journey there would be sugar, molasses, fruits, and, eventually, perhaps, a good quantity of cotton.

THE dry kiln, malt house and elevator of Eaton Bros.' brewery, at Owen Sound, Ont., were on the 11th inst. destroyed by fire at an estimated loss of \$20,000. The large quantity of malt destroyed was covered by insurance, but the buildings, we are told in the newspaper reports, were not insured. Firemen, it is said, were hampered through lack of wa'er. Another fire took place on the the same date in St. John, N.B., where the Maritime Nail Works, comprising three buildings and a valuable plant, were destroyed. One of these had only been completed the preceding day. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, with insurance of \$29,000.





The Great West Life Assurance Company require the services of a first class Life Insurance Underwriter for City of Toronto — or, better still— TWO BRIGHT YOUNG MEN could form a partnership and develop one of the best paying businesses in Toronto. An excellent opening for the display of energy and ability. First class references required.

Apply, Ontario Branch Office, 18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

P. S.-Read our Annual Report for 1903.

MM. FERNAN & Lefebre, agents for Belgian capitalists, are in the Kootenay district of British Columbia with a view, it is said, of erecting a zinc ore concentrator on Slocan Lake and a furnace at Fernie.

Mercantile Summary.

MANUFACTURERS of celluloid goods are increasing the prices of their goods 5 per cent. owing to the heavy advance in camphor.

SHERBROOKE, Que., ratepayers shortly will vote upon the question of municipal ownership of electric and gas-lighting plants. A by-law will be presented for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$200,000. The city is asked to pay \$233,-000 for the two plants.

A COMPANY is being organized, in Winnipeg, for the purpose of building a railroad from Edmonton, northerly to Fort McMurray, thence northwesterly to Fort Vermilion, and thence northerly to Slave Lake or Slave River, thus crossing the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE Lead Miners' Association met together in Nelson, B.C., last week and discussed the question of exporting ores. A resolution was passed endorsing the proposal of the new grade lead miners, whereby the Government is to be requested to extend the benefits of the Bounty Act to limit the amount of ore to be exported and smelted abroad, provided that such extension shall not prejudice the payment of the full bounty on ores smelted in Canada, and provided, further, that on lead ores sold and smelted in Canada during the period of such extension of bounty, the maximum freight and treatment shall not exceed \$15 per ton as a scale now in force; that the marketing charge shall not exceed \$20 per 2,000 pounds of lead, as at present, and that the limit of zinc shall not decrease from ten per cent., and the penalty on the excess shall not exceed 50 cents per unit.

LATE failures in Nova Scotia are noted as follows: The Elmsdale Co., Limited, of Elmsdale, promoted just about a year ago to operate gypsum and selenite quarries at the place named, has apparently not proved a success, and a winding-up order has been applied for as a sequence to recent suits and attachm'n's .---- L. H. Betts & Co., general merchants, of Wallace, reported in January last as compromising liabilities of \$10,500 at 50 cents on the dollar, have now assigned.---Fowler Bros., dealing in furniture, at Truro, are offering 30 cents on the dollar on liabilities of \$6,200, \$2,700 of which is said to be accommodation paper .---- The embarrassment is reported of McFetridge & McPhee, of Milford, who in the fall of 1902 bought out the general store business of D. Annand. There appears to be some friction between the partners arising out of the recent sale of the business to A. J. Reid, and the latter makes a proposition that the creditors should accept 75 cents on the dollar from him in settlement of the firm's liabilities amounting to \$5,500. -J. D. Cameron, general store, Mabou, recently reported as proposing a composition of 60 cents, has amended his offer to 50 cents.

THE assignment is reported of J. R. McConnell, quite an extensive lumberer, of Marysville, N.B., who has also been lately operating limits at St. Alexandre de Kamouraska, Que., and St. Henri de Temiscouata, Que. Frequent suits appeared against him during 1903, and recent judgments for \$74,000 and \$46,000 have been recorded against him lately in favor of the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank, respectively.

THE Eastern Townships Mining and Smelting Company has applied to the City of Sherbrooke for a bonus of \$10,-000 and exemption from taxation for ten years to assist in establishing a copper smelter at that place. They would agree to erect and operate within fifteen months a plant costing not less than \$25,000. The capital of the company would be \$40,000. The hot blast system of smelting will be installed, townships ores being especially adapted for this. The city council is said to view the proposition favorably.



The NORTHERN ELECTRIC

Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Electrical Apparatus

and

Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Special attention to

all classes of

METAL WORK

OFFICE, Bell Telephone Building, Notre Dame St. FACTORY, 371 Aqueduct St.

MONTREAL

BANKERS

From the following list our readers can ascertain the names and addresses of bankers who will undertake to transact a general agency and collection business in their respective localities:

MEAFORD-Grey County. C. H. JAY & CO'Y, Bankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to can

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as references H. H. MILLER, Hanover

H. H. MILLER, Hanover

JOHN RUTHERFORD,

OWEN SOUND, ONT. Licensed Auctionect for County of Grey.

Lands valued and sold; Notices served; Fire, Life and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mill sites in good locations to dispose of. Loans effected Best of references.

The Grenfell Investment Co. BANKERS GRENFELL, N.W.T. A General Banking and Financial Business transacted. Special attention given to collections on Neudorf, Hyde, Tiree, Mariabilf and Pheasant Forks.

Jas. Young-Thomson, Mgr.



Mercantile Summary.

MR. J. F. Ross, Toronto, owing to the rapid increase in his tin business, and consequent want of space, has disposed of his cardboard, tube and box business to the Dominion Paper Box Co., Limited, who have splendid facilities for handling this class of work.

A DEMAND of assignment has been made upon Z. Forget, general dealer of North Temiscamingue, Que. The firm of Samson & Forget began business in May, 1902, and dissolved last spring, Forget continuing, and then arranging for an extension on the liabilities of the late firm, amounting to about \$7,000 .--Owing, it is said, to indiscriminate crediting, E. E. Carrier & Co., of Garthby, Que., who only began business about a year ago, have already assigned. W. Hebert, general storekeeper, at Strat-ford Centre, Que., has assigned. He is a blacksmith by trade, at which he worked, the store being mainly run by the family. He is also of Hebert & Frere, who carry on a sawmill and cheese-making business. Liabilities are placed at \$5,360.

According to the terms of the steel combine in Scotland, any maker who sells below the rates determined upon by the association renders himself liable to the forfeiture of \$5,000 (in each case deposited), and to a fine of \$5 a ton for every ton of stuff sold contrary to the rules. This money (forfeited) is to be divided between the loyal members. The conditions as to sale, however, apply only to business done in Scotland and in Belfast, Ireland, which is regarded as in the Scotch sphere. In England, Scotch makers are to enjoy, as heretofore, a free hand to sell at whatever prices they can command. Already some of them are disposing of plates to the Midlands, and in order to get in against their English competitors they are actually sacrificing the carriage charges from Lanarkshire. We wonder how the Englishman views this species of dumping ..

MR. W. H. HIGGINS, of Vancouver, has purchased the right to 150,000,000 feet of standing timber on Humphrey Channel, 90 miles north of Vancouver, and is making preparations for opening up a number of camps on the claims. To bring his logs out of the woods to tidewater, Mr. Higgins will make use of a system of haulage, which, while extensively employed in the State of Washington, has not been tried on a large scale in British Columbia. He will place stationary engines equipped with large winding drums at some point close to the beach where he wishes to boom his logs, and will haul from the woods by cable. Running a skidroad into the woods for a distance of a mile and a half, an inch and a quarter cable will run the entire length of the road, hauling to the beach such logs as may be attached to it. Small donkey engines are to be used to yard the logs from the place of felling to the main skidroad tapping the district being logged.



THE MONETARY TIMES



Mercantile Summary.

CANADIAN stove makers are petitioning the Government for higher protection. They claim that under present conditions they cannot meet the competition of the manufacturers in the United States, who have the advantage of an enormous production, and of lower freight rates to the North-West.

MR. E. A. LANGMUIR, secretary-treasurer of the Julian Sale Leather Goods Co., Limited, Toronto, returned last Friday from a two-months visit to many centres of interest on the Continent and in the Old Country. He was not altogether on pleasure bent, but devoted some attention to the company's connections over there, as a result of which admirers of all kinds of leather novelties will profit during the coming season.

WE have received a copy of the special fitting-out number of the Marine Review, of Cleveland, O., published last week. It has an unusually brilliant list of contributors, comprising Hon. George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor; Senator Wm. P. Frye, etc. The future of shipbuilding on the Great Lakes is discussed by Mr. W. L. Brown, president of the American Shipbuilding Company. There is also an article on shipbuilding in the Dominon, besides many others on various subjects relating to this important industry. The number is beautifully printed and illustrated.

THE Canada Cycle and Motor Co. has just moved into new and much more commodious quarters at the corner of Temperance and Bay streets, Toronto. They will occupy the entire building, and in connection with the new premises a new garage will be operated. This is now being erected and will extend from Temperance to rear of the Medical Building on Richmond St. It will be in every respect modern, thoroughly in keeping with the demands of the up-to-date chauffeur. The average automobile owner is often confronted with the difficulty of finding satisfactory storage and competent are for his machine. This new station will solve that problem for many such.

An item in a British Columbia paper tells of a unique strike which was settled the other day in Fernie. Five prisoners at the jail thought that they were too hard-worked, and, at the instigation of an Italian, decided to take advantage of the inalienable privilege of the laboring class, to strike. But the chain-gang forgot they were compulsory guests of King Edward, and they were brought up before the representative of His Majesty's law in the person of Magistrate Forbes. He gave the ringleader an opportunity to ruminate on British institutions in a dark cell for two days, on half rations. The others he ordered to be locked up in their cells until they were able to submit to prison rules and look upon work as the salvation of man. In half an hour, adds our contemporary, they were out shovelling snow.

TENDERS FOR \$65,000 DEBENTURES.

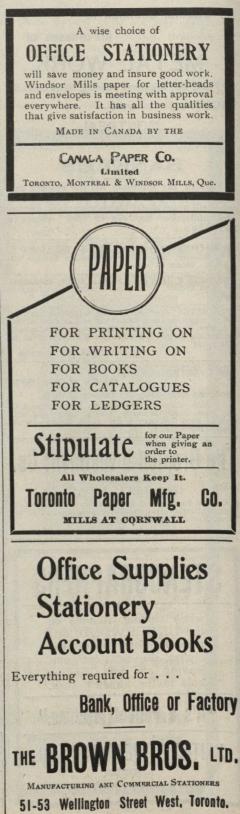
Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on Monday 4th April, 1904, at the Town Treasurer's Office, Whitby for the purchase of \$65,000 debentures with 6 months, accrued interest, being \$50,000, Water Works and \$15,000. Electric Light debentures of the Town of Whitby, bearing interest at 4% per annum, repayable in 30 annual payments of \$3758.95 each, principal and interest.

Said debentures are dated and hov., 1903, and to be delivered on and May, 1994. All said debentures are made payable at the Town Treasurer's Office, Whitby.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

IOSEPH WHITE TREASURER.

Whitby, 11th Mar., 1904.

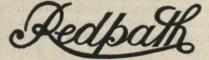






For Quality and Purity BUY "EXTRA GRANULATED

> and the other grades of refined Sugars of the old and reliable brand of



MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. Limited, MONTREAL Special attention isdirected to our new Lump Sugar.

"DOMINO"

of the sizemade and used in New York and Paris and pūt up in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

Mercantile Summary.

PLANS are reported to be in course of preparation for an addition of eight furnaces to the Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, B.C., thus increasing its capacity from 2,100 tons to 4,800 tons per day.

MONTREAL citizens are congratulating themselves upon what they believe to be a genuine offer to give them 80c. gas. It is believed that even if the offer be not accepted, the Light, Heat and Power Company will be obliged to reduce their present price considerably.

LAST week a fire, originating in W. Normandin's fur store at St. John's, Que., did damage to the extent of \$75,-000 in all. The chief sufferers, besides the above-named, were W. McNulty's wholesale and retail boot and shoe store; F. Payette, ready-made clothing and haberdashery; Arbeck & Raincourt, general stores. The buildings were owned mainly by J. E. Molleur. Insurance only partial.

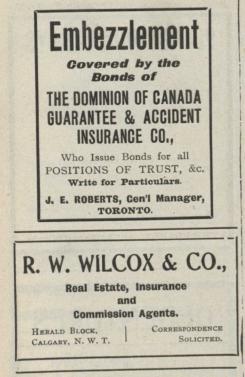
THE British-American Mining Company, of Philadelphia, will next season have two big dredges in operation at its claims in the Atlin district. Mr. J. M. Ruffner, of Cincinnati, is engineering a deal by which the Pine Creek Power Co., of Stevendyke, and the Deek leases, at Pine Creek, will be amalgamated, the sum involved being about \$500,000. The Consolidated Spruce Creek placer mines, with a large capital, and the Spruce Creek Power Company, with a capital of \$150,000, have been combined, and the plants of both will be extended. Three companies on McKee Creek, the Atlin Mining Co., the Consolidated Mining Co., and the Hawkins-Christopher Co., are also planning consolidation. The above news-items show that quite an era of amalgamation has set in at the Atlin The indications are that there will be six or seven large hydraulic and dredging companies all striving to reduce the cost of mining to the lowest possible limit

On Wednesday of last week, a strong deputation from Orillia and the vicinity waited upon the Ontario Government to urge assistance to the James' Bay Railway from Toronto to Sudbury. In the above district such a line would open up large areas of fertile and thickly-wooded land, now inaccessible owing to lack of transportation. The road has already been surveyed through thirty-three townships, twenty of which are at present without railway facilities. The deputation maintained that the construction of roads throughout Northern Ontario, not having connection with Toronto, or with the cities and towns in the older settled portion of the province, led to the carrying of traffic to the province of Quebec. In this way Toronto, Orillia, and other towns, which were naturally entitled to the benefits of the trade of Northern Ontario, were not getting the share of this trade to which they were justly entitled. The Government promised due consideration of the matter.



THE failure is announced of N. Gourdeau & Co., tanners, Quebec. The record of this concern is of a rather checkered character. Originally the business was carried on under the style of Gourdeau & Frere, who failed in 1894, then compromising at 50 cents on the dollar. In December, 1896, an extension was required, and in 1900 they were again in trouble a capias having been taken out by their bankers against one of the partners, who absented himself from the city for a time. Since then the business has been carried on by N. Gourdeau, under cover of his wife's name.

J. E. VOYER, manufacturer of boots and shoes at Ancienne Lorette, near Quebec, whose embarrassment we noted last week, has made an assignment to Geo. Darveau, Quebec. His liabilities are listed at \$21,500, \$12,000 being to two banks, and assets are shown of \$6,100. A third failure is reported in the Quebec boot and shoe trade, as the result of complications with Voyer, the assignment being reported of Elzear Tessier, a manufacturer in a moderate way, the liabilities in this latter case being \$18,800, with assets figured at \$6,840. Only a year ago Tessier effected a compromise at 50 cents.



