

# What they say of

# The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

-"Your valuable Journal."-James Hart, Demorest-

-"Your paper is fully appreciated."-The S. Rogers Oil Co. Ottawa.

-"I consider it the best by far of any in Canada."-E. C. Mills, Summerside, P.E.I.

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-"Please arrange for a copy of the 'Journal (of Commerce) to be sent regularly to His Excellency."-W. T. Hewett (Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen).

-"We take much pleasure in reading the 'Journal of Commerce,' and in every issue find something which interests us."-Campbell Bros., St. John, N.B.

---"Glad as a business man to see you manifest some independence when treating public questions involving business political advantages."-T. B. Rider & Son, Fitch Bay.

all over Canada.

-"We obtain from it more financial and commercial information than we derive from any other individual publication in Canada."-Imperial Oil Co. (Now the Standard Oil Co.)

I owe the pleasure of reading your article on plan for Federating the Empire. Let me say that it has given me great delight by its literary davour and pungency not less than by its demolition of an almost grotesque scheme.—Goldwin Smith.

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

M. S. FULEY,

Managing Editor and Proprietor.

"Journal of Commerce,"

Montrea.

## THE SAPPHIRE INKSTANDS

Trade Mark:—"SAPPHIRE." (DARKE'S PATENT SCREW STOPPER.) SOLE MAKER:

## EDWARD DARKE.

14a Great Marlborough Street, Regent St., near Oxford Circus, London, Eng. WELL ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF MARKING INK IN THE LAUNDRY-BECAUSE



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- 1. It Saves Time as washing is seldom necessary.
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PRICES.—No. 3. Plain, Ebonite Stopper, 2s. 6d. each. Shoe, 1s., and Pen-rack, 2d. extras. No. 2. Plain, Ivory and Black Porcelain, 2s each; Pen rack, 2d.



The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

## The Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five er cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

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

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1905.

## The Bank of Toronto.

### DIVIDEND NO. 98.

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

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

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto.

Toronto, 26th April, 1905.

The Bar	ik of Bri	tish North
	Americ	a.
Incorporate	Established in 18 d by Royal Ch	arter in 1840.
Paid-up capi	tal	£1,000,000 stg.
<b>Reserve Fund</b>		£420,000 stg.
Head Office, 5 A. G. Wall	Cracechurch S lis, W. Secretary.	st., London, E.C. S. Goldby, Manager.
COL	URT OF DIREC	TORS:
J. H. Brodie, J. J. Cater, H. R. Farrer, M. G. C. Glyn, G.	R. H. C E. A. H H. J. H F. Lubb eorge D. Whatn	Gl <b>yn,</b> Ioare, 3. Kend <b>all,</b> Dock, nan.
Head Office	in Canada, St. Montreal.	James street,
J. ELM	XEMAN, General ISLY, Supt. of MACKENZIE, J	Branches.
BRA	NCHES IN CAN	NADA:
A. E. ELLI	IS, Manager Mon	ntreal Branch.
London, Ont. London.	Campbellford,	Dawson, Y.T.
Market sub br.	Ottawa, Ont.	Dawson, Y.T. Reston, Man. Yorkton, N.W.T. Battleford, N.W. Calgary, N.W.T. Estevan, N.W.T. Bostberr, N.W.T.
Brantford, Ont. Hamilton, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q.	Battleford, N.W.
Hamilton,	(sub. br.)	Estevan, N.W.T.
Barton st.		
Toronto, Ont.	Quebec, Que.	Duck Lake, N. W.'. Ashcroft, B.C. Greenwood, B.C.
" Junction, " Stock Yard	ds.	Greenwood, B.C.
Weston,	St. John, N.B.	Kaslo, B.C.
sub. br. Midland, Ont.	Fredericton, N.F.	Rossland, B.C. Trail. B.C.
Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon,	Halifax, N.S.	sub branch Vancouver, B.C.
bobcaygeon,	Brandon, Man.	Victoria, B.C.
INDIES M.	SOUTH AFRI AY BE OBTAIN ANK'S BRANCH	CA AND WEST NED AT THE HES.
AGENCIES IN	THE UNITED	STATES, ETC.: Lawson and J. C.

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson and J. C. Weish, Agents. San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and A. S. Ireland Agent. Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited. and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-land, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches; Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris - Credit Lyonnais. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London, and West Indies.

## Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL PAID-UP.... ... . . . . \$3,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS.. .. .. .. .. 3,302,748

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Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq. Hor David MacKeen. H. S. Holt, Esq., James Redmond, Esq.

Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. E. L. Pease, - General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector.

iry, N.S.

Amherst, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.
Antigonish, N.S.,	Ottawa Bank St.
Bathurst, N.B.,	Oxford, N.S.
Bridgewater, N.S.,	Pembroke, Ont.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Pictou, N.S.
Chilliwack, B.C.,	
Cumborland D.C.	Port Hawkesbury, N
Cumberland, B.C.	Rexton, N.B.
Dalhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
Dorchester, NB.	Sackville, N.B.
Edmundston, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John's, Nfld.
Juysboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Grand Forks, B.C.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
Halifax, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
Ladner, B.C.	Toronto,
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Louisburg, C.B.	Vancouver, B.C.,
Lunenburg, N.S.	" East End.
Maitland, N.S.	Victoria, B.C.
Moncton, N.B.,	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, Que.,	Westmount
Montreal, West End,	Victoria Ave.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Wormanth NG.
Nelson, B.C.	Weymouth, N.S.
Vowoostle N P	Woodstock, N.B.
Newcastle, N.B.	
Newcastle, N.B.	

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

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

THE MOLSO	ONS BANK
Incorporated by Act	of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFICE	E: MONTREAL.
CAPITAL PAID-UP RESERVE FUND	·· ·· ·· ·· 3,000,000
BOARD OF	DIRECTORS:
JAMES ELLIOT.	General Manager. Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector. . Chipman, Asst. Inspec-
LIST OF E	BRANCHES:
ALBERTA. Calgary.	ONTARIO—Continued. Owen Sound. Port Arthur.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Ridgetown.
Revelstoke, Vancouver.	Simcoe. Smith's Fans.
MANITOBA.	St. Marys. St. Thomas.
Winnipeg.	Toronto.
ONTARIO.	Toronto Junction: Dundas Street.
Alvinston.	Stock Yards Branch
Amherstburgh,	Trenton.
Aylmer.	Wales. Waterloo.
Brockville. Chesterville.	Waterloo. Woodstock.
Clinton.	WOODSLOCK.
Exeter.	
Frankford.	QUEBEC.
Hamilton.	Arthabaska.
James street.	Chicoutimi.
Market Branch. Hensall.	Fraserville.
Highgate.	Knowlton. Montreal.
Iroquois.	St. James Street.
Kingsville.	Market and
London.	Harbor Br.
Meaford.	St. Catherine St. Br.
Morrisburg.	Quebec.

The Chartered Banks.

Norwich. Ottawa. Sorel. Victoriaville.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES London I GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES London, Liverpool-Parr's Bank, Ltd. Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. South Africa. — The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

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FOREIGN AGENTS. France-Societe General. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvera. China and Japan-Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank-ing Corporation. Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba. New York-Mechanics' National Bank. Boston-State National Bank. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Bank. And agents in all the principal cities of the United States. Collections made in all parts of the Dominios and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates at exchange. Commercial Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

## The Sovereign Bank of Canada

.. Head Office -Executive Office. Toronto. Montreal. 33 Branches throughout Ontario and Quebec Savings Bank Department at all Branches. Collections given prompt attention. Drafts issued payable in all parts of the world. General banking business transacted. D. M. STEWART, Gen. Manager and 2nd Vice-President.

## THE ONTARIO BANK DIVIDEND NO. 95.

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

Thursday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both

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

By order of the board.

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

## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

#### The Chartered Banks

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 76.

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

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

> B. E. WALKER, . General Manager.

Toronto, April 25th, 1905.

## THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized .... Capital Subscribed .... Capital Pald-up .... Capital Pald-up .... \$1,000,000 500,000 500,000 250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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

## THE STANDARD BANK **OF CANADA**

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

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

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

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

## Union Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 77.

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

G. H. BALFOUR. General Manager.

Quebec, April 24th, 1905.

## Imperial Bank of Canada

#### DIVIDEND NO. 60.

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 25th or April, 1905.

## The Chartered Banks.

## THE BANK of OTTAWA Capital Authorized ......\$3,000,000 Capital (fully paid up) .... 2,500,000

Rest and Undivided Profits, - 2,573,332

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

FORTY-FIVE OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Correspondents in every banking town in Canada, and throughout the world.

This bank gives prompt attention to all banking business entrusted to it.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

## Traders Bank of Canada

## DIVIDEND NO. 39.

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

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

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

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon

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

> > General Manager.

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

## The Dominion Bank

CAPITAL \$3,000,006 RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 5,634,000 DIRECTORS:

BIRECTORS:
E. B. OSLER, M.P., .....President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, M.P.,
A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.,
DOMINION BANK-HEAD OFFICE,
Corner King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

 	-		
100		141	1.00

Belleville, Ont.	Madoc, Ont.
Boissevain, Man.	Montreal, Que.
Brampton, Ont.	Napanee, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Orillia, Ont.
Cobourg, Ont.	Oshawa, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Seaforth, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.	Selkirk, Man.
Gravenhurst, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Grenfell, Man.	Uxbridge, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.	Whitby, Ont.
Huntsville, Ont.	Wingham, Ont.
Lindsay, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
London, Ont.	N. End Br., Winnipes
Bloor and Bathurs	t Stroots Toront
City Hall Branch,	Toronto.
Dundas Street, To	ronto.
Market Branch, T	oronto
Queen Street, Wes	Tomonto.
Sherbourne Street,	Toronto.
Spadina Avenue.	Toronto.

Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Cor. Yonge and Cottingham Sts., Toronte. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China. Japan. and the West Indies

### The Chartered Banks

## BANK OF HAMILTON

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

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

By order of the Board,

J'. TURNBULL. General Manager.

Hamilton, 25th April, 1905.

## The Quebec Bank

## DIVIDEND NO. 166.

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

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

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

By order of the directors,

THOMAS MCDOUGALL. General Manager. Quebec, 20th April, 1905.



## BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

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

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

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1905.

## La Banque Nationale

## HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC. NOTICE

On and after Monday, the first of May next, this bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town. on Wednesday, the 17th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

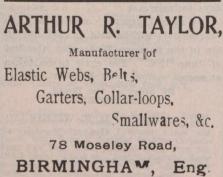
The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e., before three o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 11th May next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE,

Manager.

Quebec, 21st March, 1905.



## The Chartered Banks.

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

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
- BOARD OF DIRECTORS. M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal, President. M. G. B. Burland, industrial, of Montreal, Vice-President. Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ex-Minister of Agricul-ture, Director. M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie., Director. M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley," Montreal, Director. M. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager. M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Montreal:-316 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Caraley Store; 271 Roy St., 84 Louis de France; Eastern Abat-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet. Berthievville, P.Q.; D'Israeli, P.Q.; Pierreville, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-ton, P.Q.; Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Terrebonne, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q. BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice, President. Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President. Hon. Alf. A. Thibaudeau, of the firm Thibaudeau Bros., Montreal. Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province. Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard. Legislative Councillor.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

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

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK Incorporated, 1836. St. Stephen, N.B.

..... \$200,000 AGENTS:

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## The Dominion Savings

& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,

Canada London. ---Capital Subscribed, Total Assees, 31st Dec'br. 1900 \$1,000,000.00 2,272,980.83 T, H. PURDON, Esq., K. C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.