The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividends for the half-year ended gist December, 1993, have been declared as follows :--On the Preference Stock, two per cent. Dividends for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about and April, to shareholders of Yearants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about and April, to shareholders of Yearants for the Common Stock dividend will be warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about and April, to shareholders of Yearants for the Company's Loandon Stock of the books at the Company's Loandon Office, No. 1 Office the books at the Company's Loandon Office, No. 1 Office the books at the Company's Loandon Office, No. 1 Office the books at the Company's Loandon Stock of the books at the Company's Loandon Stock of the books at the Company's Loandon Stock of Office the books will also to the books at the Preference Stock Books will also close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, ist March. All books will be on the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary, Montreal, 8th February, 1904.

ONE of the latest to enter the real estate field of Toronto is Frederick B. Robins, a former resident of this city, but who for twelve years past has been engaged in the real estate business in Buffalo. Mr. Robins has opened offices at the corner of Adelaide and Victoria streets, where he will conduct an upto-date real estate investment business.

MONTREAL is to have another steamship line, the service commencing next month. It will be known as the Transport Canadien, and will run between Montreal, Bordeaux and Antwerp. Four steamers have been secured and a fortnightly freight service will be operated at first. A passenger service may follow. The steamers already secured are the "Ebro," "Minho," and the "Lady Strathcona," the latter being a new boat. They will run in connection with the Canada Ocean and Inland Line, and Mr. Thomas Harling will be the Montreal agent.

FOR INSURANCE AGENTS.

The soliciting of life insurance is not an easy business by any means. Many people are induced to enter it because they think it requires neither capital nor energy. These are the kind of men who expect to make a living without exertion. To talk a little when one is in the humor, to wag the tongue occasionally, and pose as a financial sage, is considered by some men the way to represent a company. An exchange has a few remarks to make upon agents of this calibre. In any other line of business such men know they must work steadily, conscientiously, or they will not earn their salt or retain their positions, but when they make a contract to sell life insurance some of them expect an hour's halfhearted presentation of a policy, or an assault on some other company's plans and practices, to win them a week's wage. There are thousands of so-called life insurance agents in this country whose only real hard work consists in trying to flimflam companies or managers into paying advances for commissions they do not expect to earn, or for services they do Life insurance not intend to render. soliciting is hard work. The lazy man can't succeed at it. It tests the brain, the nerves, as few lines of endeavor can. The life agent is the king of solicitors, not only because of the issues involved in the sale, but owing to the princely



Salary and other Inducements

will be given to the right man for the position of Toronto Manager of a highly successful Life Insurance Company.

The Manager will require to be a personal producer of business, and also able to organize an Agency Staff.

Communications will be considered strictly confidential.

Address Efil, Box 256, MONETARY TIMES, Toronto, Ont.

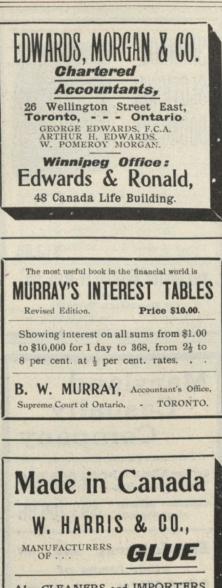
qualities of mind he must possess to succeed at it. No man has ever reached commanding pre-eminence in the business unless added to and interpenetrating all his powers of heart and mind the spirit of resistless persevering energy has been regnant.

THE COST OF LIVING.

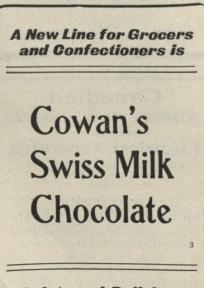
Not for twenty years or more has the general cost of living been so high as it is to-day. Dun's Index Number of the prices of commodities as they affect average yearly consumption stood at \$103,615 on March 1st, against \$102,028 on March 1st, 1903. Considering the sensational events in the commodity market which have occurred in the meantime, this is not a very marked increase, but it must be remembered that last spring prices were already abnormally high. In the month of February there was a net rise of 15 per cent., but there were many wide fluctuations. The principal change occurred in breadstuffs, where the war influence, aided by vigorous manipulation, produced an advance of 11.9 per cent. for the month, to the highest point for many years, with the single exception of July 1st, 1902, when the cost of breadstuffs was \$20,534, against \$20,116 on March 1st, 1904. Meats also rose moderately, and there was a slight advance in the class embracing metals, but more or less decline occurred in every other department, with notable losses in cotton, coffee and eggs.

-"When I came to town twenty years ago" said a prosperous man of ample waistcoat, "all my earthly possessions were wrapped up in a red bandanna handkerchief." "And now you own three hundred acres of land and that factory on the edge of the town?" "Yes." "May I ask you what you carried in the red bandanna handkerchief?" "Six thousand pounds in cash and bonds."-London Outlook.

1244







Dainty and Delicious

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Last week there was a decided falling off in the marketing of hogs in Cincinnati and the West. Total for the week, 330,000, compared with 565,000 the preceding week, and 515,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 340,000 and two years ago 395,000. The quality runs from fair to good Prices are higher, prominent markets indicating at the close an average of about \$5.50 per 100 pounds, compared with \$5.30 a week ago, \$5.35 two weeks ago, \$7.40 a year ago, \$6.25 two years ago, \$5.60 three years ago, and \$4.85 four years ago. The speculative provision market was an unsettled affair. and at the close prices were lower than the previous week. The action of prices during the week indicated that the speculative element is still under the influence of the war news, and the action of the grain markets, but with the latter showing such heavy declines as they have in the past few days the provision market has been less active and easier in tone.

Advices from Greece indicate about an average normal demand for currants from practically all consuming countries. and recent cables seem to indicate a somewhat higher market. This, however, may possibly be caused by a slight fall in exchange. Letters to hand from England note a somewhat more active business in that quarter, which, should it continue, would undoubtedly eventually make its effect felt upon the Greek market.

New Orleans reports a firmer and somewhat higher market for low grade molasses. Grocery grades of molasses continue in fair demand.

Since the opening of the month there has been a better demand in Britain for Canadian cheese, but at present prices remain unaltered. The patience of holders of cheese, however, has been at last exhausted, and they have decided that there shall be an advance in values. It behooves buyers, therefore, to take care they are not caught asleep. The demand for colonial butter has fallen off somewhat.

The grain dealers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade have elected officers as follows: Chairman, Hedley Shaw: vice-chairman, D. Plewes, Jr.; executive committee, F. W. Hay, W. D. Matthews. C. B. Watts, John Carrick, C. W. Band, John Fisher, and A. V. Pearce; complaint committee, C. Good, D. O. Ellis, J. C. McKeggie, H. Shaw, C. W. Band; membership committee, D. O. Ellis, J. L. Fisher, W. Ross, M.P.; D. Plewes, Thomas Martin, F. W. Hay; collector. John Fisher.

to the stock market this week, but the the revenue, the consumer, and the trade volume of trading continues light. generally.





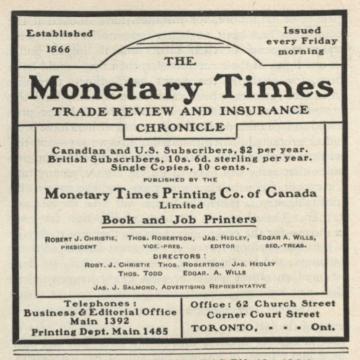
Transactions in detail are as follows:-Bank of Montreal, 4 at 24734; Toronto, 36 at 226-81/2; Commerce, 14 at 1501/4-151; Dominion, 198 at 223; Hamilton, 21 at 207; Traders, 21 at 137; Consumers' Gas, 23 at 209; C.P.R., 2,500 at 110-1113/8; Can. Gen. Elect., 5 at 138 (xd.); Com. Cable, 2 at 1891/2; Rich. & Ont. Nav., 50 at 801/4-803/8; Tor. Rail., 42 at 97-98 (xd.); Twin City, 85 at 8934-90; Sao Paulo, 453 at 897/8-901/2; Dom. Coal, 1,500 at 40-561/2; N. S. Steel, 256 at 725/8-75; bonds, \$3,000 at 103-1061/2; Dom. Steel bonds, \$5,000 at 53-57.

-The tobacco trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies interested in the tobacco trade in Great Britain, are agitating for a considerable reduction in the present rate of duty of 3s. per pound. It is pointed out that under the present regulations it is impossible for the manufacturers and retailers to obtain a living profit, and to sell at 3d. per ounce, which is the price at which two-thirds of the tobacco produced is sold in the United Kingdom; also that to charge a higher price would be an injustice to the working classes who are enormous consumers. They suggest a return to the duty TORONTO STOCK TRANSACTIONS of 2s. 8d. per pound, which prevailed until the year 1900, and which, it is There has been a somewhat better tone alleged, worked highly satisfactorily for

THE MONETARY TIMES



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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904.

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TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade for Toronto, held on Tuesday last, was devoid of one of its most interesting features this year owing to the officers having been already elected by acclamation, as previously reported. The address of the president, Mr. J. F. Ellis was, however, listened to with great interest, and was an able resumé of business conditions as they appear to the citizen of the Dominion in 1904. His announcement that a satisfactory arrangement had been made of the financial problems which had for long confronted members of the board was a pleasing one, and naturally aroused the enthusiasm of members.

He then referred to the proposal to submit a bylaw to the citizens to raise by debentures \$1,000,000, to be expended upon the improvement of the waterworks system, and urged all the members of the board to use their best endeavors to insure the passing of the proposed by-law. Another proposition worthy of consideration was the suggestion made by Hon. Geo. A. Cox, that special water mains be placed in the business section to be used for fire purposes only.

It is an old story now, the history of Canada's increasingly large ratio of progress, but it is none the less pleasing on that account. Mr. Ellis summarized this progress in an interesting manner. For the fiscal year 1903, the total imports of the Dominion were valued at \$241,214,961, and the exports at \$225,849,-724, or a total trade of \$467,064,685, an increase of \$28,944,803 over the year 1902. This total, too, is more than double the trade done a dozen years ago, for in 1891 the imports and exports of the country were valued at about \$215,470,940. A glance back to 1868 shows that our trade then was \$131,000,000, while in 1898 it had grown to \$239,000,000. Of manufactured goods our exports in 1868 were \$2,000,000; in 1896 they were \$9,000,000, and last year they had increased to \$20,-000,000. Comparing Canada's progress with that of our neighbors, it will be found that the increase in Great Britain in seven years was 26 per cent., in the United States 47 per cent., and in Canada 107 per cent. In manufactures in this country there is now said to be invested \$481,000,000.

As to the position of the board's president with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, he did not mince matters. While he thought there might naturally be some difference of opinion as to the details of the proposed plan, yet he and most other members of the board were distinctly in favor of some such scheme for opening up our great northern and western territory, in its broad aspects. "I believe," said Mr. Ellis, "it will prove of inestimable value in developing and settling the fertile wheat lands of New Ontario and the Westlands that are now practically valueless because of the want of railway facilities. Ontario, and particularly Toronto, will be a great gainer. The line will afford another outlet to the west for our manufactured articles, and should divert to this city a large proportion of the wholesale trade that now goes to the cities of the east. The proposed extension of the Ontario Government railway-the Temiskaming and Northern-northward to tap the Grand Trunk Pacific is, too, I believe, sound policy, and will tend greatly to the advantage of the Province." The suggested railroad to James Bay was also approved, as it would give settlers in the Sudbury and Parry Sound districts connection with the Toronto markets.

A certain degree of disappointment was felt by some that Mr. Ellis did not give his views on the subject of tariff revision. But the question was only discussed in an incidental manner with reference to the German surtax. While there has been a good deal of discussion as to who suffers by its incidence, Mr. Ellis contented himself with pointing out that the Germán Government has made a move towards asking for its removal.

Short addresses were made by Messrs. J. D. Allan, R. C. Steele, J. H. Woods and others, after which the board adjourned.

THE HARDWARE SITUATION.

To a certain extent the freight blockade has lifted, and the hardware trade is not the least of those who have thereby profited. During the week the railroads have begun again to accept freight for most parts, and the wholesalers have been fairly active as a consequence. There is little doubt, however, but that the first three months of the present year will show a falling off in the volume of business compared with a similar period of last year, though no uneasiness is felt upon this score, nor disposition to attribute it to any intrinsic depression of trade. The worst feature is the fact that a certain amount of the trade which it has been impossible to carry through owing to the severe weather will be almost irretrievably lost. Against this, however, must be placed the belief that for the remainder of the season trade is likely to be especially brisk. Last year farmers had a very good season and this will continue to call for building supplies in large quantities. Building operations in the cities, too, seem likely to be fully up to the average.

As to prices, they remain steady and with little change to speak of. Barbed wire has made a slight drop, but this is probably only a reaction from the very high prices of last season. The prices of axes are now out for next season. Single bits will be \$6.50 to \$9, and double bits \$9.50 to \$10.50. Nails, screws, wire bolts and nuts present no feature worth dwelling upon. A good many orders for building paper are coming in, but deliveries have been hampered owing to the heavy snow in country districts. The recent advance in cordage is easily maintained. The demand for cement has improved. Firebricks are dull. A very good and satisfactory market prevails for plumbers' supplies. A good volume of orders is coming forward. Prices keep firm.

The heavy metals have been almost worse affected by the above untoward conditions than other branches of the hardware trade. Some manufacturers have feared a scarcity in their supplies of raw material, but so far as we have learned no very serious results have accrued. The market for pig iron keeps pretty firm, though bar is a little easier, and some cases are recorded of a slight recession in prices. The demand for block sheets has been latterly more than usually active. Canada plates are steady. An improved demand has set in for copper, both in ingot and sheet. Lead is fairly firm. United States reports speak of an improved market for pig iron this last week or so, accompanied by somewhat higher prices. The number of furnaces in blast has greatly increased also. The future of iron ore prices seems to be involved, however, in a good deal of doubt, and in spite of the efforts of the producers they have failed to reach an agreement. In the market for finished products the movement likewise tends upward, and reductions appear improbable for some time to come. Steel rails, however, are dull.

RAISE INSURANCE RATES.

The fire insurance companies have learnt some valuable though bitter lessons during the last two or three months. The lessons, too, have been drawn in such terribly vivid colors that there should be no great difficulty in teaching them to the general public also. The conflagration at Baltimore, followed so rapidly by the only comparatively smaller one in Rochester, brings home the absolute necessity for the raising of rates, more especially in the thickly built centres of great cities, where a fire covering even a small area can do enormous damage within a short space of time. The records show that, in spite of the general lifts in rates in 1894 and 1902, they are still too low to guard against catastrophes of unusual magnitude. It is not sufficient that they should merely cover the ordinary losses of a year, with a small amount over to pay interest on the investment. Enough should be realizable from the rates chargeable not only to do this with ease, but to form a reserve fund from which the payment of such losses as those involved in a disaster like that at Baltimore would form no especial hardship.

That the companies, as a whole, have been so ready to meet the emergency is a source as much for congratulation on the part of the public as on that of the companies themselves. How would the stricken

people of Baltimore, for instance, have looked if the companies had been no better prepared to cope with the consequence of their misfortune, if not, to put it in one light, of their carelessness, than they would have been, for example, ten years ago? Since then fire insurance rates have been raised, and not only have the companies, as a result, been stronger and better prepared to face their duties, but property owners have been better protected. Notwithstanding this we say-and the wisdom of practically all the insurance experts is on our side-that rates will have to go yet higher, at any rate for certain frequent classes of risks, and the sooner the inevitable step is taken the better will it be for all concerned. The present is the best possible time for such a move-for the companies, because they are to-day in a peculiar position to realize the great hazard of their business; and for the public, because they have so close at hand an object lesson of what might happen unless they pay for enough protection to really protect them.