THE CANA	DIAN	J	URNAL	OF	COMMERCE.
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The Whitest Alloy Invented.

and comfort.

British ports.

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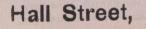
As Durable in wear as Fine Silver.

1097

## WARRANTED WHITE ALL THROUGH.

ALBO SILVER has attained the foremost position among white metals. The Trade says Test it and it will recommend itself.

WARSTONE CHAIN WORKS,



DOMINION LINE,

Legal Directory.

-ADVOCATES,-

AGENTS WANTED

Ocean Steamships.

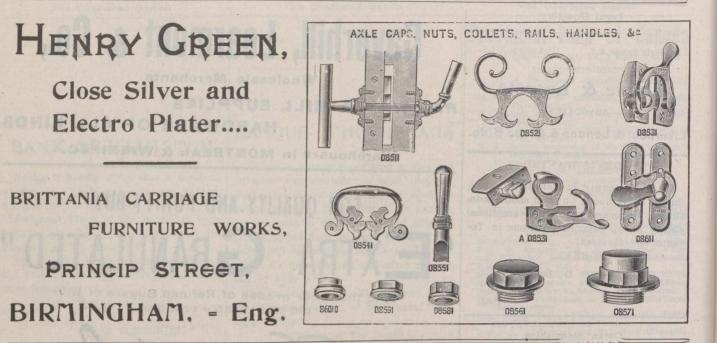
H. Gerin Lajoie, K.C.

ronto and Montreal

Address: WORKER,

DOMINION

Birmingham, England



#### Legal Directory.

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## Legal Directory.

### ONTARIO-Continued.

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Lavell, Farrell & Lavell ST. CATHARINES, E. A. Lancaster, M.P. ST. THOMAS .....J. S. Robertson STRATFORD .. MacPherson & Davidson TRENTON ... MacLellan & MacLellan TEESWATER ..... John J. Stephens THORNBURY ......T. H. Dyre TILSONBURG ..... Dowler & Sinclair TORONTO ......Jas. R. Roaf VANKLEEK HILL, F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORD .... Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLAND ..... L. Clarke Raymond WINDSOR .. Patterson, Murphy & Sale WINGHAM ..... Dickinson & Holmes WALKERTON ..... A. Collins WALKERTON ...... Otto F. Klein

#### QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM ...... F. A. Baudry RICHMOND ..... Edward J. Bedard STANSTEAD .... Hon. M. F. Hackett SWEETSBURG ..... F. X. A. Giroux

## NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERT Townshend & Rogers
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL H. D. Ruggles
BRIDGEWATER Jas. A. McLean, K.C.
KENTVILLE Roscoe & Dunlop
LUNENBURG S. A. Chesley
PORT HOOD S. Macdonnell
SYDNEY Burchell & McIntyre
YARMOUTH E. H. Armstrong
YARMOUTH Sandford T. Pelton

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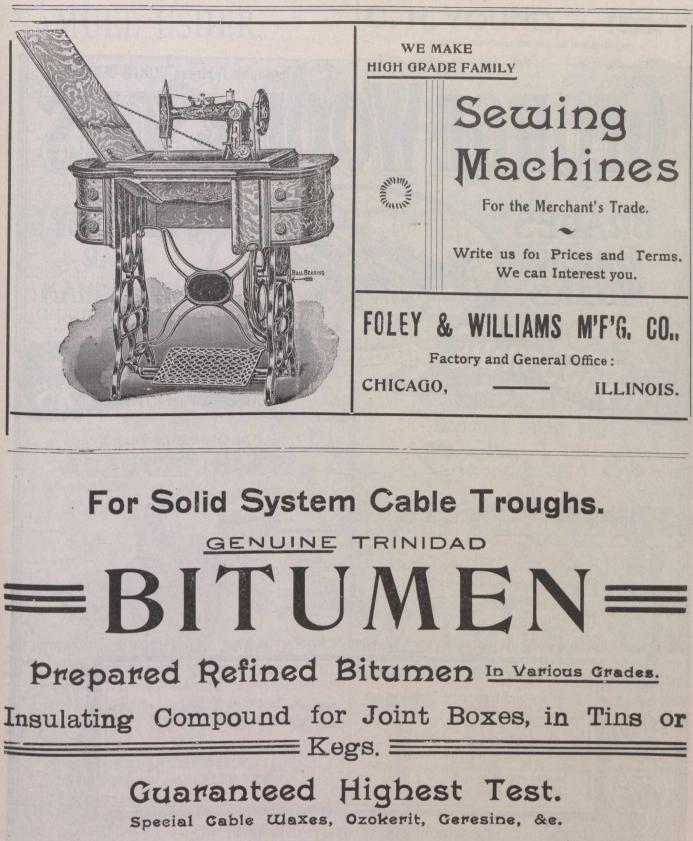
#### TORONTO, ONT.

JONES BROS & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Torontoj CLARKSON JONES, BEVERLY JONES, GEO. A. MACKENZIE, C. J. LEONARD. English Agent : JOHN AP JONES, 99 Carnon, St., London,

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Gold and Silver Sheet and Wires of every description, Solders, Etc.

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Silversmith's Stampings in Matchboxes, Cases, Bowls, Baskets. Dishes, Candlesticks, Waiters, Vases, Brushes, &c., &c. Tea and Coffee Sets a Speciality. Brooch Stampings, Beads, Galleries, &c, in Gold and Silver. Every description of Jewellers' Requisites.

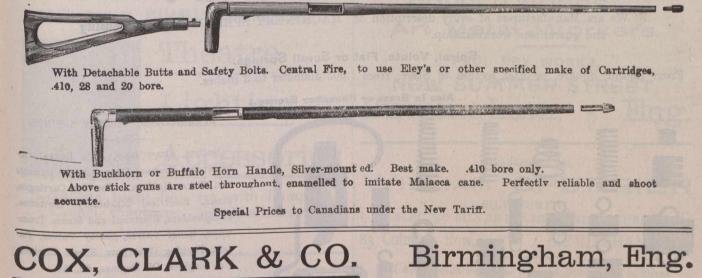
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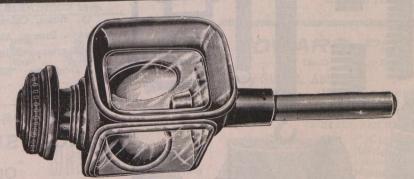
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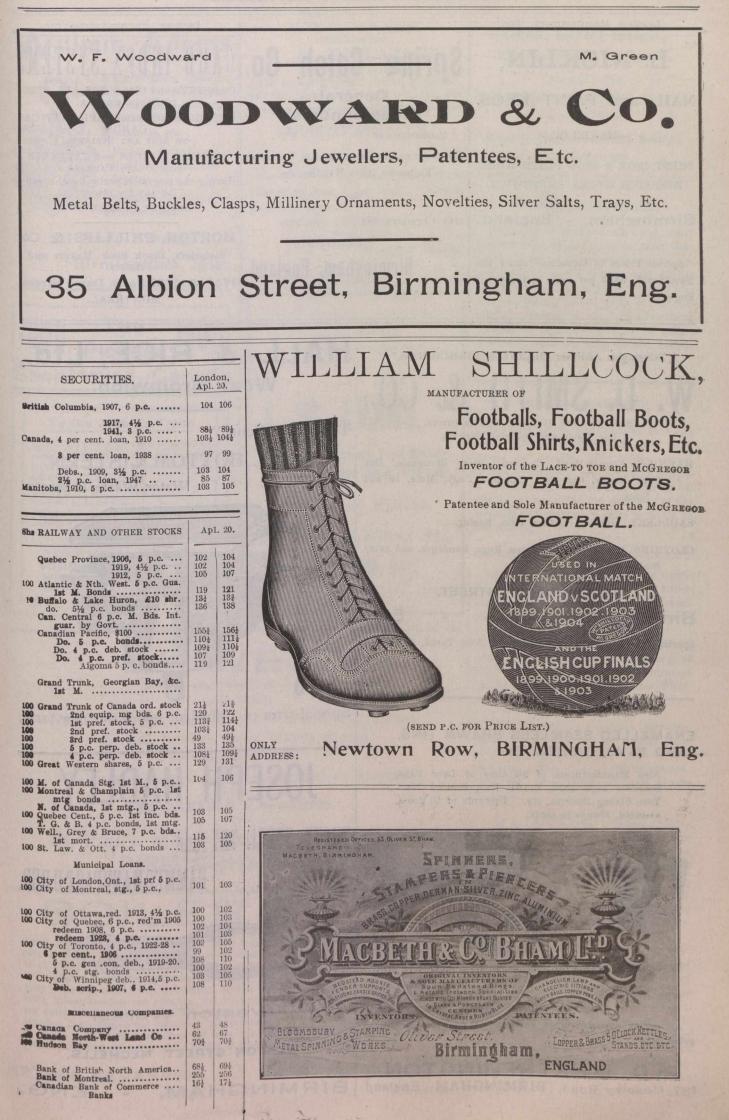
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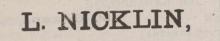
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HARNESS, Four-in-Hand,, Tandem, Pair, Brougham, Dog Cart, Buggy, Gig, Cob, Cab and Pony, Mule, 10 and 6 Span.

SADDLERY, Hunting, Riding, Polo, Racing.

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Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff, 33 1-3 per cent. in favour of England.

## ENAMELLED SEAMLESS BRAWN TINS, LARD PANS, DISHES, Etc

Also Manufacturers of all sizes of Lard Pans, Seamless Lard Pans, Brawn Tins, Pressed Meat Tins, Strong Buckets, etc. Upwards of 50 gross, assorted, always in stock.

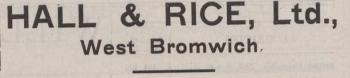


11 Seamless Lard Pan, Enamelled Seamless Brawn Tin. Heavy Lard Pan.

With ring on bottom, 14 lb. Tin; weigh about 3 lb. each. With or without Handles.

Write for Illustrated All orders executed upon receipt. price list.

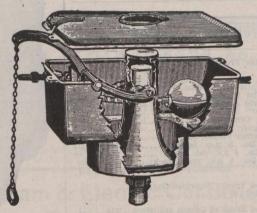




The "Typhoon"

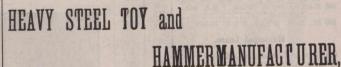
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Water Waste Preventer.



Special term to Canadian under the new tariff.