Another fact which looms up clear in the experience of the last three months is the necessity for greater care in making theatres thoroughly safe-safe not only by a lucky freak of fortune, but almost from necessity. The disaster in Chicago has taught our cousins across the line the awful consequences of leaving too much for the beneficent workings of the former; and they are, not only in the neighborhood of the fated Iroquois, but in practically every city of the Union making strenuous efforts to guard against a repetition. In Canada, too, our city fathers are working their minds in a similar direction, and it is to be hoped that before the coming around of another season their efforts will have borne good fruit. The danger is lest the first effects of such a holocaust should gradually wear away, with the everacting tendency of the crowd to forget what is not present, or only immediately past. The insurance companies should redouble their watchfulness with regard to places of amusement, and the public should insist, and keep on insisting, that all possible care shall be taken in providing fire-extinguishing appliances which shall be always at the point of full efficiency, as well as ample exits. Danger exists in thinking that because a fire has not broken out in a certain building it will never come. Present immunity from trouble so often spells future carelessness, whereas eternal vigilance is the only safeguard against its happening this very day.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

The meeting in Toronto last week of the Canadian Forestry Association draws attention strongly to the fact that a new profession is in course of formation for the young men of this country. In the United States forestry has already begun to assume large proportions as a theoretical and practical business, and would-be students have now many opportunities presented them for studying it in the best manner. , It is within our personal knowledge, however, that as recently as a year or two ago the Washington Government scoured the world for the object of finding men suitable for certain important work in their possessions in the Far East, and, though the remuneration offered was almost princely, the attempt failed. This want, however, is being rapidly filled in that country by the system recently inaugurated by the forestry branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the Dominion, increasing interest has been taken in the subject during the last two or three years, and as a result both our Governments and our universities are helping to place the profession on a practical basis. In the past, people have had an idea that the duties of a forester were something akin to those of a fire ranger, whereas, as Principal Loudon has aptly remarked, a fire ranger is no more a forester than a navvy is an engineer. A forester's business is not merely to prevent a forest from being damaged by fire, nor to prevent the cutting down of trees, but rather to see that they are cut to the best possible advantage. There are more ways than one of cutting lumber. By one, the timber wealth of a country is more or less rapidly destroyed, with direful consequences to its climate, watersheds, picturesqueness and agricultural possibilities. By the other, which we in Canada will have to adopt, trees are cut down according to a scientific system, which, while being the source of a perennial income, yet leaves the forest of greater value than it was in the beginning. This is the manner in which things are managed in Germany, where many districts bring in a larger income from their trees than the same area devoted to ordinary crops.

In Canada, too, some such plan is needed to conserve the wealth which nature has given us, and which even already has, in many sections, been deeply trenched upon. In Ontario there are many districts which have been denuded of trees with bad results. The office of the trained forester would be wisely used in the teaching of farmers how to care for their wood lots for their own profit and the advantage of the province. Some farmers might easily spare themselves the trouble of planting year after year crops of grain which on their soil yield but meagre profits, and by a little work and care for a few years, have a perennial harvest of infinitely greater value. Lumbermen as a class have mostly by this time recognized that foresters are far from being their enemies; it remains for agriculturists to learn that foresters are very far from being mere faddists when they try to teach them how to beautify their homes.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

We have received from the Geological Survey of Canada the annual report for 1902 of the Section of Mines, prepared by Mr. E. D. Ingall, M.E., and his assistant, Mr. J. McLeish, B.A. A very large quantity of information, both statistical and of a general nature, is given concerning the mineral industries of the Dominion, but the gist of it was given in our columns some months ago, as taken from the preliminary summary of the department, so we need not refer to it in greater detail.

There is also to hand, from the same source, a summary of Canadian mineral production for the year 1903, subject to revision, but no doubt correct for all practical purposes. The following table will serve to show the quantities produced in detail and their value.

METALLIC.

Product. Copper, pounds	Quantity. 43,281,158	Value. \$ 5,728,261
Gold, Yukon, \$12,250,000 Gold, all other, \$6,584,490	}	18,834,490
Iron ore (exports), tons	368,233	922,571
Pig iron from Canadian ore	42,052	707,838
Lead (c), pounds	18,000,000	762,660
Nickel (d), pounds	12,505,510	5,002,204
Silver (e), ounces	3,182,000	1,700,779
Zinc (i), pounds	900,000	48,600
Service and the service descent of the service service service service services and the service service service service services and the service service service service services and the service serv	and the state of the second	and the second

33,707,403

Total metallic

NON-METALLIC.

TION MEDINERO.		
Actinolite, tons	550	3,108
Arsenic, tons	257	15,420
Asbestos, tons	31,780	891,033
Asbestic, tons	10,548	13,819
Chromite, tons	3,383	33,830
	96,634	15,957,946
	44,132	1,663,725
	returns.	Min Series (
Felspar, tons	13,228	18,066
Fire clay, tons	2,317	2,505
Graphite, tons	738	23,745
Grindstones, tons	5,538	48,302
	307,489	384,259
	277,452	259,244
Manganese ore (exports), tons	135	1,889
Mica, tons	-00	159,473
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Mineral pigments-		
Baryta, tons	1,163	3,931
Ochres, tons	6,226	32,440
Mineral water	69	100,000
Moulding sand, tons	3,568	7,256
Natural gas (g)		168,900
Peat, tons	1,100	3,300
	461,336	922,672
Phosphate, tons	1,329	8,214
Pyrites, tons	33,530	126,133
Salt, tons	53,537	334,088
Talc, tons	688	1 2,064
Tripolite, tons	835	16,700
Structural Materials and Clay		
Products.		
Cement, natural rock, 92,252 barrels		75,655
Cement, Portland, 627,741 barrels		1,090,842
Granite		150,000
Pottery		200,000
Sands and gravels (exports), 355,792 tons.		124,006
Sewer pipe		317,970
Slate		22,040
Terra-cotta, pressed brick, etc		386,532
Building material, including bricks, buildi	ng stone,	
lime, tiles, etc		5,650,000
mile, mes, etermination	Gond Lot -	Real of the second
Total structural materials and clay p	roducts	8,017,045
Total all other non-metallic		21,202,062
Total all other non metallior trent	the partition	and the second
Total non-metallic		20,210,107
Total metallic		33,707,403
Estimated value of mineral products not r	eturned	300,000
Estimated value of inneral products not i	culture	300,000

Total, 1903 63,226,510

This grand total of \$63,226,510 is to compare with \$63,885,999 for the year 1902, or a decrease of a little over I per cent., mainly owing to a shrinkage in the production of placer gold in the Yukon. Pig iron, silver, lead and nickel also show a decline, but to offset this there were increases in copper, zinc and iron ore. Confining attention to metallic minerals, there was a deficiency of over \$2,000,000, or 6 per cent. In coal and coke, however, there was an advance of over \$1,600,000, while mica, limestone, salt and cement also show an increased production. Against these should be placed decreased value in asbestos, natural gas, petroleum, etc., so that, all told, the gain in the non-metallic class was about \$1,500,000, or a little over 5 per cent. In the above summary it will be noted that decreases, both in quantities and values, have been the chief characteristics of the leading metallic industries, with the notable exception of copper and nickel. In the latter case, however, the considerable increase in the output has been more than offset by the lower valuation which has been given to the metal following the drop in the average market price for the year. The increase in the copper output was, on the other hand, considerably enhanced by the higher average market price of the metal. It is interesting to note also that with regard to pig iron, lead and silver, higher market prices modified the heavy falling away in these items.

LAWYERS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

From the last issue of "The Incorporated Accountants' Journal" we note that good relationships between these two professions continue to grow. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Manchester (Eng.) District Society of Incorporated Accountants, the president of the Manchester Law Society when giving the toast of "The Society" traced the growth of friendly feeling between professional accountants and the law in the last half of the nineteenth century. Thirty or forty years ago when public accountants in Great Britain began to organize themselves as a distinct profession there was a certain amount of jealousy amongst members of the legal profession because of the business accountants were doing. But the fears had subsided; the two professions had gone on advancing, each in its own groove. In very few cases was there any infringement by either on what ought to be the work of the other. Mr. Crosse said he would re-echo what was said by the president of the Law Society at Liverpool about solicitors, who had large sums of other people's money passing through their hands, having their accounts audited by professional auditors at stated periods. . . I regard the auditor, continued Mr. Crosse, not as an unwelcome visitor personally, but as a dose of medicine that is essential for the well-being of the interior anatomy of my business. Upon the same evening the mayor of Manchester (Mr. T. T. Shann) paid a tribute to qualified accountants, whom, he said, had played a great part in making Manchester the city she was. Accountants were indispensable in highlyorganized trade and commerce, and their audits were essential to keep things up to the mark . . . It would be an excellent piece of legislation if there were passed an Act of Parliament which should compel all limited liability companies and all (legal) trusts to have their accounts properly audited. . . . Steps should be taken which would tend to give the profession of accountancy a recognized standing; and it would give the public greater confidence if a parliamentary register were established, and if it were provided that nobody should be allowed to describe himself a public accountant unless he were qualified to be placed on this statutory register.

Responding to the Incorporated Society's toast to "The Faculty of Commerce of Manchester University," Professor S. J. Chapman thanked the Society of Incorporated Accountants for what its members had done in furthering the development of the University's work. At this public dinner the first toast to the new "Faculty of Commerce" had been given. . . The purpose of the Manchester University was to deal in an enlightened way with engineering and chemistry, and the scientific solution of problems of commerce. They had dug at ancient records long enough.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the Northern Securities case, which has been looked forward to with keen interest by all parties on this continent, has now been handed down, and is adverse to the corporation. The suit was instituted in the first instance for the purpose of dissolving the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great

Northern Railway Companies, which, according to the Government's contention, came in violation with the Sherman antitrust law. It was claimed on behalf of the Government that this consolidation was in effect a pool created to promote the interests, not of one system at the expense of the other, but of both at the expense of the public. The railways claimed that the transfer of the stock of the two companies to the Securities Company was in the nature of a sale, and perfectly legitimate. In the decision now given the contentions of the Securities Company were reviewed, and the judge quoted the various opinions involving the trust question, saying that from them it is to be gathered that all contracts in restraint of trade, reasonable or unreasonable, are prohibited by the Sherman law, and that Congress has the power to establish such regulations as there laid down in that law. The merger without a doubt came within the province of this law, and, therefore, the judgment already given against it in the Circuit Court has been re-affirmed by the Supreme Court. The nominal capitalization of the corporation is \$400,000,000. It was expected that such a result of the legal fight might involve some serious depreciation on the stock markets. This, however, has not so far been the case. What will become of the merger in its present form it is hard to say. The securities of which it is composed still exist, of course, and intrinsically their worth is not affected. Some talk has been uttered about the removal of its headquarters to Canada, but all of this is of a rather wild nature, and need not be considered at the present time.

NOTES ON LUMBER.

Ontario lumbermen report business pretty good, though the blockaded railroads and roads have impeded deliveries seriously. Prices remain the same as a month ago; in fact, changes have not been markedly great for some months now. The cut in many sections of the Province has been very light, though reports from others, notably in the Rainy Lake district, speak of an extra heavy production. Business in hardwoods has been very small lately, and dealers complain it has been impossible to get their stuff moved in time. The trade, both in pine and hardwood, is anticipated by most dealers to be good this season.

The above remarks apply approximately also to Quebec. In New Brunswick the season has been a good one so far as work in the woods is concerned. Wages and supplies have both been expensive, however. The cut along the St. John river is estimated to have been about 140,000,000 feet, which is slightly larger than last year, from which season about 40,000,000 feet in addition were held over. In some parts operations were greatly impeded by the enormous quantities of snow. In other sections along the river lumbermen fear a repetition of last year's troubles on a larger scale, in the shape of a difficulty in catching the logs owing to the thin ice being liable to give way too suddenly.

It is announced in British Columbia that the lumbermen, represented by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, have at length reached an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding freight charges on shipments from Vancouver to the North-West. The local millmen, whose trade interests in the North-West are large, have agreed to reduce the price of lumber \$1 per thousand feet all along the line, the cut to become effective forthwith. They also agree to permit the Canadian Pacific Railway to post conspicuously in all its station buildings throughout the North-West price lists on all classes of lumber for the protection of settlers desiring to purchase lumber. The lists will prove a check upon middlemen who might be inclined to take advantage of the buyer's lack of knowledge of prices to turn over a profit over and above that legitimately allowed. The C.P.R. will make a partial rearrangement of rates, so that a considerable increase in the demand for British Columbia humber in the North-West is looked for. The mills are now reported to have on hand a fairly large stock of all grades and classes of lumber, and are in a position to satisfy all probable demands. It is expected, therefore, that the lumbering and logging industry in that Province will be on a considerably better footing than has prevailed for some time past.

The following is an abstract of a circular from Farnworth

& Jardine, Liverpool, which will give readers an idea of conditions in Great Britain:

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 5,395 tons register, against 3,875 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 has been 41,177, 34,713, and 44,291 tons respectively. business has been dull, and buyers are slow in entering into engagements for next season's supplies. The arrivals generally have been larger than during the corresponding month of the past two years, and whilst the deliveries have been fair, the business has not been of a satisfactory nature, and values of some of the leading articles are difficult to maintain; stocks on the whole are ample.

Referring more particularly to Canadian woods, of waney the import consists of about 24,000 cubic feet by steamer, via St. John, N.B., etc.; the deliveries have been disappointing, but values rule steady; stocks are sufficient. The demand for square pine continues very quiet; stocks are large, but there is no change in price. Red pine—There is little enquiry, and present small stock appears sufficient. For oak the demand is very dull; the deliveries small, and stocks are ample, but there is little change in value to report. For prime rock elm there has been more enquiry, and the stock is now reduced to a very moderate compass; values have improved. There is little demand tor ash. The arrivals of pine deals amount to about 650 standards; deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and values are firm; stocks are adequate. There is only a limited enquiry for red pine deals, and the stock is sufficient.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals. —The arrivals during the past month, chiefly by the winter liners, have again been large, and in excess of the corresponding period last year, viz., 2,710 standards, against 2,400 standards in 1903; the deliveries have been fair, but stocks, although slightly less than the same month last season, are still large, and recent consignments have been forced off at lower prices; contracting for next season is very quiet. The demand is slow for pine deals. Of birch logs the arrivals have been on a moderate scale; the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and stocks are not large; values are firm. The import of planks has been small; there is more enquiry, and stocks are light; values are firmer. The demand for British Columbian and Oregon pine is quiet, and the stock of both logs and lumber is too heavy; values are steady.

AN ARBITRATION BILL.

The St. John, N.B., Board of Trade have been engaged lately on a very interesting piece of work. It is no less than the forming of a synopsis of the New Zealand Arbitration Act, with modifications adapted to local conditions.