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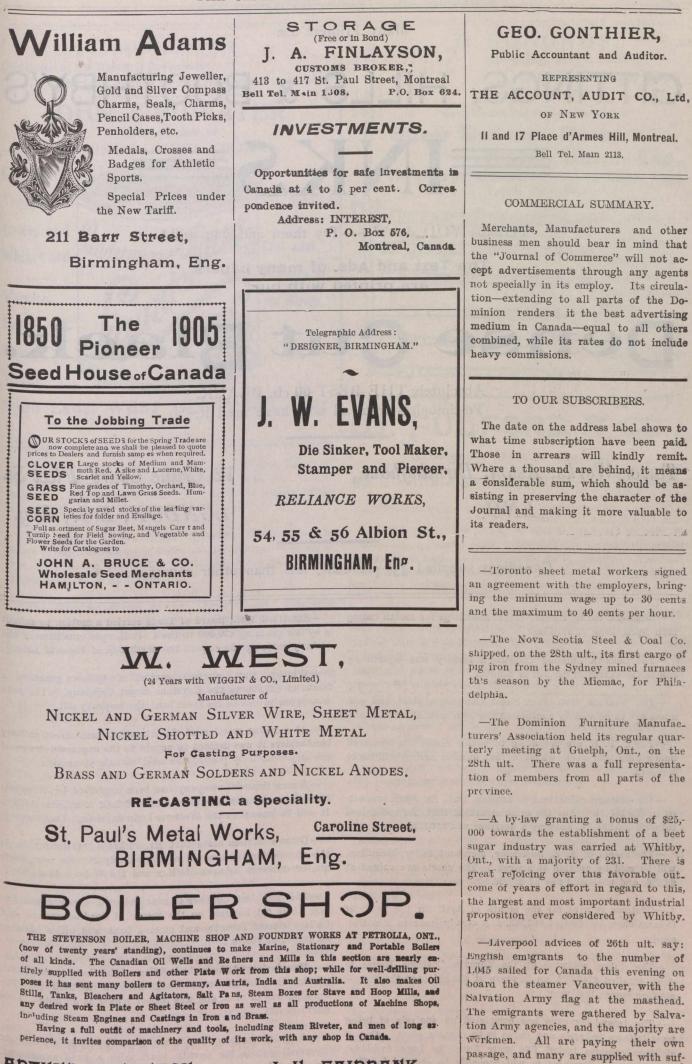


Weston Works,

WESTON STREET. NECHELLS,

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Canadians supplied 33<sup>1</sup> per cent. less than other countries.

-London Clearing House.-Total clearnings for month ending 29th April, 1905, \$3,871,712.

—The Oshawa Canning Company's factory was injured by fire to the extent of \$20,0.0 or \$25,000.

-The Wiarton, Ont., Beet Sugar Company's plant and premises are to be sold by auction on the 19th instant, at Toronto.

-The C. P. R. are preparing to handle about ten thousand immigrants this week, which, if that number arrive, will make a record.

-The customs collections at London, Ont., for April amounted to \$58,167.59. For the same month of 1904, the collections totalled \$63,234.74, showing a decrease of \$5,067.15.

-The assets of A. E. Buscombe, merchant tailor, Hamilton, will be sold by auction this week. The assets are valued at \$2,116, and the liabilities at \$1,960.

-Customs returns for the month of April for the port of Ottawa show receipts of \$63,348. A steady increase is noticeable.

-The duties collected at the Toronto Customs House in April totalled \$747,072, an increase of \$80,804 over the corresponding month last year.

-The Inland Revenue has completed an analysis of bread from Ottawa bakeries and found it to contain alum. Out of eighteen samples tested five were found to have forbidden constituents. Prosecution will probably be ordered by Hon. Mr. Brodeur. -Stratford, Ont., Board of Trade carried a motion to submit a by-law granting \$30,000 to the C. P. R. upon condition of the railway entering the city on the north side of Victoria Lake.

-Whitby, Ont., electors carried a by-law granting a bonus of \$25,000 to the Keystone Sugar Company. The vote was seven to one in its favor, and the majority 231.

-At a recent meeting of the Kingston, Ont., street railway bondholders it was decided to accede to the expressed desire of the city council by placing the road on sale at auction.

-A new financial company has been organized by Winnipeg business men, with a capital stock of half a million dollars. It will be known as the Western Loan & Savings Company.

-Ottawa advices state that Mr. Pickford, of Halifax, is in the city seeking a renewal of the subsidy for the company's line of steamers between Halifax and the West Indies.

-The Bank of Commerce has perfected arrangements to raze their old building on the corner of Spadina avenue and College street, Toronto, and erect a bank and office building at a cost of \$30,000.

-Fire destroyed the main building of the Government Immigration Hospital at Savard Park, Que., on the 28th ult. The building was of brick and was formerly used as an hotel. Loss about \$9 000.

-A by-law to loan the Clinton, Ont., Knitting Company six thousand dollars for twenty years, also a fixed assessment, was carried today by 306 for, to 27 against. The company intend enlarging their factory at once.



-The grocery and liquor store of John Halligan, Kingston, Ont., was partially destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Cause unknown. Loss about \$5000. Only the lower portion of the building was burned.

-The customs duties collected in Toronto Junction for the month of April amounted to \$13,871.26, an increase of \$5,192.83 Over April of last year. The entries numbered 227, in comparison with 166 in April, 1904.

----The Winnipeg Street Railway Company have purchased a tract of property on Mill street as a site for their new plant for distributing throughout the city the electrical energy to be generated at their Lac du Bonnet water power.

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-Rumor has it that the amalgamation of a number of paying Woollen mills in Nova Scotia is being arranged. Hewson Mills, Amherst; the Valley Mills and Eureka Mills, Pictou county, have been approached on the matter. A Montreal syndicate is said to be back of the proposed deal.

-A by-law voted on at Listowel, Ont. to sell to D. Hibner & Co., of Berlin, the town's interest in the chair factory, and fixing the assessment for 10 years on the old property and additions to be built at \$14 000, was carried by an overwhelming majority, there being only two votes recorded against it.

-The work of diverting the C. P. R. main line at Virden, Man., has been begun. This is being made for the purpose of cutting out some heavy grades at that point, and the new line will be about three mikes in length. The work is in progress all along the line, beginning immediately west of Brandon.

-L. W Moorehouse, who was formerly the secretary of the Woodmen of the World, a Toronto fraternal society, was acquitted in Toronto of a charge of stealing money belonging to the society. There was no case whatever against him and he will now seek satisfaction in the civil courts.

-The by-law to loan the Dennis Wire & Iron Works Company, of London. Ont., \$15,000, voted on by Berlin ratepayers. failed to carry by reason of the total vote lacking a hundred of the necessary three-fifths. There were 952 votes cast for and 178 against. It is probable that special legislation will be applied for to have the by-law declared carried. Wholesale Brown Saddlers.

98 Liehfield Street, WALSAUL, England.

—A patrol boat for service in Hudson Bay will be built in the Dominion yard at Sorel. The vessel is intended to enable the mounted police to cover the shores of the bay. The boat will be 120 feet long, twin screw, and have a speed of twelve knots. It will not be ready for service until next year.

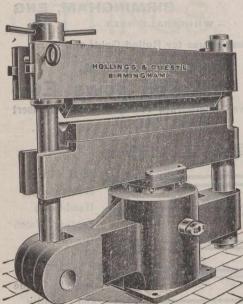
-We learn from Ottawa that the supplementary estimates will contain an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to meet the cost of taking over and maintaining the fortifications at Halifax and Esquimalt. Two companies of infantry will leave shortly for Halifax to enter upon garrison duty. The infantry regiment there will number about six hundred men.

-Word has gone forth, says an Ottawa letter, that the collectors on cana's are to go. Some will be superannuated at once, and others will be retired on July 1st. The saving accomplished will amount to \$40,000. The collectors are no longer needed, because, owing to the abolition of canal tolls, the compliation of statistics is discontinued.

-The C. P. R. Company's telegraph announces that the cable has been laid to the Caroline Islands and the Dutch East Indies, and is now open for public use at the following rates: From San Francisco to the Caroline Island, one dollar and five cents; to the Dutch East Indies, Java. one dollar and eight cents; Sumatra and other islands, one dollar and eighteen cents per word.

-Representatives of an English company termed the Nova Scotia Collieries who have coal lands at Chimney Corner, county of Cape Breton, waited upon the Minister of Finance at Ottawa this week and asked for the usual subsidy of \$3,200 a mile for the construction of a railway from the mines to tide water on the Strait of Canso. The company are just starting to develop the mines, and will ship their coal exclusively to foreign markets. They say they have a ten-foot seam of extra fine bituminous coal. The delegation, who were introduced by Mr. Roche, M.P., for Halifax, and accompanied by Mr. Duncan Finlayson and Dr. McLennan, were promised consideration.

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FOR FORGING AND FLANGING, BRIDGE FLOORING, CONVEYOR TROUGHS, SCRAP BUNDLING, COTTON PRESSING, SEED CRUSHING, OIL EXTRACTING, TEA PRESSES. BALING OF ALL KINDS.

## PLATE BENDING & STRAIGHTENING ROLLS.

There is no Railway or Engineering Works complete without our Bending Press, absolutely the best for making Metal Sleepers.

WRITE FOR 1904 CATALOGUE.

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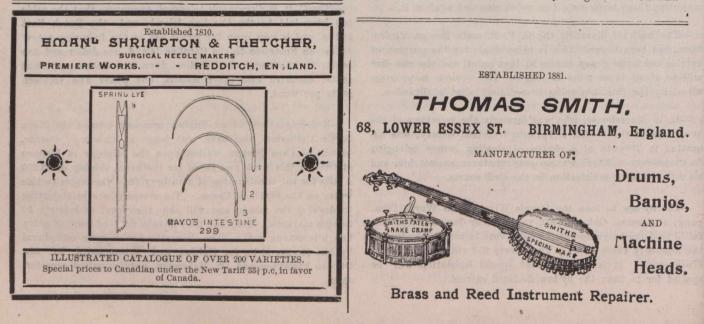
## HOLLINGS & GUEST, LTD. Thimble Mill Lane BIRMINGHAM, England:

-The Dominion customs revenue is again improving. For the month of April there is an increase of \$79,560, and for the ten months a gain of \$832,476. When the fiscal year closes ft is esitmated that there will be an improvement of a million dollars, as compared with the previous year. The following are the figures:-April, 1905 \$3,293,336; April, 1904; \$3,213,776: increase, \$79,560; for ten months, 1905, \$34,209,516; for ten months, 19(4, \$33,377,039; increase, \$832,476.

-Sandhill, N.Y., advices state that the first shove/full of dirt from the \$100,000,000 barge canal was raised at Fort Miller in that township. This is on a contract to construct a lock 400 feet long by 120 feet wide, where an artificial waterway enters Hudson River at Fort Miller, and a similar lock eight miles above Fort Miller, including nine miles of digging. In order that navigation on the Champlain Canal may not be interrupted, a temporary canal 800 feet long on the site of the Fort Miller lock will be built.

-It is undersood that the Transcontinental Railway Commission have about completed their preliminary surveys on the Quebec to Moncton section and that they will report to the Government immediately; the latter will then determine the route to be followed. The route, it is rumored, will go right across the centre of New Brunswick, passing through Chipman, and will have an easy grade of four-tenths of one per cent. After the route has been fixed the surveys to locate the line will be made.

--Vancouver, B.C., advices state that the railway race to the Similkameen is now on in earnest. The Canadian Pacific has to begin from scratch, for the Great Northern has a good start. The Canadian Pacific will make the run from Spence's Bridge on its main line, the Great Northern has begun from Midway, a town close to the Washington border. Already the Hill system has given out that its first objective will be Hed'ey, where the Nickel Plate mine, the Canadian Anaconda, is situated. The Canadian Pacific will doubtless have the same objective. The Great Northern has the advantage in start, it will also have it in the distance to be covered. From Midway by way of Molson, Oroville and Keremos, it is only 85 miles to Hedley; from Spence's Bridge, by way of the Nicola coal fields, the copper mines of Aspen Grove and One-mile Creek to Hedley, is 125 miles. The prize is worth winning. The lower Similkameen is undoubtedly the garden of Canada:





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-London Clearing House.-Total clearings for week ending April 27, 1905, \$785,319.

-The following companies were recently incorporated: The North American Merchandise Company, Montreal, capital stock \$20,000.-Canadian Manufacturing Co., general machinists and engineers, Montreal, capital stock \$40,000.-The Pineo-Dawson Co., wholesale drugs, Montreal, capital stock \$100,000.-The St. Lawrence Floating and Wrecking Co., Montreal, capital stock \$200,000.-The Colonial Lumber Co., Ottawa, capital \$100,000. -Canada Scale Co., Limited, Montreal, capital stock \$20,000.-Carey and Co., general mercantile and manufacturing business, Wunnipeg, capital stock \$10,000.

-We learn from Peterboro' that the Canadian General Electric Company completed the purchase of a large block of land, in addition to the thirty acres now occupied by them. The expanding business of the company demands large additions to their buildings, which will be made this summer. The Peterboro' Lock Works also need more room, and a meeting of the shareholders authorized the construction of entirely new bui'dings on a large scale.—The customs collections for the port of Peterboro' for Moreh total \$46 000 as against \$22,000 last year, the increase being greater than the total amount collected in March, 1904.

-A number of Cornwall citizens have, we are to'd, been nicely worked by a couple of slick strangers, with the result that they are out of pocket to the extent of a few dollars each. The strangers represented themselves to be traveling salesmen for a Toronto tailoring house making both men's and women's clothing. They had a lot of samp'es of fine grades of cloth with them, and offered to sell suits and costumes at tempting prices. They took the measure of their victims and were to have the articles made and delivered in the course of a tew days. It is reported that the aggregate sum collected must run into hundreds of dollars. After doing a rushing business for a few days they suddenly disappeared, leaving their hotel bil's unpaid.

-The following decisions have been ratified by the Customs Board: Lithographic presses, 10 per cent., and not free, as claimed by certain importers.—Tram silk, boiled, off dutiable at 20 per cent.—Mimeographs, rotary and oscillating, dutiable at 25 per cent. under tariff item 315.—Pictorial "cut-outs." that is to say, lithographed pictures on cardboard, embossed or not, with the outlines of the picture cut out by stamp or die, dutiable at 20 per cent., under tariff item 130.—Refined cocoanut oil not further manufactured than bleached or refined, dutiab'e at 20 per cent. as a non-enumerated article.—The question having arisen as to the rate of duty on stereotyping outits. such as curved casting moulds, "cutting off" cylinder,

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Silvered and Cut Plate Glass and Hand-Painted Photo Frames.

Every variety of Hand-Painted Plaques and Opals. Mounted and Unmounted.

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power shaving machine, iron top imposing table, stereotype metal furnace with pump, imported along with printing press, such articles.were declared to be dutiable at 10 per cent. under tariff item 313, as typemaking accessories, and not to be included under the designation of a printing press in the free list. Electric motor rheostat and other electrical appliances for use in connection with printing presses were declared dutiable at 25 per cent. as electrical apparatus, and not free of duty as part of printing press. A soldering flux in a fluid state made from an acid and zinc was declared to be dutiable at 20 per cent.—Microscopes valued at not less than \$100 each were held to be entitled to free entry when for use for surgical purposes.



review of the yearly results of the efforts of our fire in-

surance managers and staffs to make reasonable returns

to the companies' shareholders. We are now enabled,

by the courtesy of the Superintendent of Insurance to

add the ratio of losses paid for 1904, which, as long

since discounted, is enormously increased by the great

conflagration in Toronto. The losses paid on account

of the Toronto fire amounted to nearly four-sevenths of the total for the whole Dominion. Canadian companies had in 1904 their record year of high loss ratio, the total for the entire field being nearly \$400,000 in excess of that for 1877, the year of the great St. John, N.B., fire. Our British companies suffered enormously in 1904, the total for Canada being \$9,164,850, as against \$5,718,300 in 1877. The American made, for them unusual heavy



Canadian Head Office: 112 St. James St., MONTREAL. J. E. E DICKSON Manager.

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losses in 1904, their total for the Dominion being \$2,365,-140, against \$586,450 in the historic year 1877. The Superintendent gives the totals of all the companies from 1869 to 1904, inclusive, thus:--,

Canadian           \$ 44,979,666           British           132,883,290           American           23,717,499	12,676,304,807	and the second sec

Grand totals .. .. \$201,580,555 \$19,511,241,537 \$140,321,502

Subjoined are the percentages of losses paid to premium receipts of a majority of the companies for the last five years, affording an interesting comparison with those for the other greatly disastrous year of 1890:---

Canadian.	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
British America		61.06	38.8	49.03	100.61
Quebec Fire			40.0	39.34	119.43
Western		63.94	40.9	44.51	96.87
British.	00				
Ailiance	197	114.80	14.2	56.06	229.21
Atlas.		59.84	44.9	48.16	130.36
Caledonian		89.00	42.2	50.52	122.33
Commercial Union		70.44	33.5	56.96	105.90
Guardian		79.46	43.3	58.39	81.58
Law, Un. & Crown		61.07	28.5	70.10	99.80
		86.25	44.6	40.42	84.91
Liv. & Lond. & Glo		57.47	47.2	54.04	133.70
London & Lanc		90.00	30.1	59.55	118.42
London Assurance Manchester		91.10	30.7	51.81	128.47
		52.73	40.9	57.65	70.31
National		72.62	36.7	55.58	114.36
North British		71.17	33.5	68.38	124.39
Northern		72.12	42.6	53.38	91.37
Norwich Union		65.74	31.5	44.91	76.19
Phoenix of London		56.55	42.3	51.07	124.62
Royal		62.27	35.8	51.22	172.47
Scot. Union & Nat		68.11	30.5	52.04	108.89
Sun Fire		85.68	31.9	38.26	83.67
Union	120.5	00.00			
U. S. Cos.	101.0	78.50	37.5	55.18	111.28
Aetna		59.90	29.7	76.18	152.63
Connecticut		63.78	29.7	41.13	92.16
Hartford		68.53	33.3	49.77	122.72
North America		60.99	31.3	43.00	141.70
Phoen'x, Brooklyn		55.12	29.4	52.44	81.21
Phoenix, Hartford		49.25	47.1	51.70	102.15
Queen	88.6	49.20			

The figures for the following companies are now available, but only for the years 1903 and 1904:---

AND THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	1903.	1904.
(10 Line and the attraction and lade	60.20	109.30
Anglo-American	56.85	76.08
Canadian Fire	61.12	94.28
Equity	56.77	65.71
London	51.42	121.03
Mercantile.		68.94
Montrea!-Canada	64.64	117.09
Uttawa	. 33.45	151.69
flome, of America		

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# Crown Ins. Co. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company

1904's GOOD SHOWING IN LEGAL RESERVE BUSINESS.

Departme	e (per Certificate ent, January 3rd, 1	New 1 1905.)	ork 11	surano	\$4 397.988
	ce Paid for in 190			E	\$12.527,288 \$17,862,353
New Insuran	ce Paid for in 190	4, -			
(	ain in New Insur	rance P	aid for	·, -	\$5,335,065
for Basis Gain in Lega Gain in Pren Decrease in (	Legal Reserve Br ) in 1904, l Reserve Member tims on New Busi Dustanding Death ats to Members an	rship in ness in n Claim	1904, 1904. s, 1904		\$6,797,601 \$5,883 \$128,000 \$119,296

best agency contracts. Address Agency Department, Industrial Agents, Address Provident Department, Mutua Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

In 1900 the average ratio of losses paid to premiums received was 98.9, in the four following years it was 68.9; 39.25; 51.57, and 107.12.

The British companies' net receipts for 1904 amounted to \$8,341,173, or somewhat over a million increase on those for the previous year. Their total paid for losses in 1904 reached \$9,167,105, or \$5,363,000 more than in 1903. The general expenses of the British companies in 1904 reached \$2,315,000, or about \$200,000 in excess of those for the preceding year. There is little to be surprised at in respect of rates.

For every \$100 premium received Canadian companies paid an average of \$80.30 loss; \$33.80 in expenses, and \$1.83 in dividend or bonus. For every \$100 received by British offices \$109.87 were paid in losses, and \$27.05 in expenses. The United States companies show respectively \$109.25 and \$27.05.

Amalgamation does not seem to have led to much preferment for the Alliance, which shows the unprecedented rate of \$229.21 per cent. of losses paid to \$290,000 premiums received on the singularly low average rate charged, namely 1.22.

It is to be hoped that the general continued improvement in trade throughout the Dominion, as evidenced by the fewer vicissitudes reported, the rapid growth of immigration to the great fertile plains of the Northwest, together with the great progress in railway construction, may lead to a speedy recovery in the affairs of our fire insurance companies in Canada.

## STEEL RAIL EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES.

One of the more remarkable features of the manufacturing industries of today is the large export of steel rails from mills in the United States. It has been contended with strenuous persistency, and asserted as though it were a self-evident proposition, that the products of any industry which enjoys a high degree of protection are thereby made so costly as to be unable to compete with outside manufactures.

The steel trade of the United States has enjoyed for many years an exceptional degree of protection, it is, in fact, a creature of that fiscal system, for not a ton of steel would have ever been smelted in the United States had the market been left freely open to imports of steel from Great Britain and Germany. This was realized by American statesmen who had the presence to foresee the possibility of an enormous steel industry being developed in the United States by keeping back the inflow of the metal and goods made from it.

The duty was made prohibitive, with the result of establishing smelting furnaces and rolling mills at Detroit and Pittsburg, which in output exceed in caparcity those in Great Britain, Germany and Belgium.

Steel rails rolled in the United States are exported in large quantities to foreign countries. Last year the importation into Great Britain of steel in ingots, billets and other crude forms was 522,706 tons, in plates for ships, etc., 68,358 tons, in other manufactures 59,362 tons, and in rails 39,801 tons. The shipments of steel from England in 1904 were only 308,314 tons, as compared with 341,100 tons in 1903. The trade was so dull last year that a number of furnaces were blown out, yet 1,114,500 tons of manufactured iron and steel were imported into Great Britain in 1904, as compared with 755,248 tons in 1901. The significance of these figures lies in the fact that the imports of steel into England were from countries where the industry is very highly protected, yet the goods are able to compete with those made in the land where no duties are imposed upon them and where the steel trade may be almost said to be indigenous, so great are its natural advantages.

The following shows the exports of steel rails from the United States in the 9 months ending March, 1904, and March, 1905:

	1905.			1904.
Where sent.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Canada	161 800	\$4,169 151	20,218	164,800
Asia		1,305,299	12,944	321,220
S. America	35 858	841.577	693	19 746
Europe	24,613	584,167	3,275	68,470
West Indies		452 407	1,730	44.313
Japan	19,991	507,759	6,505	157,542
Mexico	19 582	471.973	10 135	295 597
Cent. America	9,325	209,806	1,927	57.208
Africa	2,529	63 906	310	7.280
Totals	339 831	\$8,605,995	57,737	\$1,586 176

The heavy duty placed by Caneda in November last has cut down the importation of foreign steel rails very materially. Indeed, but for the necessity of completing contracts, the shipments to Canada of steel rails from the United States would almost cease.

The situation is one upon the facts of which some over elever theorists would do well to ponder. Respecting this class of men the late John Bright said, "Those brilliant writers are generally wrong, for, they are so occupied with abstract theories they overlook the concrete facts which are the most important factors in the argument."

The Canadian steel works where rails are being, or

soon will be rolled, have a splendid opportunity in the demand that will arise as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific is in a condition to receive the rails. Upon that opportunity being taken full advantage of depends the future progress of the steel industry in Canada. Are those in charge of this industry fully alive to the situation?

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY AND THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

A few weeks ago we gave a summary of the evidence, up to that time, shewing the cost of gas and electricity in New York city, as established before a committee of the State Legislature. That committee, composed of some of the best members of both branches of the Legislature, has now made its report to that body, and probably before this reaches our readers, final action may be taken.