The Act contemplates the creation of two sets of industrial unions, one of employers and the other of workmen. Any society of not less than two employers may be registered as a union of employers, and one of not less than seven workers may register as an industrial union of workers. The registrar is a Government officer. Unions so registered are subject to the jurisdiction of the Act, and become corporate bodies. Members may be sued for fees, dues and fines; the union may own property, sue or be sued in its corporate name. Industrial agreements may be made between industrial and employers' unions, or between the former and individual employers. They shall not be for a longer time than three years, and shall be binding on the original parties, and on every member of the union which is a party. There shall be one court of arbitration for the whole Province for the settlement oi industrial disputes, having three members. These are to be appointed by the Government. The president must be a judge of the Supreme Court; one of the others is to be recommended by unions of employers, the other by unions of workers. This court has jurisdiction to hear and determine industrial disputes, where application is made, the parties being industrial unions or associations, employers' or employees' unions. Employers or their union may appear in person or by agent; the industrial union of workmen by its chairman or secretary or agent. When a case has been referred to the court, neither of the parties concerned shall resort to a strike or lockout, or

Even in their home, New Zealand, the laws affecting employer and employed are looked upon in very different ways as to their efficiency, though the consensus of opinion seems to preponderate in their favor. Whether such legislation would meet with success in Canada is still more doubtful, but there is no doubt that some remedy is needed—and badly needed for the present state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that this attempt will not be fruitless.

OUR ST. JOHN LETTER.

The Bertram Iron Works, Toronto, has cause for complaint at its treatment by the city council of St. John, in connection with the call for tenders for a new ferry boat. The city had a naval architect named McLean, of New York, to prepare plans of the new boat, and then a call for tenders was made. Mr. Bertram heard of the matter when in St. John with the Transportation Commission, and his firm put in a tender. It was in the vicinity of \$92,000, and was the lowest submitted, but was considerably in excess of the \$75,000 Mr. McLean had estimated as the cost of the boat. The city decided to notify the Bertram people that their tender was the lowest, and at the same time to have a conference with the naval architect over the increase in cost. Mr. McLean was telegraphed for, came to St. John, talked with the committee and with a couple of local iron concerns, who then submitted tenders for the work, and that of Messrs. James Fleming & Sons, of \$80,000 was accepted. These people had not tendered at the start, and no second call was asked. When the Fleming tender was accepted the city clerk was instructed to return to the Bertram people their deposit of \$2,000. The Messrs. Fleming will have the hull built in the United States, and will construct the machinery here. A few days ago a letter was received from the Bertram Iron Works asking further particulars of the turn-down of their tender, and it may be that the city will find it unprofitable to do business in this way.

Messrs. Emerson & Fisher, the largest house in the city in the iron and stove and kitchen ware trade, have just completed the purchase from Senator Dever, of a property on Germain street, and will have the buildings on it torn down to make way for a five-story, 60 x 100 foot building that they will erect for their steadily growing trade. The tearing down of good buildings to make room for better is a new thing in St. John, and it is only within the last year that such has been done.

The school trustees have decided to accede to the request of the lady school teachers, and to grant them the increases demanded. The change will mean an addition of about \$3,000 to the annual assessment for school purposes.

The Provincial Legislature is now in session, but as the estimates have not yet been presented, it is impossible to say what the Government has in store for the people. It is likely, however, that they this year will undertake extensive improvements and changes in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at St. John. They have promised to pass at this session a factory act, but it has not yet been introduced, and so the provisions are unknown, but it is believed to be moulded on the New Zealand Act. The Government also intends passing an act giving a secret ballot. Heretofore the ballot in provincial elections has been practically an open one, and there has been much intimidation at the polls in consequence. The change is a most desirable one.

The Maritime Nail Works, destroyed by fire a few days ago, may be removed to North Sydney. That town is making a great bid for them, and has offered a free site, exemption from taxation, free water, and a bonus. The company had decided to rebuild on the old site when this offer came, and now it will likely be used as a lever to exact some concessions from the city of St. John. The fact that the owners are all local people, and that the works are run under practically the same management as the Portland Rolling Mills, is a reason for remaining here, but this may not weigh against the liberal inducement North Sydney has tendered unasked.

Lumber operators along the St. John river and its tributaries are somewhat anxious over the outlook for this season's trade. The English market is unusually flat, and very few contracts are being made. The prices are far below those of this time last year, too low it is claimed to make it profitable to sell. As the English market is not overstocked, there is a hope that a change may come any day.

The failure is announced of Sterling B. Lordly, furniture manufacturer of St. John. His business was a small one and his liabilities light. J. R. McConnell, lumberman, of Marysville, is also in financial difficulties, and has made an assignment in Quebec, where he operated. His indebtedness will be heavy. Mr. McConnell is a son-in-law of Alexander Gibson, the aged lumber king of New Brunswick, who is now lying in bed at his home suffering from a broken collar bone, the result of a fall down stairs. Mr. Gibson is 82 years of age, but is vigorous, and it is thought will get around again. * * *

St. John, N.B., March 15th, 1904.

ONTARIO ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

An interesting as well as lengthy address was delivered by the vice-president at the meeting in February of the Ontario Accident Insurance Company. A considerable portion of it was devoted to a survey of the general field of accident and liability assurance. While we are told that an organization designed to rectify rates of premium has been formed, it does not appear to have become operative in the direction in which it was most needed, for we still hear of foolish rate-cutting. It is a singular thing, indeed, that while almost every one you speak to on the subject deplores the irregularities that have crept into the business, somebody is always getting risks at just a little under the agreed-upon rate. There is much need, as Mr. Eastmure points out, that the insuring of employers' liability should be put upon a more stable footing in this country. And it is not easy to understand why half a dozen companies, more or less, should continue to vie with each other as we understand they are doing, in competition for a business, the premiums accepted for which every one acknowledges to be inadequate.

The Ontario Accident Company in its eighth annual report makes a very good showing, for after paying expenses, claims, and an increased dividend, it has put aside \$17,500 to reserve fund and \$10,000 to contingent fund, a prudent use of surplus earnings. The growth of premium income has been remarkable. Taken at intervals of two years, it was, in round figures, \$31,000 in 1897, \$71,000 in 1899, \$108,000 in 1901, and \$178,000 in 1903. The year just past is described as the most satisfactory in the company's history, and it may be remarked that the claims paid during the twelve months were from 1,751 persons, and aggregated \$72,973, which was lessened by \$2,698 received from re-insurance. A marked increase in volume over the previous year is shown by the business of 1903. The company has now 2,051 shares of capital subscribed, on which \$43,695 is paid; \$45,500 at the credit of reserve fund, and \$10,000 at contingent account. Mr. Geo. W. Monk and Mr. J. F. Smith, K.C., have been chosen directors in room of Col. Jarvis and Mr. R. S. Wood, deceased.

MATTERS IN WINNIPEG.

Although we in Manitoba are still in the grasp of winter (in which, from all accounts, we do not differ from the rest of Canada), and, therefore, less busy than we have been, there is a good deal in a commercial way to attract attention and expectation towards the spring. Our business men are looking forward to an active business; the population of the Province has grown; settlement has grown; there has been already an increase in the demand for a great variety of merchandise. As a consequence spring orders may this year be expected to be large. There is hardly any room to doubt that we shall soon witness an increase in the factories of Winnipeg, and probably of other parts of the North-West. People here are getting less and less disposed to depend upon the distant factories of Ontario and Quebec, especially with so expensive a railway haul for their purchases, aggravated in the winter by delays that must happen in the very nature of things. We must have more factories within our own borders. Joining in this movement are some of the big land men residing in the States to the south. These are contributing liberally, which is not difficult to understand, for they, of course, own big blocks of land, and are deeply interested in promoting settlement. The public spirit, enterprise and skill displayed in this movement deserves success. In the West we recognize no such word as fail.

Travellers who have been down through Southern Manitoba report business quiet. The short crops and poor sample of wheat last year are accountable for this condition of things. The banks are extra careful, too, just now, and money is tight. The abundance of snow that has fallen this year promises moisture sufficient for the husbandman. Should the spring rains fail him, as they did last year, he won't be so badly off. So, you see, there are always compensations, and the outlook is full of encouragement in the West.

One of the most remarkable movements in recent times in our western country is that which is being organized just now in the city of Winnipeg to promote immigration from south of the line to our fertile plains in the North-West. The Western Canada Immigration Association, of which Mr. D. W. Bole is chairman, will by means of advertising in magazines principally, bring forcibly before our neighbors to the south what excellent opportunities this country offers to the "home seeker." With this object in view the association proposes a fund of not less than \$50,000, and has set about raising this large amount by a very vigorous canvass, every business man being called upon, and his contribution thereto solicited. The response has been hearty and encouraging.

Winnipeg, 7th March, 1904.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, took place in Montreal on the 12th inst. According to the manager's report, the company's business for the past year was the largest and most profitable in its history. The output showed a very satisfactory increase, and the company is now the second largest producer of coal in Nova Scotia. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent., making, with the dividend paid in October last, a total of 6 per cent. for the year on the common stock of the company, were declared payable April 15th. The profits for the year 1903 were \$859,397.19, as compared with \$609,935.25 for the previous year, being over \$200,000 larger than in any previous year of the company's history. After providing for the dividends on the preferred and common stock, and the payment of all other fixed charges, and making the usual large allowance for depreciation, the balance carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account on the first day of January, 1904, was \$685,642.62, as compared with \$453,149.43 on the first day of January, 1903.

THE MANUFACTURING GROCERS.

The annual meeting of the Manufacturing Grocers' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association took place in Montreal on the 4th inst., a large attendance of members being present. There was a very interesting discussion on food adulteration, and a consensus of opinion that stringent measures should be enacted with adequate penalties to put a stop to the importation and selling of impure foods. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Government. One feature which developed during the discussion was the fact that the Act as it is constituted at present makes itself felt in the wrong direction, the exceedingly heavy penalty of \$500 for selling adulterated goods falling upon the retailer instead of upon the manufacturer. The retailer is often the innocent victim in the sale, and the imposition of such a heavy penalty means his ruin. A reduction of this fine was desirable. In case of action by the Government against a vendor of adulterated goods, the retailer would move heaven and earth to work the member of his constituency and other powerful political friends to save himself; but if the fine were made one which he could pay without crippling himself, the chances are he would pay it. He would, however, be on his guard in future, and insist upon getting pure goods.

Another subject which provoked a good deal of interesting discussion was the responsibility of the carrying companies, and the remedy for the apparent indifference on the part of railways to the shipper and consignee. On this question a very able paper was read by Mr. W. D. H. Miller. He went largely into the matter of claims and payments of freights, and members were evidently glad to have such an able exponent of these matters address them. The election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, S. W. Ewing, Montreal; vice-chairman, Wm. Gorman, London; secretary, E. H. Cooper, Montreal. Executive Committee—R. A. Donald, Toronto; W. A. Mitchell, Toronto; J. J. MacLaren, Hamilton; T. J. Ward, Halifax; R. Ewing, Montreal; W. H. Johnston, Montreal; W. L. Hamm, St. John, N.B.

CARELESSNESS AS TO FIRE AND ITS RESULTS.

A striking instance of the result of recklessness as to the use of fire is given in the Philadelphia Record of one day last week. A little boy at play caused an enormous loss by very simple means. At the noon hour this youngster was playing with a hot iron pipe in one of the buildings of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, Penn. He dropped it through a hole in the floor and returned to work. It was later discovered that the pipe had set fire to some refuse under the floor. After two hours' work the flames were extinguished at this place, but they had worked their way under the floor to the butt-weld mill, where there was an accumulation of grease, the saturation of years, and here more than \$150,000 worth of machinery was practically destroyed, besides the entire woodwork in the building. The fire ate as far as the threading floors, where the most valuable machinery was used. The total destruction arising from this thoughtless act of a youngster at his pastime will, it is said, exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE SIMPSON.

Many will hear with regret of the death, since our last issue, from cerebral hemorrhage, of Mr. George Simpson, Canadian manager of the Royal and the Queen Insurance Companies, which took place in Montreal. He had been ill for two days, but his case was not considered critical until some hours before his death. Mr. Simpson commenced his business career in the Caledonian Insurance Company in Dundee, Scotland, of which he latterly became branch manager for Dundee and Aberdeen. He was selected assistant manager of the Royal in Canada in 1892 by the late Mr. John H. McLaren, and acted in that capacity with Mr. William Tatley until 1896, when, on Mr. Tatley's retirement, he assumed the management in Canada. Mr. Simpson was forty-two years of age, and was widely known in business circles, in which he was held in high esteem.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Office in London during the week ending 26th February. Further particulars obtainable at Monetary Times office by sending stamped envelope: A London produce broker desires to take up sale of Canadian wheat on commission; also other grain, canned fruit and fish. A London firm of general merchants and commission agents want consignments of Canadian fruit. Enquiry is made respecting shipments of concentrated apple juice from Canada. A London timber merchant wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of blind laths. A firm of sauce, ketchup, essence and vinegar manufacturers are anxious to appoint representatives in one or two of the largest trade centres in Canada. A commission agent in the north of Ireland desires agencies for Canadian canned fruits, meats, condensed milk, cheese and canned fish. A London firm with South African connections wishes to be placed in touch with reliable shippers of Canadian flour. A North of England firm has requested to be put in communication with a few of the largest exporters of eggs from Canada.

The following enquiries were received by the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London, S.W., during the week ending 26th February: A firm working the grocery, confectionery and druggist trades invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers in these lines. The manufacturers of glass bottles of various kinds ask to be placed in communication with Canadian importers. A firm manufacturing needles and fish hooks is open to appoint suitable resident agents for Canada not in the Maritime Provinces or British Columbia. A firm in Aberdeen wishes to hear from Canadian shippers of cheese, butter and other produce.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch at Melfort, N.W.T.

It is the intention of the Montreal City and District Savings bank to open a new branch at the corner of Ontario and Maisonneuve Streets in Montreal on or about the 15th of May next.

The West India Electric Company, controlled mainly by Canadian capital, and operating in Jamaica, report gross earnings for 1903 of \$138,723, an increase over the preceding year of \$8,913, while operating expenses were \$63,701, a decrease of \$1,673. Net earnings were \$75,022, an increase of \$10,586, while the percentage of net income to capital was 4.94, compared with 3.66 in 1902. The number of passengers carried, however, shows a falling off, the figures being 3,692,109 and 3,505,306 in the two years. During the year the company completed the enlargement of its power plant by onethird and increased the capacity of its transmission line.

The second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation has been issued, and the following figures compared with 1902:

	1903.	1902.
Net earnings	\$109,171,152	\$133,308,763
Net balance		108,534,374
Depreciation, etc	5,378,837	
Preferred dividend	30,404,173	35,720,177
Undivided prof	12,304,916	34,263,656
Common dividend	12,707,562	20,332,690
Balance, surplus	66,096,618	

Expenditure for maintenance, renewals, and extraordinary replacements amounted to \$34,785,191. In the report comment is made on the remarkable falling off in business and in profits, resulting in the passing of the last dividend.

The bizarre case of Whitaker Wright, and the comparative ease with which he continued to delude the public by means of cooked accounts and the mere appearance of profits has led the British Government to introduce an amendment to the Act which, though consisting of only two clauses, is so stringent that it is likely to make considerably harder the road of the bubble promoter. In future any person, being a director, manager, secretary, or other officer of any company, or being the auditor of a company, whether an officer or not, who wilfully circulates, publishes, or makes, or prepares for circulation or publication, or concurs in so circulating, publishing, making, or preparing any written statement or account relating to the financial affairs or property of the company which he knows to be false in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable on conviction or indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or, in the discretion of the court, to a fine not exceeding £500. Great Britain, all things considered, has been singularly free from embezzlements on a huge scale, but the new law, which in that country, is apt to be carried out to the letter, will probably make such rarer still.

The Bank of British North America has opened a branch at Gananoque, Ont., with Mr. Watt as manager.

The Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation have taken over all the mortgages and agreements of the Atlas Loan Company, not included in the sale advertisement. The face value of the securities in question was about \$28,000, and the price for which the transfer was made, was, we understand, \$26,750. There were thirteen properties in the deal.

The weight of paper money is very deceptive. An employee of the Treasury at Washington describes some amusing cases of guessing at the weight of some bundles of notes. He has often asked the question, How many one-dollar United States bills will it take to weigh as much as a \$5 gold piece. The answers ranged all the way from 50 to 500; and even persons who had been accustomed for years to handling money guessed that it would take from 20 to 100. Now, he says, the fact of the matter is that with a five-dollar gold piece on one scale you would only have to put six and one-half dollar bills on the other scale to balance it. As a matter of experiment with an ordinary kitchen scale, it takes only five or six Canadian \$2 bills to equal in weight one twenty-five cent (King Edward) Canadian piece of 1902.

The eleventh general annual meeting of the People's Building and Loan Association of London, Ont., was held on the 2nd inst. The profits earned during the year (including \$268 brought forward from the preceding) amounted to \$44,594, the largest in the association's history. Two halfyearly dividends were paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on the permanent stock, 8 per cent. (loan fund) on instalment shares "A," "B" and 'E," 5 per cent. on instalment shares "C," and 6 per cent. on instalment shares "A" and "B," issued since September 10, 1903, making a total of \$29,356 paid in dividends. Of the surplus, \$2,000 was transferred to rest fund and \$1,166 carried forward. The assets of the association now amount to \$677,145, though during the year \$104,779 has been paid out in the shape of matured and withdrawn stock. The amount loaned out on first mortgage on real estate security is \$507,738, in 647 loans.

Many people conceive the idea that any average business man or men can engage in the farm loan business; and conduct a successful and safe business. Such companies and brokers have brought disrepute to the business, and losses to the investors. For such people as the above, the words of Geo. R. Fultz, the American financier, may prove a helpful reminder. He says that to conduct a safe and reliable farm mortgage investment company or brokerage, the soundest judgment of values is required, always tending to the most conservative idea of the present and future, possessing great energy and will power, always studying the conditions of the country and mortgagors and keeping in touch with them and their movements. Never permit your local agents to rush you in closing a loan, or allow their judgment, of that or anyone else, to change your ideas of the value of a tract of land you are examining. You should be able to say no. The successful loan broker or company must have a thorough and practical knowledge of farming. It is necessary that they should have. They should keep in mind at all times the whole interest of their investing clients and the duty they owe to them, protecting their interests in every detail as if it were their own.

ROYAL AUTOMATIC SMOKE CONSUMING CO.

The report of Mr. Geo. C. Robb, of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Toronto, upon the working of the Royal Automatic Smoke Consuming Company's device makes a remarkable showing. The test, which was carried out, we understand, at the suggestion of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, lasted sixteen hours, during eight of which the consumer was in use, and in the other eight when it was off. The coal consumed in the former case was 1,327 lbs., while in the latter it was 1,600 lbs. The amount of water evaporated from, and at 212° F., per pound of coal was 10.27 lbs., with the consumer on, and only 7.63 lbs. when it was off. In brief, its use meant the extraordinary saving of 34.6 per cent. Mr. Robb's letter on the subject will be found in another place. The remarkable saving of expense is not the only virtue which this new device possesses, however. Another feature apt to commend it greatly to engineers is its wonderful simplicity, it being an easy matter to fix it in front of a boiler without disturbing things in the least.

INSURANCE ITEMS.

We learn that, according to the latest estimates, the amount of insurance involved in the recent Rochester fire was \$2,729,575, while the total actual loss to the companies will be \$2,293,675.

The St. Louis World's Fair management have invited several insurance managers and officials to pay a visit soon to inspect the buildings, and the facilities for fire protection.

Mr. J. W. H. Pye has been appointed auditor by the Travelers' Insurance Company, with headquarters at its offices at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. O. L. Van Laningham, chief agent for Canada of the State Life Insurance Co., of Indiana, has just returned to this city after an absence of two weeks in the interests of the company. He regards the outlook in Canada as very bright indeed, and reports that the welcome accorded to the new company's representatives and their proposition has been most cordial. He hopes soon to open an office here, but in the meantime is making his headquarters at the King Edward.

It is of interest to note that the preliminary report of the Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts shows that the average loss ratio of all companies on Massachusetts business is 41 per cent. The State mutual companies show 21.3 per cent., State stock companies 51.9 per cent., other State companies 42.3 per cent., and foreign companies 51.3 per cent. Of the premium receipts State mutuals had \$3,-003,857, State stock companies \$918,987, other State companies \$8,418,726, and foreign companies \$3,713,336.

The Wisconsin state capitol at Madison, was destroyed by fire a week or so ago, with a loss estimated at \$800,000. The fire involves the building of a new capitol, a special session of the legislature and the probable renewal of the agitation in favor of the removal of the capitol from Madison to Milwaukee. Governor Schofield during his term had the prudence to maintain insurance on the building totalling \$600,000, but the last legislature with a brave show of "economy" instituted an insurance fund, and directed the state's officers to allow the insurance policies to lapse. There is in the insurance fund at the present time only a fund of about \$6,000 to meet the loss, which conservative estimates place at \$800,000.

DRY GOODS ITEMS.

French & Smith's shoe store in Montreal was a few days ago damaged by fire to the amount of \$8,500; covered by insurance. There was also a loss of \$3,500 on the building; insured.

The dry goods stock, furniture and fixtures of A. R. Kerr & Co., in Hamilton, valued at \$40,882, has been purchased by the T. H. Pratt Co., of the same city, for 40 cents on the dollar.

Quite a haul of smuggled goods was made in Brockville last Sunday night. Three customs officers were "in it." The information was supplied by a man mixed up in the transaction, and as a result they descended on a boat house, where they found and confiscated eleven bales of upholsterers' silk, each weighing one hundred pounds, and valued at from \$1,000 to \$1,500. There was nothing on the goods by which they can be identified.

A Nottingham, England, letter says that cotton millinery laces are selling more freely and that manufacturers are busy with orders from the home, Continental, colonial and American markets. The many descriptions of torchons and Valenciennes are most to the front in all qualities. Insertions and galons in ivory, butter, and Paris écru are still in favor, requiring also 18-inch allover nets for millinery purposes. Common goods and some specialities are required in white and natural. For common loop edgings, Bretonne laces, and stiff Valenciennes there is a moderate shipping demand. The Dry Goods Economist states that "lustre" is the demand of the hour in all silk materials for women's adornment. Highly lustrous ribbons can only be manufactured by the use of a fine quality of silk, and lots of it, as the filling threads have to be beaten up together in order to give body, and it is the quantity of silk and the quality that produces the lustre which is just now the distinguishing feature of silks generally. In bringing out of ribbons of this sort manufacturers have taken their cue from messaline silks, which are now in favor with the New York and Paris retailers, and are likely to be for some time to come.

With regret we learn of the death of Mr. Henry S. Boehmcr, of Berlin, Ont., who had been a subscriber to the Monetary Times for over sixty years. In early life he was a successful farmer, but some thirty-six years ago retired from this occupation to carry on a dry goods store, which afterwards became the largest emporium in the county. But it will be largely as a builder up of his place of abode that Mr. Boehmer will be remembered. Berlin owes between fifty and sixty of its most desirable residences to his energy and business capacity. Besides being president of the A. O. Boehmer Co., Limited, he was also president of the Dominion Table Company, director of the Berlin Piano Co., and the J. Y. Shantz &: Sons Company.

In New York, worsted yarns are much easier to sell at the old price, but as most spinners having cleared a quantity of stock have advanced their prices. buyers hesitate, and the amount of business being transacted is less than it was for the previous two weeks. The firmness of the wool market, which has compelled spinners to pay higher prices for their raw material, has not been reflected in the price of yarns. At the prices now asked the cost of production is barely covered, and, as the market is now cleared of needy sellers of yarn, the test of the future is now come. Users have covered their wants at the low prices for some time to come, and spinners are reducing production to meet the reduced demand. Coarse counts continue in largest demand, and are almost the only yarns taken by the men's wear trade.

-We are informed that the newly appointed Railway Commission will shortly visit Toronto with a view to taking evidence and considering grievances from shippers. These grievances should be put into writing, in as succinct a form as possible, it being quite impossible for the Commission to act upon general statements.

-In our notice-Monetary Times, 26th February, 1904of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island some inaccuracies are to be found in the statement there given of its deposits and its current loans. We think it well, therefore, to re-state the figures accurately, thus: Net profits for year, \$55,595; transferred to rest, \$30,363, making that fund \$266,000; paid-up capital, \$341,781; circulation, \$304,756; deposits, \$1,127,315; current loans, \$1,769,550; total assets, \$2,073,695.

-In commenting last week upon the 1903 statement of the Mutual Life of Canada, speaking of its earning power being good, the cash assets being of most advantageous character, the curious statement was made that the company's reserves "are calculated upon the lowest standards," which was the exact opposite of what was intended to be conveyed. The meaning was, of course, that the lowest rates of interest were used in calculating them; still, this would not imply a low standard for reserves, but a high one.

-During the coming month of May, when it is the custom of the good people of Victoria, B.C., to make a grand celebration in honor of the memory of the late Queen Victoria, and when thousands of visitors come in from the mainland and inland towns, it is the intention to hold in addition a great "Made-in-Canada" Fair. The idea has gained considerable headway in our great western Province, and nowhere is patriotism, both for the Dominion and for the Empire, more marked than it is there.

Mr. B. Jarvis, the Toronto architect, who recently returned from a visit of inspection to Baltimore, says he has been convinced by what he saw that the best safeguard against fires consists in the use of concrete and brick walls. The building material of the future, he said, will be monolithic concrete, poured and made of crushed bricks and Portland cement, or bricks laid in cement. Brick walls laid in lime water will not stand the fire. The best of evidence of that is the result—150 acres of brick piles. The natural stone had simply disintegrated and lost all resemblance to its original form. The following is the order in which various materials seem to have stood the conflagration:—(1) Concrete and bricks, (2) cast iron, (3) steel, (4) granite, (5) sand stone, (6) lime mortar.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures for Canadian Clearing House for the week ended with Thursday, March 17th, 1904, compared with those of the previous week:

Cities	Mar. 17th 1904.	Mar. 10th, 1904.
Montreal		17,128,177
Toronto	12,590,676	13,985,987
Winnipeg	4,058,135	4,487,243
Halifax		1,638,866
Hamilton		1,036,775
St. John		930,641
Vancouver	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,133,271
Victoria	= 10 010	597,820
Quebec		
Õttawa	1 000 005	1,819,654
London		780.705
	\$	\$

Royal Automatic Smoke Consuming Company.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE BOILER INSPECTION AND IN-SURANCE COMPANY.

Toronto, March 15th, 1904.

J. A. WHALEY, ESQ.,

Manager the Royal Smoke Consuming Co.,

Room Z, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. Dear Sir,—The following are the results of tests made at the Canada Life Building, Toronto, on March 11th and 14th. On the 11th inst., your smoke consuming device was in

operation, and on the 14th inst., 1	t was not m	use.
Cons	umer in use. (Consumer off.
Duration of test	8 hours.	8 hours.
Total coal consumed		1,600 lbs.
Ashes produced		191½ lbs.
Water pumped to boiler and ap-		TRACE INO
parently evaporated	11,270 lbs.	10,110 lbs.
Temperature of water degrees F.	38.1	40
Average pressure on Steam Gauge	58.8 lbs.	59 lbs.
Water apparently evaporated from		The states
and at 212° F. per pound of coal	10.27 lbs.	7.63 lbs.
Saving in fuel by the use of the		

With the device in use there was practically no smoke visible at the top of the chimney, but without it at each fresh charge of coal the smoke was quite black for a time. The boiler tubes were found to be much cleaner when it was in operation and the coal was burned at a seemingly higher temperature.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEO. C. ROBB,

Chief Engineer.

(Copy of a letter from the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company).

The Ontario Accident Insurance Co. EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the eighth annual report of the company's affairs, together with the state-ment of the accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1903, and have pleasure in again drawing attention to the sub-stantial increase in its transactions; and also to the very satisfactory results indicated by the abstracts.

The net income from premiums, after deducting \$9,320.95 for re-insurance, was \$169,060.08. The income received from investments amounted to

\$1.801.13

\$1,891.13. During the year the company paid under its policies 1,751 claims; the total, after deducting \$2,698.21 received from re-insuring companies, amounted to \$70,275.54. The Revenue Account, submitted herewith, after debiting all charges and expenses, shows a balance of \$30,950.28. This has been applied as follows:-\$17,500 to reserve; \$10,000 to contingency account; \$2,621 in payment of Dividend No. 6; \$828.58 unappropriated. The reserve fund stands now at \$45,500 and the contin-gency fund at \$10,000.

gency fund at \$10,000. The company's paid-up capital is at this date \$43,695. The securities deposited with the Receiver-General at Ottawa are \$35,231.80. The premium income shows an increase of \$52,436.56 over

that of 1902.

that of 1902.
During the year the directors had occasion to regret the loss by death of two of their fellow-members, Lieut.-Col.
R. E. C. Jarvis and Mr. R. Shaw Wood, both of whom had been connected with the company since its foundation. The vacancies thus created will be filled at to-day's meeting. All of which is respectfully submitted.

LARRATT W. SMITH, President. BALANCE SHEET-DECEMBER 31ST, 1903. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL.