The outcome of the report is a series of bills restricting the maximum charges for gas and electricity in the larger cities and towns in the State and to regulate in various ways the inspection of all such matters to ensure safety, and the proper carrying out of the principles of the main bill in the general interests of the people. The proposal of the main bill is that the maximum charge for gas shall be 75 cents for 1,000 cubic feet, instead of \$1.00, as at present, and for electricity 10 cents per kilowatt hour, instead of 15 cents, as now charged.

In the course of a lengthy report the committee shows the extreme overcapitalising of those companies, on which from 10 to 12 per cent. is now paid, and large reserves of profit besides, are accumulated. It is stated that the capital of the Consolidated Gas Company is \$80,000,000, whilst the actual money invested does not exceed \$30,000,000, including the cost of the purchasing of various subsidiary companies, and their franchises, acquired.

In the case of the New York Edison Electric Company, it is stated that the value of all its properties is only about \$35,000,000, less than the funded debt by about \$5,000,000, leaving its capital stock of \$45,000,-000 entirely out of consideration.

In both the questions of gas and electricity the charges to the consumers are stated to be unreasonable and extortionate, and calls for legislative action to protect consumers, who are now made, by those monopolies, to pay for the high dividends on fictitious values of those over-capitalised stock companies.

This week is apparently an exciting one in Albany, and a very active lobby is busy endeavouring to defeat the bills by various means. It was expected the session would close this week, and if possible the objectors will delay the bills so they may not get through in time. It appears, however, that the majority of both houses are determined to pass the bills, and, if necessary, the Governor is expected to call an extra session at once, before the members leave Albany, in order to secure that end.

All this is interesting, not only for the people of the State of New York, but in Canada, and more especially so those of Montreal, where the agitation for lower charges on those essential matters in city life is working up largely. The price of gas is much higher here than in New York at present; the price charged for electricity is about the same in both cities, but as coal has to be used to obtain the power in New York and here it is produced by the much cheaper water power, the Montreal price is relatively higher.

Fictitious over-capitalization is the bane of trade all over this continent, and the community suffers from it, but the tendency of the times is to put a stop to such measures, as well as to check the power of trusts and monopolies generally. The trend is towards the municipal ownership of all public utilities in cities. In order to check the tendency in this direction, we sometimes hear it said that it would only be useful to aldermen in the way of patronage-and "graft" as the term go2swhich is only a bugaboo to frighten the unthinking. As was well said by one of our evening contemporaries a few days ago, it is not possible to imagine any city council that could abuse the working of municipal works, involving charges as high as those now borne by the people. Patronage, of course, there must be, but that is a common perquisite, and it is not always used judiciously, even in the best managed institutions.

We shall wait with interest for the final action of the New York State Legislature on this important matter—one of such great public interest—when we may have something further to say on the subject.

## OUR BUTTER AND CHEESE ABROAD.

Probably the earliest surprise which the visitor from Canada or the United States experiences on landing for the first time in England or Ireland or Scotland, will be at the table at which he is seated to take his first meal. Butter, as on the continent of America, is served at every principal repast, but what is the visitor's surprise at finding this article almost insipid because of the total absence of salt. This he finds to be the case not only in hotels and restaurants, but in private families. After a sojourn of some weeks he becomes accustomed to the pale, saltless pellets set before him, and on his return can readily understand the difficulty our produce men People who have exis some distance from the coast. perienced this change of flavour abroad and at home home readily understand the difficulty our produce men experience in finding a ready and profitable market in the old lands for butter made in Canada. Efforts have been made again and again by our large shippers of dairy produce to persuade makers to cater to the transatlantic preference for butter that contains no saline savour, and not altogether without success; but it is found next to impossible to draw the line close enough -to determine how little salt must be used so as not to offend the palates of our transatlantic kin, who cannot, or will not, have such butter as our own "creamery" on their tables, or any but "fresh butter," at any price. The difficulty of preparation has been to some exent overcome in Canada, but as compared with Danish, Normandy or Cork butter, it does not hold its own. It

is probable that, as in the case of other articles of export from Canada, education may in time accomplish much, but freshness is always a desideratum everywhere in the United Kingdom, and at this distance from the consumer, will be difficult to secure, patent refrigerators to the contrary notwithstanding. It certainly cannot be done by means of the "gathered cream system" which has come into vogue among many farmers lately.

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

## THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

This time-honoured and prosperous institution again makes its bow to the public in the report of the annual meeting re-produced in another column. There is perhaps no more forcible example of what can be accomplished by the judicious handling of a small paid-up capital-if we except the great British insurance companies-than is afforded by the City & District Savings Bank of Mentreal, and none which makes its shareholders better returns on their investments, a handling that is no less a guarantee of absolute safety to depositors. Much of this prosperity is readily accounted for by the enormous deposits, given in the statement, upwards of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  millions of dollars, a judicious proportion of which is re-loaned at reasonable rates upon bank and other stocks with ample margin to many people whose names are thus retained on annual share-lists and Government blue-books. That the Bank is reaching out for new business is shown by the establishment of outlying branches within easy reach of numbers of wage-earners in the busy manufactories being spread over our suburban areas. Five thousand new depositors were added during the year, and the average of each deposit was increased by 10 per cent.

The old Board was re-elected as in the Report given elsewhere. Reference to the affairs of the institution were incomplete without mention of Mr. Albert P. Lesperance, the manager, who is proving himself worthy of the confidence of his directors and the immense clientele of the City & District Savings Bank.

## HARBOUR MATTERS.

The very much involved and unsatisfactory relations of the Harbour Board with the Shipping Federation, as existing for the last few weeks regarding new charges for mooring at the wharves, appear to be temporarily settled by a reference for a decision to the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the business will go on as usual. This step has been reached none too soon, as the first vessels have arrived, and the harbour business will soon be in full swing.

The truce seems to have been brought about through the Minister of Public Works himself, whose attendance at the Board meeting, after some plain talking, led, on his suggestion, to the naming of a small committee to . confer with the shipping interests with the view of harmonising matters. That point was reached, we are informed, within an hour and all was peace in that singular respect, so much for a common sense proceeding. The Minister also succeeded in having the two engineers, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. St. George, meet and make a joint report on the changes called for in the shed plans. Both engineers agreed only on the cost of removing some of the posts in four different proportions of the numbers of posts in the two storey shed now partially built and the bearing capacity of the floor of the second storey, the cost respectively being \$3,600-\$10,800-\$24,000-\$37,000.

The engineers each make also a separate report on various features of the shed question, but as they have only just at this writing been under our notice, we have not yet studied them. We notice, however, that the means for reaching the second storey is not touched upon; yet if there are to be two storeys, and the upper one is to be used for heavy freight, this is an all important question.

The result of the last meeting of the Board was to act so far on the engineers' reports as to rescind the previous request to the Minister asking to be authorized to remove twelve posts in the sheds, and to make a new request that they be authorized to remove three posts in every fourth row in the No. 2 shed—partially built—at the engineers' estimated cost of \$10,800, and a proportionate number in the three other sheds. Of course everything else is held up in connection with the sheds pending the Minister's action on this last request.

## FRAUDS ON IMMIGRANTS.

There has been more or less discussion going on in the papers of late regarding the treatment of immigrants who are now pouring in to Canada by the thousands per week, and it is quite natural that, where one or two of these chance to fall in with a "hardy tiller of the soil," he who pins his faith to the lines: "The world has dealt hard with me and I'm going to deal hard with the world," such grievances will be aired, and in each repitition of the story, a little is likely to be added by way of no harm. The following has been sent us:—

"Our attention has been drawn to two cases of very gross fraud having been committeed by farmers in Canada on young men who came out to learn farming with a view of purchasing land and settling here.

In one of these cases a strongly built youth near to manhood was received by a farmer as a pupil to learn farming. For this service and his board the father of the young immigrant agreed to pay and for months did pay \$60 per month! The pupil had to rise "ere it was yet day" and go out into the barn to chop wood, to feed the cattle and horses and do any other chores. After this most instructive occupation he had to load the waggon, hitch a team to it and drive to a market town, a business which took most of the day.

When he tried his "prentice hand" at the plough his tutor stopped him sharply by saying, "You leave that to me, you know nothing about it," which was true enough for that was one accomplishment he was paying at the rate of \$2 per day to learn.

After some months of service in a menial capacity, learning practically nothing, but earning his board and lodging by work, it dawned upon him and his father that the arrangement was nothing short of a swindle.

The second case narrated to us is of the same class, both being frauds of a most scandalous character.

It seems incredible that after all the information given to the public in Great Britain by the immigration officials that such rascalities can be perpetrated. But, it is evident that there is a stratum of English society into which immigration literature has not penetrated.

A leaflet seems needed detailing what an immigrant needs to learn when settling on the land in Canada, and what also he does not need to learn, but which he may be set to do by a farmer he engages to serve in order to learn the business. Farmers who take pupils at a high rate and make them work like day labourers deserve punishing, for they are obtaining money by false pretences, and throwing obstacles in the way of a desirable class of immigrants."

When two extremes meet, too much friction is likely to result, and this is not beneficial to the machinery, human or otherwise. When a man who never chopped wood with an ordinary axe is put to work at it for the first time it is likely to prove both awkward and annoying. But to the person whose early days found him often sharpening the axe at the grindstone, and even searching the woods for a young secondgrowth rock elm tree, or piece of hickory with which to make a suitable axe handle-even the proper curving of which requires a trained eye-chopping or splitting enough firewood for the day is often looked upon as mild recreation. In like manner the person wholly unaccustomed to Canadian farming is quite apt to shrink a little at first from hauling fertilizer from the barnyard to the fields where it must then be spread.

Work on the Canadian farm embraces various duties. No wonder many of the farm boys with brains show up well in the cities later on, for they are enured to that hardship at times upon the farm which causes them to shrink from nothing in the shape of work, but buckle down to it and complete each task as calmly as they approach the table to their daily meals.

-Unstoms receipts at the port of Montreal for April amounted to \$796.351, a decrease of \$12,509.

## FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1904.

The preliminary statement of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, of the fire companies' business in 1904 is a very gloomy document. The companies may well have been averse to having their figures publi-hed before they were compelled to, but they have not been at all improved by delay.

Taking the Canadian companies first, we find that out of \$2,688,703 received for premiums they paid out \$2,-581,205 for losses, the ratio being over 96 per cent. of the premiums. The British companies received \$8,341,-175 in premiums and they paid out \$9,164,855 for losses, the ratio being 110.26 per cent. The American companies received \$2,144,941 in premiums and their losses were \$2,365,140, a ratio of 110.27 per cent.

The gross amount received for premiums of all the companies operating in Canada on Canadian business last year was \$13,174,819, the whole of which they paid out for losses and \$936,381 additional, which they drew from their reserves. If to the losses we add 33 per cent. on the premiums for expenses we find the record for 1904 to be as follows:

Friggs of schedules of an and a schedules of a schedule of	Total net cash for premiums.	Losses and expenses.	Excess of losses, etc., over premiums.
Canadian Co's British Co's American Co's	\$ 2,688,703 8,341.175	\$ 3.477.440 11,945 247 3,080 120	\$ 788,737 3,604,072 935,179
Totals	\$13.174,819	\$18,502 807	\$5,327,988

So that fire insurance business in Canada in 1904 was conducted at a loss of \$5,327,988, yet not a single company failed to pay all the claims caused by fires.