Liabilities:		
2,051 shares subscribed \$102,550 00		\$ 43,695 00
Payments thereon \$ 4 Reserve fund \$ 4	15,500 00	
	0,000 00	
Dividend No. 6, payable 1st		
February, 1904	2,621 70	
Balance revenue account	828 58	
		- 58,950 28
Re-insurance accounts outstanding		778 43
		\$103,423 71
Invested Funds.		4-0314-3 7-
Assets:		
Bonds—City of St. John, N.B		
N.B\$ 5,000 00 \$	5,112 50	
Bonds—Province of New Brunswick 7,500 00	7,880 25	, and the second
Brunswick 7,500 00 Bonds—City of Woodstock,	7,000 23	·
Ont 5,000 00	5,075 00	,
Bonds-City of Brantford,	5,-15	
Ont 5,000 00	5,100 00	,
Bonds-City of Toronto,		
Ont 4,866 00	5,105 61	
Bonds-Province of British	1	
Columbia 5,000 00 Bonds—Province of Mani-	5,250 00	,
toba 4,866 oo	5,562 59	
Bonds-Province of P. E.	3,302 35	
Island 5,000 00	5,238 50	,
		-
\$ 42,232 00		-
Cost price of bonds		\$ 44,324 45
UNINVESTED FUNDS.		
Deposit in Merchants Bank \$ 1	14,046 05	Mark Company
Deposit in Central Canada L. and S. Co.	a = 6a ar	and angement of a
Cash on hand in office	2,563 30 5,498 68	and the second
Bills receivable and accounts receivable.	3,380 37	
		- \$ 25,488 40
Interest accrued		147 24
Agents' balances		33,463 62
REVENUE ACCOUNT-DECEMB	ED	\$103,423 71
Premiums received \$186,005 65	EK 315	r, 1903.
¢.,	78,786 03	Tabland while
Interest received 1,743 89	0,700 03	and the state of the
Interest accrued 147 24		
the second s	1,891 13	3
Reservation from 1902 for		
unreported losses (con-	0	
tingency account)	8,000 00	¢+00 6mm +6
	S. Statutes	- \$188,677 16

Expenditures.			
Claims payments \$ 72,973 75 Contributed by re-insurers. 2,698 21			P
Elevator inspections 505 55	70,275 54		
Re-insurance 9,320 95	- 9-6		
Directors' and auditors'	9,826 50		
fees			
penses			
Provincial licenses, etc 1,464 71	78,358 99	\$158,461	03
Surplus for 1903 Brought forward from 1902		30,216 734	13
Appropriation.		\$ 30,950	28
For sixth dividend\$	2,621 70		
To reserve fund	17,500 00		1
To contingency account	10,000 00		-
		30,121	70

828 58 Balance unappropriated\$

Audited and found correct.

CLARKSON & CROSS, Auditors.

Toronto, January 28th, 1904.

The eighth annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's offices, No. 3 Toronto Street, Toronto, on Monday, the 22nd of February, 1904, at 2 o'clock p.m. The following shareholders were present:—J. N. Shen-stone, J. P. Steedman (Hamilton), A. W. Thomas, A. L. East-mure, G. H. Muntz, G. W. Monk, E. T. Lightbourn, J. F. Smith, F. J. Lightbourn, G. L. Smith, and fifty-two share-holders, represented by proxy. holders, represented by proxy.

The chair was occupied by the vice-president and managing director, Mr. A. L. Eastmure, and Mr. F. J. Lightbourn, the secretary, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the secretary, the vice-president submitted the report, together with the financial statements (the latter being read by the secretary) and said:—

"Gentlemen,-At our last annual meeting the president remarked, as a matter of mutual interest, that the results of the business for 1902 were, perhaps, the most satisfactory in the company's history. That distinction may now fairly be claimed on behalf of the year just ended, as our growth in income and resources during 1903 exceeds greatly that of any previous year.

Premiums,	1896	\$ 24,784	60	Premiums,	1900	\$ 88,493 83
Premiums,	1897	31,440	56	Premiums,	1901	108,624 77
Premiums,	1898	46,125	88	Premiums,	1902	126,349 47
Premiums,	1899	71,857	36	Premiums,	1903	178,786 03

"The income from premiums on new and renewal risks since the company commenced business now amounts, in the aggregate, to \$676,464.50.

"The beneficiaries under the company's policies, as at December 31st last, numbered, in all, 6,733; and the payments made to them amounted to \$289,983.50, showing an average loss percentage on all transactions, covering the eight years during which the company has been in operation, of 42.08 per cent.

"Claims were received during 1903 from 1,751 persons, for sums aggregating \$72,973.75, all of which were adjusted and paid with the customary promptness.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion Messrs. Clarkson & Cross were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year.

auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. A. W. Thomas and Mr. E. T. Lightbourn, having been appointed scrutineers, reported the following gentlemen elected as directors: Larratt W. Smith, A. L. Eastmure, W. H. Pearson, J. Herbert Mason, J. N. Shenstone, F. J. Lightbourn, Thomas Fyshe (Montreal), J. F. Smith, K.C., and G. W. Monk. At a meeting of the directors, held immediately after the annual meeting, Dr. Larratt W. Smith was re-elected presi-dent, and Mr. A. L. Eastmure vice-president of the company. Executive Committee-Messrs. Larratt W. Smith, A. L. East-mure and W. H. Pearson.



SOLD BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES

PROSPERITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

According to one of the British Columbia papers, the day of dividends is returning for the mines in that rich section of the Dominion. Besides the payment of profits by the Granby and Le Roi No. 2, recently announced the "Sunset," in the Slocan, has now distributed a total for the year of \$60,000. With this payment of profits by the Sunset, the province sees its three principal camps-Rossland, the Boundary and the Slocan-back to dividend-paying days. In a short time, if things continue to go well on Vancouver Island, there will be dividend payers over . there, for Mount Sicker is hard to beat. The payment of dividends is a great advertisement for the province, says the Miner.

The same paper speaks of a new era in mining at Rossland. During the period of depression the big companies kept going ahead, steadily developing, and now there is an enormous tonnage of pay ore in sight which will shortly be cheaply treated by plants which a has taken much experiming to perfect. Those who control the destinies of the big properties on Red Mountain are much to be commended for the present satisfactory state of affairs at Rossland.

Not only is the Le Roi No. 2 an established fact as a dividend payer, but there are at least two other properties, both probably richer and bigger than the Le Roi No. 2, that will soon be distributing profits regularly. In the course of the next two like or eighteen months, several more will also be added to the list. And so the march of progress will continue until there is a long and imposing list of Rossland dividend payers.

UNITED STATES FINANCES

Henry Clews & Co., New York, in their weekly circular, dated March 12th, 1904, say: The stock market seems to have fallen into a state of coma. Now that liquidation is complete a period of exhaustion has apparently set in, the most natural remedy for which will be the rest cure. Commission houses are practically bare of stocks; traders fear to take the short side of the market and find no particular inducements on the long side; while the big leaders who are carrying the stocks are evidently waiting for more favorable conditions before undertaking any new activities. Under such circumstances dullness is inevitable. The war is, of course, an indirect factor in the market, because of its influence abroad. The foreign markets are almost as dull as our own, and the decline in foreign government socurities indicates an apprehensive state of mind. The drop in British consols may be attributed to this, or it may be due to a desire to have funds in hand in case of a Russian or Japan:se loan later on. Both combatants are chiefly occupied with preliminary operations, and it seems unlikely that any serious engagements will occur until the opening of spring facilities campaigning. American sympathy is adverse to Russia, chiefly because of her exclusive policy.

A favorable feature in the financial situation is the continued ease in money. Funds are abundant and the surplus reserve, which is larger than for several years at this time, now stands at \$32,-000,000, compared with only \$600,000 a y ar ago. National bank circulation is expanding with usual rapidity, the increase for February being \$3,466,000 and the increase for the last twelve months \$47,500,000. With call money at present low rates and good bonds sometimes selling on a 5 per cent. basis, while not a few good stocks are selling on almost a 6 per cent. level, there is not much chance for further depression. The chief trouble with the market now is lack of buying power, due to exhaustion. Other h'ndrances are the Presidential camp ign; the cutting of rates by the Easte.n trunk lines, and the .prospects of further issues by the latter for contemplated improvements. A drop of more than \$11,500,000 in February exports (or \$12,900,000 in cotton and breadstuffs alone) was also a significant feature. The general business situation, however, s sound, and time should bring about a natural recovery. Improvement in the iron trade is a satisfactory feature, and the declines in railroad earnings seem chiefly due to the severe winter. It must be admitted that some reaction has been experi nced in business; but as spring approaches and transportation facilities improve there should be a revival of activities. Meanwhil , values may sag temporarily; but the movement in the long run is more likely to be upwards than downwards, when so many securities can be bought below intrinsic values.



THE council of Edmonton, in the North-West Territories, has awarded the franchise for a street railway for thirty years to a Montreal concern. The company's equipment, buildings and lines will be exempted from taxation for ten years, after which (counting from January 1st, 1905), it shall pay the city 5 per cent. of its gross earnings.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 16th, 1904.

Ashes.—Prices continue steady at the late high level, dealers continuing to quote from \$6.05 to \$6.10 for first grade of pots, and \$5.70 for seconds. There has not been a reported transaction in pearls this year. As indicating the peculiar position of the market, it may be stated that the total stock in the inspector's stores at present is one and a half barrels. It is expected, however, that some moderate amount of stock will come forward next month.

Dairy Products.—The shipments of these were 23,700 boxes last week, making a total since the close of navigation of 336,624 boxes. Exports of butter were 1,849 packages. The cheese market has assumed a little firmer tone, and sellers are holding at 10½ to 10½c. for fine goods. A fair, steady business is doing in butter at from 20 to 21½c. per lb. for creamery, and from 14½ to 16c. for dairy.

Dry Goods.—Business is not as active as this time a year ago. Travellers in the West are again hampered in their mov ments by storms, and orders are not coming in very freely. City retailers are also disposed to complain, the weather being yet too chilly to occasion any brisk demand for spring stuffs. Remittanc s are not over-free, and ap-

Toronto Prices Current.