The following shows :---

Fire insurance record in Canada, 1898 to 1904:

Net premiums, 1904 Net losses, 1904 Katio of losses	\$2,688,703 2,619,633	British ompanies. \$8341,175 9,204,133 10.26 p. c.	American companies. \$2 144,941 2 372,118 110.27 p. c.
Net premium, 1903 Net Iosses, 1903 Ratio of Iosses	2,282,498 1,213577	7,334 432 3,738,400 51.86 p. c.	1,767,832 847,302 48.49 p. c.
Net premiums, 1902 Net losses, 1902 Ratio of losses	2,055,793 873,990	6,946 919 2 806,689 40.4 p. c.	1,574,372 607,883 38.9 p. c.
Net premiums, 1901 Net losses, 1901 Ratio of losses	1,727,410 1,005,730	6,595 447 4,890,7.10 74.1 p. c.	1,827,491 887 207 48.9 p. c.
Net premiums, 1900 Net losses, 1900 Ratio of losses	1,298751 1,081,244	5,846,020 5,725 397 97.9 p. c.	1,187,177 1,272,290 107.1 p. c.
Net premiums, 1899 Net losses, 1899 Ratio of losses	$ \begin{array}{c}     1,183 739 \\     629,787 \end{array} $	5,652,228 3,323,449 . 58.8 p. c.	1,074,525 615,157 57.2 p. c.
Net premiums, 1898 Net losses, 1898 Katio of losses	. 1.121,927	5,223,345 4,132,745	1,004,859 713,963 71 p. c.

and darion districts or	Canadiar companies	n British 8. companies.	American companies.
Total premiums received,			the second
to 1904	\$12,358,821	\$45,939,566	\$10,581,197
Total losses paid. 1899	to		
1904	. 8,043,441	33,821,523	7,315,920
Expenses, 33 per cent		15,313,188	3,527,066
Total payments		49,134,711	10,842,986
Excess of receipts	. 195 773		
Deficit		3,195,145	261,789

The net result of the operations of all the fire insurance companies, as regards their business in Canada, in the years from 1898 to 1904 was a deficit, or loss, amounting to \$3,261,161.

Doubtless the larger portion of this, if not the whole of it and a surplus besides, was provided by income from investments, but this is a very unsatisfactory mode of meeting losses for which premiums ought to be amply sufficient, with a margin for expenses and profits on the capital invested.

The foregoing review should be read in connection with the leader in our present issue.

## IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Seldom in the annals of the Empire were there greater efforts put forth to provide for any contingency that may arise to endanger in the slightest degree that sovereignty of the seas which has always been our boast, as are now visible in the "tight little island." The new work under construction in various English yards and docks at the beginning of the new fiscal year is eight battleships, 15 armoured cruisers, one second-class cruiser, one third-class cruiser, eight scouts, 18 destroyers, and 11 submarines; and during the year it is proposed to begin one battleship, 5 ocean-going destroyers of a new type, one ocean-going destroyer of an experimental type, 12 coastal destroyers, and 11 submarines. On these new ships a sum of a million and a quarter will be spent during the fiscal year. This is a long programme, but the principal pecuniary item in it is the battleship which is to be laid down at Pembroke dockyard next autumn, and on which the admiralty propose to demonstrate their new policy of rapid construction. She is to be completed in 16 months, as compared with the usual period hitherto of about three years. Moreover, she is to be the largest battleship in the world, and she is to be propelled by turbine machinery at a speed of 19 knots-truly a remarkable vessel. It should be noted, however, that the dockyards always have the advantage over private contractors in point of time, because they get the general specifications from which to prepare their drawings and plant long before the order to build is actually issued, whereas a contractor can do nothing until he learns that his tender is accepted. What should reassure the shipbuilding centres is the fact that, apart from this battleship, practically all the new programme will be allotted to private builders. As to the distribution of the coming contracts, of course, nothing can yet be said; but, though the number of shipbuilders who can build warships is necessarily limited, it is to be hoped, for industrial reasons, that all of them in the Tyne, Thames, Clyde, Mersey, and Barrow districts will get a share. It may be that some of them will get a share also in the Russian and Japanese naval programmes. If England does not require them herself, she probably can sell them to those who do.

#### NOT SUFFICIENT PROFIT.

Ever since the package food craze first forced its undesired effects upon the retail grocery trade of Canada the Journal of Commerce has been advocating such changes in this new method of fixing prices as would give back to retailers at least a fair portion of their old-time profits. The first emphatic protest by retail grocers against the practice adopted by some manufacturers of placing a set retail price on their goods, and advertising this price, has been made by the grocers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association in recent session at Toronto. The resolution adopted is as follows: "That the practice adopted by some manufacturers of placing a set retail price on their goods and advertising them without giving the retail trade a fair profit, and without consulting The retail trade, is an injurious practice and that it should be considered by this meeting. That the retail grocer's profit is so small in proportion to the great amount of work that he is compelled to do, it be strongly urged upon the meeting the desirability of having as many goods as possible placed upon the price contract plan."

In reference to the above the meeting resolved that the practice of some manufacturers advertising their goods to be sold at a retail price that does not give the retailer a fair reward for his labor be condemned, and that all manufacturers be rycommended to adopt the price contract plan and consult with the association before doing so. Many questions relating to the grocery trade were discussed. Some of the resolutions adopted were as follows: "That the system adopted by some wholesale houses of selling direct to consumers is unfair, and that the association recommend the secretary write to the Wholsesale Guild and all other wholesale houses or associations, both fruit and produce, drawing their attention to this abuse, and "sking for its discontinuance. It is the opinion of the grocers present that goods in bulk are preferable to package goods sold on the price-current plan, the association should recommend bulk goods to be pushed and sold in preference .- That it is desirable that some system shou'd be adopted whereby dishonest salesmen could be reported, and that in the case of a dishonest salesman or driver, his or her case should be reported to the secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association and the secretary or some other person of the Retail Merchants' Association investigate the matter and hold all information for all members .- Are the methods adopted by the Wholesa'e Grocers' Guids or Associations beneficial to the retail trade?"

The meeting resolved that the methods adopted by the Wholesale Grocers' Guilds or Associations are not in the best interests of the refail grocers, of the retailers are not consulted and made a party to all trade arrangements. Legislative matters were dealt with at length in the discussions, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"That the proposed legislation brought into the Provincial Legislature by the Council of the City of Toronto, whereby all fruits, meats, etc., shall be kept inside and not exposed in any manner, is injurious legislation for the grocery and fruit trade, and that this meeting oppose it believing that the officials of all municipalities should make special efforts to keep the public streets clean before they ask the trade to cover up their goods.—That the Legislation Committee be requested to look into the possibility of having the law amended in reference to grocery sa'esmen going from town to town taking orders for delivery from city stores. This resolution was approved and transferred to the Legislative Committee of the Provincial Board.—That the weight of a bag of potatoes be determined so that we can have un formity in all provinces. This was unanimously approved and transferred to the Dominion Board to take it up at Ottawa.

"That it is advisable to have the Adulteration Act amended so that the manufacturers can be compelled to label the quality of their goods, and hold them, and not the retail grocer, respons ble for the quality. This was also approved and transferred to the Dominion Board to take it up at Ottawa .-- The association consider the present system of scales inspection an mjustice to the retail merchants, and think this a very important matter and should be brought before Parliament and adjusted. As this matter is now being dealt with by the Dominion Board, the association express their hearty approval of their action in taking it up, and promise them their best support .- That in the opinion of the convention the encouragement of the sale of pure foods and the discouragement of impure foods will encourage the manufacturers to bring their products to a standard of purity. Unanimously adopted."-Officers were elected as follows: Chairman. F. C. Higgins, Toronto; first vice-chairman, J. O. Carpenter. Hamilton; second vice-chairman, H. C. Eilis, Ottawa; treasurer, F. Darnley, Preston; secretary, E. M. Trowern, Toronto.

## TEXTILES.

So That a sta

Burlaps have advanced in price. In Calcutta the upward tendency noted recently has become more pronounced and quotations now show an increase equivalent to about 15 points on  $10\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce goods. A large amount of business has been done in the primary market at the higher rates. Business has not shown any marked improvement but the tone is better, especial y tor heavy weights, which former'y were slow. When buyers discover that the period of low prices has passed and that the prospect is for still higher rates, they may be more inclined to take hold. Jute has become firmer again. In Dundee prices have not changed from last week's figures, when a slight decline was reported; but Dundee rates are still very much higher than Calcutta. South American buying has been partly responsible for the growing firmness of heavy weights in the Calcutta market.

Raw Silk Advancing.—A rising tendency was again felt this week on the Milan and Yokohama markets. In Yokohama, according to a cable report, there is very little silk left, and notwithstanding a small demand sellers want 10 yen advance. In Mi'an owners of silk are not anxious to dispose of their small stocks; there is a good demand for America and prices have advanced again. The Canton market is strong and but fittle new silk is offered. No positive news is yet received about the first crop. The Shanghai market is steady and firm. On this side there is always a fa'r demand, but manufacturers are not over-anx ous to secure silk and are awaiting developments of the new erops.

Linen manufacturers in Ireland and Scotland are talking of higher prices, but if the representations sent from America, says a New York letter, carry any weight nothing will be done at present. Everyone in the trade admits that manufacturers are not in a very satisfactory position today. They have not been ab'e to keep all their plant going for many months, and the percentage of fixed charges has consequently been high in comparison with the total amount of business done. Another and more potent factor has been the high cost raw material. Advices received within the last few days indicate a distinctly stronger flax market, and the prospects are that in the near tuture manufacturers will be compelled to pay more for their yarns. Goods have been sold on an unusually narrow margin this season and even a s'ight addition to manufa turing costs would necessitate a revision in the se'ling price of certain lines in order to make ends meet. But can the market stand an advarce at this juncture? Opinion in importing and wholesale circles is emphatic on this point; the trade is not in a position to sustain any higher prices. General house-keeping goods have not been in heavy demand and any attempt to got more

money for them is not calculated to stimulate buying. It was hoped that the ground lost early in the season would be recovered in Apri', but the f w instances in which this has been achieved are the exceptions and not the rule. Houses which handle housekeeping goods only are complaining now that the season is too far gone to permit of any substantial recovery. Dress linens continue to be well taken, but the large concerns are beginning to exercise care lest they be left with unsalable stocks when the demand stops. This policy has helped to accentuate the scarcity of a good many lines. The fall season for foreign linens has opened satisfactorily, although buyers are not so generous as they might be with their orders. They cannot shake off their conservatism, and it is questionable if the talk of higher prices will have any influence upon them.

## CANADIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

Trade figures for the nine months ending March 31st would be rather doleful to contemplate after the abnormal increases to which we have been accustomed were it not for the prospect of further gains which the returns for the last month in the series hold out. If we take the aggregate foerign trad? of Canada for the period in question, which includes coin and bullion and foreign as well as domestic exports, the total is found to be \$341,645,256, which is less by \$3 662.395 than for the same period of the preceding year. In the case of the exports of domestic products the showing is even worse, for the falling off there amounts to over \$10,000,000. Exports of products of the mine, forest agriculture and animals and Extheir products contributed to this undesirable result. ports of tisneries and manufactures, however, more than hold their own. The grand total of imports for nine months was \$188.784.809, as against \$179,032 Cl7 in the same nine months of the previous fiscal year. Increased imports is a sign of heathy trade conditions in this case, for the augumentation consisted almost entirely of free goods, being raw materials for manufacturing. So long as the increase in imports consists of raw materials and an exportation of domestic manutactures is maintained there is nothing much to complain about. Of course, one would prefer to see a greater shipment of agricultural products but in that respect the trade returns for March exhibit a great improvement. Under almost every heading there has been a satisfactory gain. which gives rise to the hope that before long Canada's trade will exceed the high water-mark of past years. Following are the details of the exports of domestic produce for the past nine months, and for March, 1905, as compared with the same months last year :-

inter and the offering when five	1904.	1905.
The mine	\$ 26.054,731	\$ 22.907 006
Pne fisheries	8,266,436	8,484 529
The forest	24 682,645	23,231,452
Animals and their products	52 421.918	50,496,852
Agriculture	29 316,622	24,848 114
Manufactures	14,296,808	15.230 354
Miscellaneous	24 995	28,601
	mant then	and the second s
Total	\$155,054.155	\$144 862.908
the large of the solution of the large	March,	March,
	1904.	1905.
The mine	. \$ 2,726 114	\$ 2,273 309
The fisheries		554,749
The forest	. 882,696	1,261 458
Animals and their products	3,363 635	3,678,901
Agriculture	. 2.352 331	1,495,863
Manufactures.	. 1,550,169	1 899 275
Miscellaneous		2,555
in many in June ( burnd ) - automatical	Ata Andoredia a	100 <u>- 100 100 </u>
Total.	. \$10,464.864	\$11.166 110

-The Mo'sons Bank informs us that a branch of that institution has been opened at Ste. Therese de B'ainville, Que.

### THE LATE MR. GEORGE GOODERHAM.

It has been known for a length of time that Mr. George Gooderham, of Toronto, was suffering from a bronchial affection, which rendered h's avoidance of a Canadian winter de. sirable. He spent last winter in Florida and returned home to Toronto when the spring weather was very trying. He too. cold and passed away on Monday last. Mr. Gooderham, like his father and the family generally, has no taste for public life or honors. He was content to be a very active business man, doing a great amount of work quietly, without any fusa or sign or pressure. He took recreation in yachting and hunting. He was an expert yachtsman and owned the finest boat on Canadian waters. The "Canada," owned by him. won the international yacht race a year or two ago. He was president of the Bank of Toronto and of the Manufacturers Life, and a drector of a number of financial and other institutions, where his sound judgment was high'y valued. Although the wealthiest person in Ontario he was utterly void of ostentation, his manner to al! was marked by a quiet, urbane dignity; he "did good by stealth." and cared not about its being advertised. He was offered a seat in the Senate by Sir Charles Tupper, which he declined. Though a staunch Conservative. he refrained from attending political gatherings, but wielded a much greater political power than many who are prominent in the party. He was an all round good citizen, hence was deep'y respected by all c'asses. The family have our sympathy; their bereavement is severe, but they have the consolation of memories that will lighten their affliction.

### HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Following a protracted illness, from which he was not expected to recover, Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, died at his home in Woodstock, Ont. on Wednesday last, in his 56th year. Mr. Sutherland was deserved y popular and his comparatively early death has caused widespread regret.

#### STANDARD BUTTER PACKAGES.

If a box is made to hold a given amount there is always a certain dissatisfaction when this rule is disregarded by the packers. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy commissioner, reports a number of communications have recently been received from representative bodies and leading butter merchants in Great Britain concerning the matter of a uniform weight of butter in what is intended to be the 56-pound box. It is stated that boxes are frequently marked 57. 58 and even 60 pounds. It is not claimed that these boxes contain less than the marked weights, any more than those which are marked 55 pounds. The objection is against having either more or less than 56 pounds in each package. The butter makers of New Zealand, Australia and Argentine are very careful on this point, and the uniformity in their weights is much appreciated by the trade. The 56-pound package was adopted because it represents half an English hundredweight. If any other weight is marked and invoiced the advantages of having such a standard are lost. The butter merchants in Great Britain are as much influenced by a matter of this kind as they are by the quality of the butter itself. New Zealand butter is receiving a premium over Canadian today more on account of its uniformity in all respects, the excellent packages and heavy parchment paper which are used, and the careful attention which is given to weighing and branding, than because the quality is superior. It is a penal offence in New Zealand to place any other than the true net weight on a package of butter or cheese. Every butter box should be weighed after the parchment lining is placed therein, the tare marked on it, and then filled with the proper amount of butter to insure its turning out 56 pounds.

## PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

It would seem that in order to have an unwholesome or injurious custom effectually stopped the best plan is to first allow it full swing for a time sufficient to get public opinion aroused. As whatever concerns food stuffs in the neighboring Republic affects us to some extent, we publish herewith the expressed opinions of French exporters of table foods, New York jobbers, and also those of the official inspector at New York, who is now creating such a "stir up" among jobbers of food stuffs in general.

Importers of foreign food products in this market—especially those who deal with the manufacturers of France—are again at war with the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, over its rulings under the Pure Food law in legard to labelling. It would require many volumes to relate in detail all the grievances of the importers, but the one that they are laying most stress upon just at this time is that Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, who is charged with the enforcement of the law and who makes the rulings under it, is doing all in his power to make compliance as onerous as possible.

The importers say that instead of carefully instructing them in the requirements as to labelling, Dr. Wiley so confuses his comments on the general situation with his particular ralings that not even a native-born importer, much less a foreign manufacturer, could arrive at his exact meaning. Further, they claim that only a small percentage of the actual importers receive the circulars of the bureau within a reasonable time after their issuance—some never get them—and that when they do learn of the new ruling and write to Washington for exact information regarding it they seldom get a reply, and when they do the letters emanating from Dr. Wiley are more often unsatisfactory than otherwise.

Hardly a day passes that consignments of sardines. peas, cheeries and mushrooms are not held up at the Custom House here on the ground that they are not properly labelled. One firm now has in the hands of the Department of Agriculture authorities a quantity of mushrooms over the entry of which it is expected a hard fight will be waged. The goods are held up on the ground that the bottles do not contain mushrooms, as labelled, but only stems and scraps. Speaking of the importation recently, one of the firm said: "Dr. Wiley's real attitude toward the importation of foreign food products has never been more clearly shown than in his action in this case. There are eight grades of French mushrooms, ranging from fancy to stems and mutilated or otherwise imperfect buttons. The latter are known as 'hotel mushrooms' and are just as much a part of the mushroom plant as are the most carefully selected buttons. They are used extensively in the concoction of sauces and are perfectly wholesome. If they are not mushrooms what are they?"

An importation of cheeries and another of sardines have been held up by Dr. Wiley for the reason that the labels, "artificially colored" and "packed in —— oil," are printed in long primer caps and lower case. instead of in caps, as provided in Circular 21. Another importation of sardines denied entry had the required label printed in French instead of in English.

In connection with the large number of misprinted and misplaced labels which are daily being discovered on foreign food informations by employes of the Department of Agriculture here the following very interesting explanation came to light during the course of interviews with New York importers:

When Circular No. 21 of the Department of Agriculture the ruling in regard to labelling—was issued last November, the importers here decided that the best way for them to evade responsibility was to forward copies to the manufacturers in France and other countries. with the suggestion that they apply to American consular officers for additional information. Now hundreds of letters are coming from abroad to the effect that our consuls, when approached with requests for actual information, in nine cases out of ten plead entire ignorance, or else content themselves with the recommendation that the manufacturers communicate with the Department of Agriculture at Washington-a matter of a month's delay, probably more.

An importer said recently that he had asked the State Department to request the Department of Agriculture to thoroughly inform our consule abroad as to the requirements under the Pure Food law, and also that consuls be instructed to furnish foreign manufacturers with such information upon request.

In regard to imported foods, Dr. Wiley said in his latest speech: "While we claim to be the greatest food-producing nation in the world, and indeed are, it is strange what immense quantities of food are imported into this country from toreign countries. All we can do is to inspect about eight or ten of these invoices. So we select from the total number those we think need most careful watching, and those are inspected. We have refused, since July 1, I do not know exactly how many invoices. but a very large number.

"We have required in many instances, where we found they were mislabelled, that the articles should be relabelled before they were allowed to enter. As an illustration of that, I may take the article of olive oil, which comes in great quantities from France and from Italy especially. We found it very largely adulterated. We knew it beforehand, because we had examined it before the law went into effect.

"We knew it was mixed with other oi's, not unwholesome, not claimed to be, such as cottonseed oil, peanut oil and sesame oil, perfectly wholesome so far as anybody knows, and palatable, but very much cheaper in price than olive oil itself. When we found that invoices coming under the name of 'olive oi ' contained these oi's they were refused. and if the importers themselves would not consent to relabel them under the supervision of the officials of the United States in such a way that they could not be withdrawn afterward they were sent back to the country from which they came. And so we now find that the importation of adulterated olive oil in six months has almost ceased. People are not sending it here any more. It has been stopped just in that short time because the shippers feel it will not be passed and they will have the expense of the transportation both ways and the injury to their trade name besides. Hence they have quit sending it.

"Similarly, we find imported food products containing salicylic acid. which is prohibited in nearly all the countries of Europe by national laws in those countries, and under the act would be prohibited from coming here, irrespective of any judgment we might pass upon it as being injurious to health, but simply because it is a food not allowed to be so'd in the country where made, and hence we do not consider it fit for us to eat here. We found that a great number of invoices of foods. especially wines, contained salicylic acid. Already the importation of wine charged with salicylic acid has almost stopped. Scarcely any at all is coming containing salicylic acid. That has been done in six months by the application of the law in this simple way. When we can extend this inspection to all classes of food products T believe if will practically exclude from our ports adulterated goods."

Dr. Wiley said in reference to the Hepburn bill: "The agitation for the food law was started at first solely by the consuming interest, then gradually the makers of food products became interested in such legislation, and now finally the officials of the States want the law. It will help the food manufacturer and, on the other hand, will help the interest of the officials."

The importers say that they are unqualifiedly in favor of a sensible pure food law. "Petty annoyances which really amount to persecution is what we are complaining of now," said one.

"Look here, butcher, this meat is ha'f bone."—"You are mistaken, sir. That is good meat."—"What! Do you suppose I don't know bone when I see it? I say this is bone!"— "Yes, certainly, that's bone. The bone is bone, but the meat isn't. You said the meat was half bone."