All and the second second	and the second second	the second second second second				
Name of Article.	Wholesak: Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
		and the second second		Bandriana Can	in the second second	Consurad Provite
Breadstuffs.	In the second second	GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c.	Hardware.—Con Galvanized Iron :	\$ c. \$ c.	Canned Fruits.
FLOUR	\$ c. \$ c.	Ceylon, Or'ge Pekoes Broken Pekoes	0 35 0 50 0 30 0 40	Gauge 16	3 30 3 75	Pineapple – Extra Standard doz \$2 50 2 75 Standard
" Strong Bakers	4 75	Pekoes	0 22 0 24	18 to 24 26 28	3 50 3 75 3 75 4 00	
Patent (Winter Wheat) Straight Roller	3 75	Pekoe Souchongs	0 21 0 25 0 18 0 20	" 28	4 00 4 25	Peaches—3 lbs
Oatmeal	4 45	Indian Darjeelings Orange Pekoes	0 22 0 55 0 28 0 35	Case lots less 10C 100 lbs WIRE :	STATE STATE	Peaches—3 lbs
Bran per ton Shorts	17 00 18 00	Broken Pekoes	0 20 0 35	Brass	0 23	Plums-Greengage 2's " 1 20 1 25
Cornmeal, Domestic	4 00 4 75	Pekoes Pekoe Souchong	0 20 0 24	Copper Wire Galvanized	0 28 3 45 5 00	" Lombards 2's " I oc I 15
" ground	32 00 34 00	Souchong Kangra Valley	0 18 0 20	Coil chain # in	3 65	Apples-Gal. Cans " 2 00 2 20
Winter Wheat	0 95 0 96	Kangra Valley Ooloog, Formosa	0 20 0 35 0 35 0 5	Barbed Wire Iron Pipe, 2 in	12 55	"-3's" 0 85 0 90 Blueberries—2's" 1 25
Man. Hard, No. 1 g. 1. t	1 00 1 02	Oolong, Formosa Tobacco, Manufactured		Screws, flat head	0 872	Cherries-White 2's
Nort. No. 1 " No. 2 "	0 98 1 00 0 93 0 95	American Tobacco Co Derby, 3's,4's,8's, 16's	0 65	Boiler tubes, 2 in	0 15	Pineapples 2's
" " No. 3 "	100 00 00	Old Chum, cut, 1/10 Empire Tobacco Co.	0 85	STEEL : Cast	0 172 0 122 0 14	Canned Vegetables.
Barley No. 2 No. 3 Extra	0 42 0 44 0 41 0 42	Cur'ncy, 6's, 10's, 10's	0 +7	Black Diamond	0 08 0 10	Beans-2's Wax and Refugee doz 1 00 1 10
Oats	0 40 0 40 0 33 0 34	Empire, 31's, 5's, 10's. Bobs, 5's, 10's	0 39	Boiler Plate, ½ in 3/16 in & th'kr	2 10 2 25	Corn-2's, Standard
Peas	0 64 0 65	Bobs, 5's, 10's McAlpine Tobacco Co		Sleigh Shoe	2 10 2 10 2 25	Pumpkins-2's " 0 90 I OC
Corn Canadian	0 50 0 57	Beaver, 9's B't'h Navy,6's, 150z	o 73 o 39	CUT NAILS :	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
Buckwheat	0 49 0 50	Macdonald's	0 40	30 to 60 dy 16 and 20 dy	2 30	Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases. lb tin
Provisions.		Prince of W.,8's, 16's	o 66	10 and 12 dy	2 45	Mackerel per doz \$1 10 Salmon—Cohoes
Butter, dairy, tubs	U 15 0 163	Napoleon, 8's Brier, 8's	0 68	8 and 9 dy	2 40	Salmon-Cohoes
" Prints Cream ry, boxes	0 19 0 20	Brier, 8's G.E.Tuckett & SonCo		4 and 5 dy	2 65	
" Prints	0 10 0 18	Mahogany, 8's Myrtle Navy, 4's	0 62	3 dy	2 90	Sardines-Alberts, 's per tin 0 20 0 21 's '0 14 0 16 'Sportsmen, 's, key oprir '' 0 139 0 14 '' Sportsmen, 's, key oprir '' 0 139 0 14
Dried Apples Evaporated Apples		Cut Myrtle, 1/10		2 dy Wire Nails, basis Pabata	2 55	" Sportsmen, 3's, key opn'r " o 13 0 14
Evaporated Apples	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Liquor	in b'd dy pd	Rebate HORSE NAILS : "C"	dis 40-10-71	"Sportsmen, s.s. key opener" 0 139 0 22 "Green bigstress of the state
Beet, Mess	12 00 12 00	Pure Spirit, 65 o. p	4 26 4 80	Monarch Peerless	dis 50-10 dis. 50-71	" " 1's, " " 0 16 0 17
Hops, Canadian New Beet, Mess Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear	16 00 0 00	" 50 O. P. " 25 U. P	1 14 4 37	HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs.,	. 3 80	" Canadian, $\frac{1}{2}$ ''' · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Breaki st smok c	1 0 13 0 14	Family Proof Whis- key, 20 u. p	0 66 2 40	CANADA PLATES: all dul	2 70	Chicken-Boneless Aylmer, 1's
Hams	. 0 09 0 094	Old Bourbon 20 u. p.	0 66 2 40	Lion 1 pol Full Pol'd TIN PLATES IC	3 60	2 dozs per doz 3 25 Duck-Bi's Aylmet, t s, 2 doz " 3 25
Lard	. 0 82 0 004	Rye and Malt, 25 u. p. Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old	0 85 2 60	WINDOW GLASS :		Turkey, B'ls Aylmer, i's, 2 doz
Picnic Hams Eggs, & doz. new laid "Pickled		G. and W.	1 15 2 90	as and under . dis 103		Corned Boot Clark's reador " 155
Beans, per bush	. 0 18 0 20 1 50 1 60.	G. and W	3 00 6 45	20 to 40 " 41 to 50 "	4 00	ii ii (larke a's t doz '' 2.50
Groceries.		Special 1887	5 25 8 70	şı to 60 61 to 70	4 75	" Clark's, 2's " 8 25
Coffees		Leather.		ROPE: Manilla basis .	0 15	
9 'b., green	. 0 24 0 35	Spanish Sole, No. 1 No. 2.	29 0 31 0 28 0 29	Sisal Lath yarn	0 12 	" " 2'S, " " 6 15 6 25
Rio Porto Rico "	0 10 0 13	Slaughter, heavy	0 21 0 21	AXES :	The second second	Chipped Beet—1's and i's, p'r d'z '' 1 65 2 75 Soup—Clark s, i's, Ox Tail, 2 d'z'' 1 00
Mocha	. 0 20 0 28	No. 1 ligh	1 0 48 0 29	Single Bits Double Bits		" Clark's, r's, Chicken, 2 doz " 1 00 Fish-Medium scaled Herring. " 0 16 0 17
FRUIT : Raisins, Malaga	6 00	Harness, heavy	0 30 0 32	Oils		Kippered Herring—Domestic " 1 05 1 10
" Valencias	0 07 C 08	Upper, No. 1 heavy. light & mediur	··· 0 28 0 32 ··· 0 32 0 38	Cod Oil, Imp. Gal	75 1 20	Ants, Die.
" Sultana " California	0 081 0 12	Kip Skins French.	0 39 0 40		0 55 0 75	White Label \$1 00 0 70
Currants, Filiatra	0 041 0 061	" Domestic " Veals	· 0 50 7 5	Ordinary	0 50 0 60	India r'aie 0 90 0 60
" Patras " Vostizza	0 06 0 061 0 07 0 081	Heml'k Calf (35 to 40	. 0 60 0 °0 0 60 0 80			Iubilee oyo o 60
Calif. Apricots	0 10 0 15	French Calt	. 1 15 1 50	Spirits Turpentine	0 92	XXX Porte:
Prunes, 90-100	. 0 054 0 063	Splits, 18 lb	0 20 0 23	Seal pale S.R	0 5 0 60	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERT
" 70—80 " 50—70		Patent	0 18 0 22	Amer'n Family Safe		
* 50-60	. 0 0 3		·· 0 11 0 15 · 0 15 0 17	the second state when the second state of the	0 1, 0 1,	1 in, pine No. 1, cut up and better \$25 90 40 50
" 40-50 " 30-40		Grain, upper Buff Russets, light, W lb.	·· 0 13 0 16	F.O B., Toronto	Imp. ga	
Tarragona Almonds	0 12 0 00	Gambier	0 005 0 07	Can, Water White	is. o 22	inchflooring 21 00 20 or
Peanuts, green	0 11 0 13	Saddlers Russets		Amer. Water White	0 24, 0 27	
Filberts, Licity		Degras			··· 0 18	1x10 and 12 (0mmon 20 00 32 00
Brazils	142 0 15	Hides & Skins.	15 . Think	White Lead, pure		1 inch dressing and better 14 50 15 50 26 00 31 00
Pecans		Cows, green, No. 1.	000 0	in Oil, 25 lbs		inch siding common 16 00
" Almonds	0 25 0 45		00 00	Red Lead, genuine		I inch siding mill culls 13 00 14 00
SYRUPS : Com. to fine, Fine to choice	0 03 0 02	44 44	2 00	Venetian Red, Bbrig Yellow Ochre, Fren	t 1 75 nch 1 50 2 2	Cull Scantling 13 00
Pale Molasses : W. I., gal	0 031 0 val	Cured and inspected	0 4		0 95 1 00	dressing and better 20 00 31 00
New Orleans	0 25 0 50	Sheep & Lamb skins	0 07 0 00 1 00 1 1	Varnish, No. 1 Car	n 0 90 1 00 r 1 50 1 7	XXX Shingles, 16 in
RICE: Arracan Patna, dom. to imp	0 03 0 04	Tallow, rough	0 515 0	Bro. Japan	0 60 0 8	XX Shingles, 16 m 2 00
Japan " " …	0 055 2 07	Tallow, rendered				Lath, No. 2 2 25 2 50
Genuine Hd. Carolina SPICES : Allspice			a start	Drugs.	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Lath, Norway 2 50 2 75 2x4, 6, and 8 common 17 00 18 00
Cassia	0 20 0 70	Fleece	0 17 0 1	8 Alum	. lb 1 90 2 5	2x10 and 12 common 19 50 21 50
Cloves Ginger, ground				Blue Vitriol	0 00 0 0	79 I was a som ft Car Lots
Ginger, root	0 15 0 30	" extra			0 041 0 0	5 Ashwhite set and and-1 to 2 in., \$28 00 35 00
Mace	1 00 1 10	Hardware		Borax. Camphor Carbolic Acid	0 85 1 0	5 black " I to 12 in 22 00 30 00
Pepper, black ground white, ground	d 0 16 0 18	TIN:		CastorOil	0 09 0 1	^o Birch " 1 to 4 in 25 00 28 00
SUGARS	and a second	COPPER : Ingot	13 75 14 0	Cream Tartar	lb 0 27 0 3	0 H Red " I to 17 in 25 00 28 00
Cut Loat, so s	4 81	8 Sheet	21 00	·· Epsom Salts	1 50 1 7	5 " 2 to 11 35 00 38 00
Extra Granulated	4 2	3 Pig	3 35 3 .	50, " " bo	DXes 0 15 0 1	71 11 11 to 2 in 20 00 25 00
Acadia Beet Granulated		3 Sheet	0 05 0	Gentian	0 10 0	12 11 11 to 3 in 25 00 35 00
Phoenix Bright Coffee	····· 4 *	3 Zinc sheet	6 50 7	00 Hellebore	0 14 0	16 C1 1 to 2 in 25 00 28 00
NO. 7 Yellow	2.0	3 Antimony	8 00 3		····· 3 75 4 ····· 0 28 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
" 2 "	37	3 Solder, Standard .	0 19	··· Morphia Sul	1 75 1	Bo Elm, Soft, " 1 to 12 in 20 00 25 0C
	36	BRASS : Sheet IRON : Hamilton Pig	0 24 0	25 Opium	······ 4 50 4 ····· 1 50 1	75 " Pock " I to 12 in 18 00 22 00
TEAS : Japan, Yokohama	0 22 0 0	Refined	2 85 2	95 Oxalic Acid	0 10 0	12 " " " 1 ¹ / ₂ to 3 in 20 00 25 50
Japan, Kobe	0 22 0 4	Hoop Steel	. 2 90	Paris Green 1 b Potass. Iodide	pkts 0	11 to 2 in 28 00 30 00
Japan, Siftings & Du Congou, Monings	0 13 0 6	² Swedish	man and A	25 Quinine	. OZ. 0 35 0	50 Maple, " 1 to 11 in 10 00 20 00
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plications for renewal favors are much more numerous than a year ago.

Furs .- Partial cable advices from London regarding the fur sales now in progress show declines in the various lines offered, due largely, it is presumed, to a falling off in the Russian buying, owing to the war. Red fox has sold 171/2 per cent. lower than last March; otter, 15 to 20 per cent. lower; marten, 221/2 per cent. lower; fisher, from 25 to 35 per cent. lower; lynx, 50 per cent. lower; silver fox, 40 per cent. lower; cross fox, 271/2 per cent. lower. Locally, there is little doing in raw furs, as is usual at sale time, and receipts are very light. We repeat quotations for prime pelts as follows: Beaver, \$5 to \$6.50 for large; medium ditto, \$4 to \$4.75; No I. choice bear, \$15 for large, \$10 for medium, and \$6 for small; badger, 30 to 50c.; fisher, No. 1, dark, \$5 to \$6; ditto, brown, \$4 to \$5; pale ditto, \$3 to \$4; red fox, \$2.25 to \$4; cross fox, \$5 to \$10 for No. 1, as to color; Wolverine, \$2.50 to \$5; lynx, \$4 to \$8 for No. 1; marten, \$2 to \$3 for Ontario and Quebec skins; fine B.C. and Northwest pelts bring higher prices; mink, \$2 to \$4 for No. 1; fall rats, 8 to 17c.; winter ditto. 15 to 20c.; otter, \$8 to \$12; fine Labradors and Northeastern would bring \$12 to \$20; coon, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for No. I black, and from \$1 to \$1.75 for No. 1, dark; prime skunk, \$1.50 for No. 1, all black; short stripe, \$1.10; long stripe, 6oc.; and broad stripe, 20c.

Groceries .- Sugars keep moving upwards, and on Monday the local refiners established a further all-round advance of 5c. a cental, making the present factory price for standard granulated \$4.15 in barrels, with yellows ranging from \$3.55 upwards, and it is intimated that further advance is not improbable. The demand is good. The molasses market is weak, first cost at the island being cabled at 9c., equal to laid down cost of about 25 cents, and local jobbing figures are easier at from 30 to 321/2c., as to size of package. Dried fruits are moving out slowly in odd boxes. Values in teas all show firmness, with a very fair demand reported. The general movement is reported as rather better than it has been of late, but collections are rather poor.

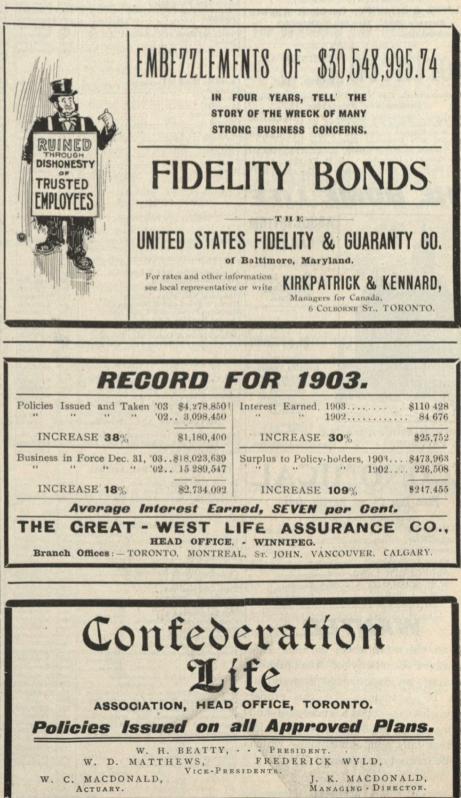
Hides. — The Association of Hide Dealers has adopted a new schedule of prices, and they now quote 9c. for No. I city beef hides, and from 8 to 8½c. for country hides. For city caliskins they quote 13c. for No. I, and 11c. for No. 2, and for country caliskins 11 and 9c. for Nos. I and 2, respectively. Lambskins remain at 10c. and sheepskins at 75c. each.

Metals and Hardware.—Goods are now moving more freely, and the volume of business shows some increase. In values no very marked changes are noted. Pig iron quotations remain as given last week, and for bars the general quotation is now \$1.75, even for small lots. Canada plates are easy, and it is expected they will sell at \$2.15 to \$2.20 on opening of navigation; present quotation is

\$2.30. Black sheets, 26 gauge, are said to have been offered at under \$2. The assortment of large tinned sheets is badly broken up and there is said to be quite a brisk demand for these goods, which is hard to meet; $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. for 24 gauge is the base price, but an advance may be asked, owing to the scarcity. Ingot copper is rather firmer at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.; lead is stronger at \$3.25 to \$3.40 as to lot; spelter, \$5.75 to \$6; tin. 32 to $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.; antimony, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—Preparations are in order for the general shipping of spring orders, when the summer freight rates come into effect on April 1st, bur some houses are already making some

Travellers have not made up the lost time caused by the irregular railway service of the winter, and it is not calculated the volume of business this spring will be up to last year's figures. In prices there is nothing specially new. Turpentine continues to fluctuate, and though the quotation was recently 92c., it is again down to 901/2c. by the single barrel. Linseed oil has not shown the recovery expected by some, and the market is still an easy one. Fish o'ls con inue very dull. We quote: single barrels, raw linseed oil, 46 to 47c.; boiled, 49 to 50c., net 30 days, or per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, 901/2c., single barrels;



ommercial Union	STOCK	A	ND B	OND	REP	ORT		
Assurance Co., Limited.	participation of the participation		12214					
Of LONDON, Eng.	DANKE	are	Capital Author-	Capital Sub-	Capital	Rest	dend	Closing Price
ire - Life - Marine	BANKS	Share	ized.	scribed.	Paid-up	Rest	last 6 Months	HALIFAX, Mar. 14. 190
Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000	A DECK TRANSPORT							n Res art.
Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal.	British North America	\$ 243	\$ 4,866,000	\$ 4,866,000	\$ 4,866,000	\$ 1,898,000	3%	1321 136
JAS. MCGREGOR, Manager.	New Brunswick Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax	100	500,000	500,000 2,000,000	500,000	775,000 3,100,000	6 5	200 301 206 130 140
GEU, R. HABURAFA,	People's Bank of N.B	20 150	1,300,000	1,000,000	396,000 180,000	440,000	3 4	136 140 136 140 200 205
	Royal Bank of Canada St. Stephen's Union Bank, Halifax	100	4,000,000	2,980,000 200,000 1,336,000	3,000,000 200,000 1,326,000	3,000,000 45,000 925,000	4	156 159
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INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH	the hold of a second second						1 dise	Montreal. Mar. 16
The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. EAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL	Banque St. Jean		1,000,000	500,000	265,000	10,000	3	
LANSING LEWIS, Manager.	Banque St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships	50	1,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	504,000 2,493,000 2,000,000	329,000 2,455,000 2,000,000	75,000 1,450,000 1,050,000	3 4† 31	161
J. G. BORTHWICK, Secretary.	Hochelaga La Banque Nationale Merchants Bank of Canada	30	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000 6,000,000	400,000	3 3 3 2	108
Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO	Montreal	200 50	14,000,000 5,000,000	r 4,000,000 3,000,000	14,000,000 2,946,000	10,000,000 2,720,000	5 41	248 250 168 202
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Josthann Assurance Co.	Union Bank of Canada	100	4.000,000	2. 500,000	2,498,000	1,000,000	32	Toronto
Northern Assurance Co. or London, Eng.	Canadian Bank of Commerce		10,000,000	8.700,000	8,700,000	3,000,000	31	Mar. 16. 150 152
Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	Dominion	50	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5 5	222 225
Income and Fund, 1902.	Impe rial	100	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,995,00r 1,000,000	2,650,000	5 Nil	213
apital and Accumulated Funds,	Ontario Ottawa Standard	100	3,000,000	2,492,000	1,500,000 2,483,000	500,000 2,400-000		125 215
eposited with Dominion Government for the Security of Policy-holders	Sovereign,	100	2,000,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	925,000	27	223
. E. MOBERLY, Inspector. E. P PEARSON, Agent.	Toronto Traders		4,000,000	N 000	2,964,000	3.164,000	5	136
ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager fo Canada.	Western	100	1,000,000	500,000	434,000	175.000	*(qu'rtly)	- Stanlin
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AND STREET	Canada Permanent Mortg'e Corporation		20,000,000	6	1.1.1		and the	1203 121
OF CANADA	UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1859			6,000,000	6,000,000	1,750,000	3	· · · · · ·
HEAD OFFICE :	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co	50		630,200	630,200	275,000	3	117 119
Home Life Building,	Toronto Mortgage Co Canada Savings & Loan Co	50	750,000	750,000	725,000	250,000	21/2	38
Toronto.	Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	. 50	3,000,000	3,000,000	934,200 1,400,000	40,000	41	178
Capital,	Landed Banking & Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada	. 100	700,000		1,100,000	365,000 195,000 85,500	3	119
\$1,000,000	Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa:	. 50	(not li't'd)	2,000,000	679,700 1,200,000 300,000	585,000	.3	
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Reliable Agents wanted in unre-	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.) 100			398,481	120,000		90 150
presented districts	Central Can. Loan and Savings Co London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do	1 50	2,000,000	τ,000,000	1,000,000	210,000	2. 3	90 . 95
Correspondence solicited	Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.) 100	2,000,000	1,500,000	3	51,000	· · ·	
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A. J. PATTISON, MANAGING-DIRECTOR.	Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd Real Estate Loan Co	, 10	2,008,00	0 2,008,000	1,004,000	370,00	0 3	102½ 10 76
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ECONOMICAL	British Mortgage Loan Co	. 10						1201
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Cash and Mutual Systems.	MISCELLANEOUS.					19119		3 (19 ¹⁰⁾ 1
otal Net Assets\$ 319.377 amount of Risk	British America Assurance Co		1 000,000					100
overnment Deposit	Canada Life	10	0 1,000,00	1,000,000	450,000	47,80	$\begin{array}{c c} & 4 \\ & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ & 3 \\ \end{array}$	149 · 75
JOHN FENNELL, President. GEORGE C. H. LANG, - Vice-President.	Canadian Pacific Railway	10	2,000,00 80,000,00 0 7,000,00	80,000,00	80,000,00	D	3	1123 · 972 87
W. H. SCHMALZ, - MgrSecretary.	Toronto Railway Twin City Railway	. 10	x0 20,000,00 x0 6,000,00	00 16,500,00	0 15,000,00	0		891
JOHN A. ROSS, Inspector.	Sao Paulo Tramway Commercial Cable Co Bell Telephone Co	10	x 15,000,00 x 5,000,00	3,960,00	3,564,00	0 910,0	2*	
WANTED	Canadian General Electric	10	x 3,000,00 x 2,000,0	2,000,00	0 2,000,00	0	· · ·	130 . 70
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Insurance Company of the highest standing, an experienced Superinten-	Dominion Coal Co common	10	00 15.000.0 3,000,0	00 1,5,000,00	0 15,000,00	ю ю	4,	55
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party who can show a successful and	British Columbia Packers Assoc (A).	1	00 1,000 0 50 1,000,0	00 625,00	625,00 1,000,00	xo	It	* 117
clean record a good salary will be paid.	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation	1	00 5,000,0	00 725,00	725,00	75.0	100 14	*
Address all communications, which	Carter Crune, preferred. Dunlop Tire Co., preferred. Consumers Gas Co Niagara Navigation Co	1000	00 1,000,0 50 2,000,0 00 1,000,0	1,750,00	1,750,00		21	* 209
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W. G. A. LAMBE LLOYD'S AGENT FOR ONTARIO.

Surveys and Appraisements on goods damaged by salt water attended to at all points in Western Ontario. Certificate from Lloyd's Agent of damage is accepted by British Insurance Companies.



Head Offices-Queen City Chambers, Toronto SCOTT & WALMSLEY, ESTABLISHED 1858 Managers and Underwriters.

olive oil, machinery, goc. to \$1; cod oil, 35 to 40c. per gallon; straw seal, 45 to 50 to 55c. per gallon; tinged and brown ditto, down to 35c.; castor oil, 71/2 to 8c. for machinery; pharmaceutical ditto, 81/2 to 9c.; lead (chemically pure and firstclass brands), \$4.50; No. 1, \$4.25; No. 2, \$4; No. 3, \$3.80 to \$3.90; No. 4, \$3.60; dry white lead, 41/4 to 41/2c. for pure; No. I ditto, 4 to 41/2c.; genuine red ditto, 4 to 41/4c.; No. 1 red lead, 4c.; putty in bulk, bbls., \$1.80; bladder putty in bbls., \$1.90; ditto, in kegs or tins, \$2.65; London washed whiting, 45c.; Paris white, 75c.; Venetian boxes, \$2.40; 23-lb. tins, \$2.55; 121/2-lb. red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2; Paris green, 14c. in bulk, and 15c. in I-lb. packages; window glass, per 100 ft., \$3 to \$3.25 for first break; \$3.45 for second break, and \$4.20 for third break; per 50 feet, \$1.70 for first break, and \$1.80 for second break.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 17th, 1904.

Chemicals, Drugs, Etc.-The strength in camphor still continues and prices are still tending upwards. Quinine also is dearer, both results being due to the state of affairs in Japan. Opium is dull. There is an easy market for menthol.

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No. Shares or amt. Stock.	Yearly Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par value	Amount	Last Sa e Mur q
50,000 50,000 00,000 35,862 10,000 289,155 4,5,640 130,000 10,000 153,776 25,234 10,000 10,000	35 81 20 17 2 24 90 30 5 35 5 35 5 35	Alliance C. Union F L. & M Guardian F. & L London Ass. Corp. London & Lan. F London & Lan. F London & Lan. F. London & Globe. Northern F. & L North Brit. & Mer Phoenix Royal Insurance. Standard Life Sun Fire	20 50 10 25 10 25 Stk 100 25 50 20 50 10	21-5 5 5 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	101 10 49 50 9 53 54 89 9 191 20 75 77 321 33 47 48

RAILWAYS	value Value	London Mar. 4	
Canadian Pacific \$100 Shares, 3% C. P. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5% do. 50 year L. G. Bonds, 3% Grand Trunk Con. stock 5% perpetual debenture stock do. Furst preference 5 do. First preference stock 31 Great Western per 5% debenture stock Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 5% Toronto, Grev & Bruce 4% stg. bonds, 1st mortgage	\$100 100 100 100 100	1137 105 101 117 13 120 104 87 362 102	114 110 103 113 123 105 88 37 104
SECURITIES,	1	Lond	

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do. 4% do 1904, 5, 6, 8		10.	105
do. 4% do 1910, Ins. stock		104	106
do. 31% do. ns. stock		101	105
Montreal Sterling 5% 12 08			
do. 5% 1874,		100	102
do. 1879, 5%,		101	103
City of Toronto Water Works Deb.,	1906, 6%	100	105
do. do. gen. con. deb.	1920, 5%	107.	109
do do. stg. bonds	1928, 4%	101	103
do do. Loca Imp. Bonds	1913, 4%		101
do. do. Bonds	1929 32%	95	97
City of Ottawa, Stg.	1904, 6%	IOI	103
City of Hamilton Debs.	1934 5%	IOI	103
City of Quebec, con.,	1905, 6%	103	105
do. do. sterling deb.	1923, 4%	001	102
City of Vancouver,	1931, 4%	101	103
do. do.	1932, 4%	100	102
City of Winnipeg, deb	914. 5%	106	108

The New York market has made no appreciable change. English reports speak of rather dull conditions, especially in home trade.

Dry Goods .- Though values of staple goods still continue exceedingly strong, no further actual change has been decided on in prices. Raw cotton is distinctly easier in all markets though

Central Life Insurance Company. Authorized Capital. \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed. 500,000 Head Office, TORONTO. Our rates are most favorable to the insuring public. Our Policies are unconditional from date of issue. Our Reserves are based on the highest Govt. Standard. First-class positious for men of character and ability. Write to the Head Office of the Company for particulars. THOMAS CRAWFORD, M.P.P., J. M. SPENCE, President. Man. Dir. The Continental Life Insurance Co. Head Office, TORONTO AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 The policies of the Continental are as liberal and free as absolute safety allows, and the premiums are as low as the security of policyholders permits. For district and agencies apply to Head Office. HON, JOHN DRYDEN, President. GEO. B. WOODS, Manager. CHAS. H. FULLER, Secretary Onward and Upward-Head Office, - Toronto Ins. in Force 1902\$608,577....\$243,181....\$5,170,816 1892 o7,279 29,739 1,231,750 Good openings tor good Agents with a progressive Company, EDWIN MARSHALL DAVID FASKEN P esident. Secretary. THE ACCIDENTS Ontario Accident and AND DISEASE. Lloyds Plate Glass ALL ALL AND AL INSURANCE COMPANIES Issue Specially Attractive Policies covering Accident Accident and Sickness Combined, Employers', Elevator, General and Public Liability. Plate Glass, EASTMURE & LIGHTBOURN, Gen'l Agents 3 Toronto Street, TORONTO Established 1824 The MANCHESTER FIRE Assurance Co. Fead Office-MANCHESTER, ENG. H. S. MALLETT, Manager and Secretary. Assets over \$13,000,000 Canadian Branch Head Office-TORONTO. JAS. BOOMER, Manager. T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Manager Toronto Agents SMITH & MACKENZIE JOSEPH LAWSON. Safety. Economy. Success. THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Prospered in 1903. . ne Best Year in the Company's History. Surplus Increased over 63%. More than 60% of Year's Income Added to Assets. Average Rate of Interest Earned 5.40%. Policies Issued on Sound and Attrac-tive Plans. Special Classification for Total A bestain-ers. Write to Head Office or the Company's Agents for Intormation. – Head Office, Waterloo, Ont. CHR. KUMPF, PRESIDENT. IHOMAS HILLIARD, Managing Director.

1261



The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company CASH-MUTUAL and STOCK HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Authorized Capital, \$500.000 D. HIBNER, Berlin, Pres. W. H. SHAPLEY, Toropto, Vice President. W G. WRIGHT, Inspector. F. CLEMENT BROWN, Manager.



prices for May and June hover a little above 16c. The wholesalers report a busy week, especially as some considerable progress has been made in clearing up the railcoads and allowing the delivery of goods. Traveilers report very good prospects for the spring season, and goods already ordered show up well on an average.

Flour and Grain .- For ninety per cent. patents now the ruling quotation is \$3.65, in buyers' bags, middle freights. Manitoba flour keeps steady. Not much change has taken place in millfeed, nor in oatmeal. In wheat, there have been no changes since last week, nor in other grains. Little or no business in being done.

Fruits and Vegetables .- Prices for oranges are firmer, and shipments in refrigerator cars are being commenced. Other lines remain about as before with a fair business passing. A despatch recently from Liverpool says that the market for apples was active at rather lower prices, thus: Baldwins, 16s. 6d. to 19s.;

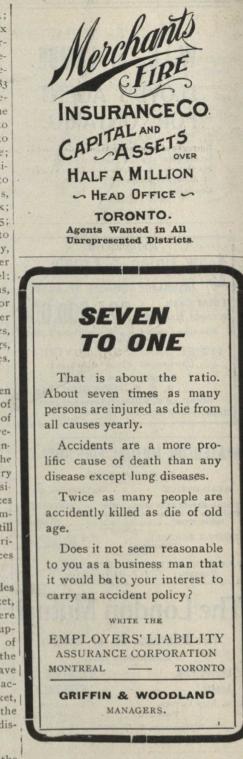
22s. 6d.; Denmarks, 18s. to 20s. 6d.; seconds, 7s. less. Receipts for Halifax for week ended 5th inst. were 18,625 barrels, St. John, 3,007 barrels. Total receipts from all sources since season began, 3,230,848 barrels, against 2,276,383 barr ls for 1902-03. Pineapples are beginning to make their appearance in the local market, and they are expected to be plentiful very shortly: Apples, \$1 to \$2.50 per barrel, according to grade; coccanuts, \$4 per sack; oranges, California navels, \$2 to \$3.25; Mexican, \$2 to \$2.50; Valencias, ordinary large, 714's, \$5; marmalade oranges, \$2.50 per box; lemons, Messina, 360's, \$2.50 to \$2.75; 300's, \$2.75 to \$3; bananas, 8's, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bunch; 1st, \$2 to \$2.50; celery, \$5 to \$5.50 per case, and 75c. to 90c. per dozen; cranberries, \$7 to \$9 per barrel: \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; Spanish onions, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per large case, and \$1.25 for small; Malaga grapes, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per barrel; case tomatoes. \$4.50 to \$5; dates, Sair, 31/2c. per lb.; Halloween, 4c.; figs, 8c. to 12c.; tap figs, 31/2c.; pineapples. \$4 to \$5 per case.

Groceries .- Another advance has been made of 5c. per cental on all grades of sugar, in sympathy with the strength of the market in New York, and the movement at firm figures is very fair. General trade has improved throughout the country and may be described as very good. In prunes there is a good business being done, but prices in our Prices Current are shaded down a little compared with heretofore. Teas are still quite firm. Canned goods are expériencing a normal movement, and prices keep quite steady.

Hides and Skins .- An advance in hides is to take place in the Chicago market, but it is not likely to be followed here owing to the poor quality of the supplies coming forward. The volume of trading going on just now is on the light side. Sheep and lambskins have gone up to \$1 and \$1.10. No great activity can be noted in the leather market, which has been greatly hampered by the bad state of the roads in country districts.

Live Stock .- In sympathy with the advance in export cattle in Chicago, buyers on the local market this week showed increased willingness, and as a result, prices were firmer. Extra choice fetched 5c. in some instances. For butchers' cattle, too, there was a pretty good demand, especially for animals of good quality. The demand for stockers and feeders is fair, and most of those offered this week realized 10 to 25c. per cwt. more. Few milch cows were offered, and trade was slow. All calves sold readily. There were not many sheep or lambs, but they sold very rapidly.

Provisions .- Butter, both dairy and creamery, is coming forward in liberal quantities, but the trade finds it not difficult to dispose of it. The demand is moderately good. The cheese market is spies, 20s. to 23s. 6d.; russets, 18s. to The poultry market is steady at good t nd ney in values.



prices, with no great supplies coming forward. Hops are dull, but prices keep steady at 26 to 32c. for Canadian. Prices for hog products are steady, and a fair business is being done, but it would no doubt improve with better transportation facilities.

Seeds .- A decline has taken place in the United States market for seeds, and the feeling here, as a consequence, is weaker, though so far no price changes have been made. Prices are quoted as follows: \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.50 for extra choice; \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots; \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine threshed timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-threshed.

Wool .- Practically no trade at all is passing in fleece wool, and pulled is for liberally, and they are in good request. don wool sales show continued don wool sales show continued upward THE MONETARY TIMES



Proof of Public Confidence

This Company has more premium-paying business in force in the United States than any other Company, and for each of the last 10 Years has had more New Insurance accepted and issued in America than any other Company

The Number of Policies in force is greater than that of any other Company in America, greater than all the Regular Life America, greater than all the Regular Lifes Insurance Companies put together (less one) and can only be appreciated by com-parison. It is a greater number than the Combined Population of Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto and Montreal.

Full particulars regarding the plans of the Metropolitan may be obtained of any of its Agents in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, or from the Høme Office, 1 Madison Ave. New York City.

Amount of Canadian Securities deposited with the Dominion Government for the protection of Policy-holders in Canada, \$1,800,000.00.

Significant Facts

This Company's Policy claims paid in 1903 averaged in number one for each min-ute and a third of each business day of 8 hours each, and, in amount, \$89.00 a minute the year through.

THE DAILY AVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1903.

359 per day in number of Claims Paid.

6,297 per day in number of Policies Issued.

\$1,303,559.06 per day in New Insurance Written. \$98,582.76 per day in Payments to Policy-holders and addition to Reserve. \$53,841.18 per day in Increase of Assets.

Head Office for Canada: Company's Building,

164 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

Chairman Canadian Board The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

General Manager for Canada

HAL. BROWN.

В.