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

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The gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for three weeks of April are \$17,483,804, gain of 10.7 per cent. over last year when earnings for the same time were 5.5 per cent. less than in the preceding year. There is still a good gain this year over 1903, which was the banner year and the larger earnings this year reflect a heavier tonnage movement on nearly all classes of roads. In the following table earnings of roads reporting for the three weeks of April are compared with last year, and earnings of the same roads reporting for the three weeks of March. Earnings are also given of leading systems reporting for March and the two preceding months:

Haad win to colorated in	Gross earning	ngs.		Per	
	1905.	Augusta A		cent.	
April, 3 weeks	\$17,483,804	Gain	\$1,688,090	10.7	
March, 3 weeks			1,509,656	8.2	
March			6,568,099	9.9	
February			2 483,897	3.7	
January	and the second se		4,791,551	6.8	

A number of leading systems have reported this week for March, among them the Anthracite Coal roads. Granger and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Gross earnings for March of all United States roads included are now \$72,581.670, a gain of 9.9 per cent. over March fast year. The Anthracite Coal roads. Granger. Southwestern and Pacific roads lead in the per centage of gain. There is a large increase on all classes except the Central Western roads where the gain is only 2.4 per cent. The increase reported by the Anthracite Coal roads reflects conditions in that industry. and by the Granger roads the larger movement in grain at the West. In the South and the South-West shipments of cotton have also been much larger than last year. March earnings are given below for different classes of Ioads compared with last year:

roads, compared with last	Gross earni	ngs.		Per
March.	1905.			cent.
Trunk. Eastern	\$12,913 916	Gain	\$ 969,848	8.1
Trunk, Western		Gain	383,341	8.7
Anthracite Coal		Gain	763 594	10.4
Gentral West		Gain	123 404	2.4
Granger		Gain	857,744	15.1
Southern		Gain	987,024	9.0
Southwest		Gain	1 427,085	10.3
Pacific	F FOT 100	Gain	1,055,779	16.2
U. S. roads	\$72.581.670	- Gain	\$6,568,099	9.9
Canadian		Gain	604,000	17.3
Mexican		Gain	52,587	5.0
Total	\$77 771,049	Gain	\$7,224,686	10 2

## VANCOUVER TUNNEL COMPLETED.

After drilling through solid rock for nearly two years the men employed by the Vancouver Power Company on their tunnel between Lakes Beautiful and Coquitlam in the mountains north of the city met some evenings ago. says a Vancouver letter, in the heart of the intervening mountains and discharged the last blast, wrecking the th'n wall of rock which separated the halves of the tunnel. Drilling had been going on from both ends, and so sure were the plans propared by the engineers, that the junction was perfect. Officials, contractors and laborers were highly delighted at the successful issue, and, after firing the final charge, spent the whole night in rejoicing. The tunnel is intended to make available for electric power purposes the water of two little mountain lakes, which, henceforth pouring their waves over the falls to the sea level below, will supply the current for Vancouver's lighting and tram systems. The contractors employed night and day shifts of experienced miners, working from the lake level of the mountain on both sides, and using heavy drills driven by compressed air. Each gang made steady progress ten feet a day. The total distance traversed through solid granite was over two miles. and the mass of rock towering above the point of junction measured vertically 1,350 feet. The tunnel will be formally opened in about two weeks, when the water will be turned on.

#### WOOL.

There is much to be said on the wool situation in Canada, but little to be sold so long as present conditions remain. Those in best position to know state that almost 90 per cent. of the woollen or mixed goods used in Canada come across the Atlantic, while all along the Canadian path, once kept smooth by travellers for Canadian mills and wool dealers, is now to be seen signs "For sale," while the machinery is rust\_ ing. This state of affairs should certainly be remedied, and that without delay. "Ill fares the land" where such industries cannot thrive. An influential delegation of woollen manufacturers from different parts of Canada had an interview with Government officials at Ottawa some days ago, when some stern facts regarding the present condition of the woollen industry were laid before the Ministers. At the time the preference in favor of British goods took effect there were some 75 woollen mills in Canada working full time, and many for 24 hours in the day. Today there are less than 20 mills struggling to live and few of these making more than expenses. It was clearly shown that the difference in the cost of production in Canada was 38 per cent. higher than in the Mother Country, higher wages and increased cost of fuel being chiefly responsible for this condition of affairs. The usual consideration was promised.

#### INDIA TEA TAX.

A deputation from the India Tea Association recently called upon the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in London to lay before him the condition of the tea trade industry in India, with an appeal for the reduction of the tax (tariff) on the imports of tea into the United Kingdom. It was shown that India has under cultivation 525,000 acres of tea and produces over 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The war duty (tariff) was 12c a pound. To this 4c has since been added, making 16c a pound. This. it was claimed, made an import duty of from 100 to 120 per cent. ad valorem; and that whereas for\_ merly the increase in the consumption of tea had been about 21/2 per cent., or 5,000,000 pounds, per annum, since 1900 (when the additional 4c was added) there had been no increase in the consumption, and the trade was stagnant as a result. They claimed that the present tax puts a burden upon the tiga grower in India and Ceylon (British colonies) of \$66 per acre per annum.

The capital invested in India in the tea industry amounts to trom \$97,330,000 to \$121 662 0(0. In 1866 China furnished the United Kingdom with 114,000,000 pounds of tea or about 96 per cent. of the consumption, while in 1904 only 4 to 5, per cent. came from China. India new furnishes more than 31 per cent., or the two combined 92 per cent. of the t a consumed in Great Britain. India contributes 155,000 (00 pounds and Ceylon S0 (00,000 pounds. The per capita con umption had increased from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in 1866 to over 6 pounds per head of population in 1904. In the Netherlands the consumption of tea p r head per annum is 1.48 pounds; in the United States, 1.09 pounds; in Russia, 0.93 pound; in Germany, 0.12 pound, and in France, 0.06 pound. The Chancellor of the Exchequer showed that the actual consumption cf duty-paid tea in the United Kingdom was last year 256,000,000 pounds.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending April 27, 1905, \$1,602 172.60; corresponding week last year \$1 838.061.63.

#### TO LARGER PREMISES.

The well-known wholesale produce commission firm of Messrs. John M. Taylor & Co., this city, whose temporary quarters, following the fire of a year ago, have been proving too small for the growing business, have moved to more commodious premises at 553 and 555 St. Paul street.

-Mr. F. W. Taylor, for some time manager of the Bank of Montreal branch in Chicago, succeeds Mr. Alex. Lang in the London, England. office of the Bank.

-Mr. James Harper, for many years on the editorial staff of the Witness, died yesterday in this city at the age of 60 The deceased was what may be termed a model newspaper man, diligent, upright and courteous to all.

-The prognostigator, or commercial wizard, who has been operating in the vicinity of Shelburne, Ont., as detailed in our late special correspondence from that point, is not entirely unknown in Montreal. His name, as given us, evidently recalls a part of the world from where shrewd dealers emanate.

-Dr. F. W. Campbe'l, one of our most esteemed citizens, and for years Dean of the Faculty of Bishop's College, passed away yesterday after an illness of several weeks, in his 68th year. Dr. Campbell was for years attorn y and medical examiner for the New York Life in this city. His wife and daughter have the condolences of many friends on their great loss.

-Many people, not only in Montreal, but throughout the Dominion, the United Kingdom, and our cousins to the South, especially in banking circles will be pleased to hear of Mr. George Hague, the veteran banker, who has returned to the city after an absence of some months, and that he has fully recovered from the indisposition that had confined him to h's home for some time previously.

--Wool.-The third series of the London wool auction sales opened Tuesday. Competition was active and prices advanced. Merinos were eagerly taken for the continent, and a few parcels went to Americans. Fine Tasmania realized 1s 5d. Punta Arenas wool sold well at 5 to 10 per cent. advance. Merinos advanced 5 per cent., and fine medium crossbreds 10 per cent. Coarse grades were unchanged. Local traue dull.

-It was reported at Chicago recently that the "one fleet" of ten whaleback steamers has been sold to Eastern capitalists, helieved to be John W. Gates and his associates in the May wheat deal, the plan being to ship wheat direct from Chicago to Europe The fleet, which has been operated by the Pittsburg Steamship Co., one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation, is now in drydock at Detroitbeing remodelled for ocean voyages. Some of the vessels have a ready erossed the ocean with cargoes of steel rails.

## Meetings, Reports, &c

## CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The fif y-sighth annual general meeting of the Montreal City a-d District Savings Bank, was he'd at noon on Tuesday. 2d inst., Sir William Hingston, the president, presiding. To 'the Shareholders.

Gentlemen,—Your d rectors have pleasure in presenting the fifty eighth annual report of the affairs of the Bank, and of the result of its operations for the year ending December 31st. 1904.

The net profits for the year were \$148,378.12 and the ba'ance brought forward from last year's profit and loss account \$77,- 708.37, making a total of \$226,086.49. From this amount have been paid two dividends and bonus, and \$100,000 has been carried to reserve fund. making the latter \$800,000, leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of \$26,086.49 to be carried forward to next year.

The number of open accounts on December 31st last was 74,487, and the average amount due each depositor was \$222.44.

As intimated in our last report, a branch was established, during the year, at the corner of Ontario and Maisonneuve streets, for the accommodation of our depositors in that distr.ct, and another branch will be established, during the present month, at the corner of St. Lawrence street and Pine avenue, where a building has already been secured for the purpose.

As usual, a frequent and thorough inspection of the books has been made during the course of the year.

The report of the auditors and the balance sheet are here. with submitted.

You are invited to elect directors and auditors for the current year.

#### W. H. HINGSTON. President.

Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, on December 31, 1904:

#### ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in chartered banks\$	1,660,510.73
Dominion of Canada Government	
stock and accrued interest	2,037 012.50
Provincial Government bonds	403,807.43
City of Montreal, and other muni-	
cipal and school bonds and deben-	
tures	6,271,431.91
Other bonds and debentures	692,321.50
Sundry securities	320,837.25
Call and short loans secured by	aller and a black of the
collaterals	6 399,518,61
Charity donation fund, invested in	
mun <sup>c</sup> ipal securities approved by	
the Dominion Government	180.000.00
the state of the second state of the second	\$17,965,439.93
Bank premises (head office and	
seven branches) \$	450,000.00
Other assets	12;466.46 462,466.46

#### TADITITIES

· Construction of the state of the Construction
6,643,365.99
93,341.86
180,000.00
85,112.05
\$17,001,819.90
600,000.00
800.000.00
26,086.49
\$18.427,906.39
JAS, TASKER.
A OINO MADE

A. CINQ-MARS. Auditors.

## A. P. LESPERANCE,

Manager.

\$18,427,906.39

Board of Directors:--The Hon. Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D., president; R. Belemare vice-president; the Hon. Judge J. A. Ouimet, Michael Burke, the Hon. R. Mackay H. Markland Molson, Chs. P. Hebert, Richard Bolton, G. N. Moncel, and Robert Archer. Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

BONDS.	Interest per Amount annum. outst'ding	Interest due.	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Marl Quotati May Ask-	ons, Kr. MARCA
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	5 200,00	2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can., Montreal		103	1014 A RAISE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPE
Dominion Coal	6 2,551,00		Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Mar., 1913	110	Reucemable at 110.
Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel	41/2 & 308,20 5 \$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan., 1916 1 July, 1929	841	· 84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> Redeemable at 110
Halifax Tramway	5 \$ 600,000	) 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax or Montreal	1 Jan., 1916	100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	103 Redeemable
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 1,200,000 5 1,000,000 4 880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Montreal	1 Apl., 1918 1 July, 1921 1 Mar., 1908	106	104
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal		1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922	1041	108
Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	6 1,000,000	1 Jun. 1 Dec.	Bank of Montreal, Monteal	1 July, 1931 1 Jun., 1932	113 117	111 110 Recembble at 110
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royul Electric Co	5 471,580 41/2 £ 130,900		Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or	1 Mar., 1915		after June, 1912 Redeemable at 110.
st. John St. Ry Foronto St. Railway	5 \$ 675,000 600,000		London Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. Bank of Scotland, London	Oct., 1914 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914		Redeemable at 119. 5 p.c. redeemtble yearly after 1906.
Foronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	41/2 840,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London ; Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July 1919		A Denverter B
breet Ry	5 1,000,000	I Jan. I July		1 Jan., 1927	110	107

-Grand Trunk Railway system.-Earnings from April 22nd to 30th, 1905, \$805,556; 1904, \$858,665; decrease, \$53,115.

-The U. S. Treasury Department at Washington has forwarded to collectors and other customs officers the following circular relative to the exportation of goods in transit to Canada :--- "Merchandise forwarded to Canada under transportation and exportation entry, in accordance with section 5005 of the Revised Statutes, shall be treated as an exportation from the frontier port from which it leaves the United States, whether it be destined for a place in Canada not requiring reentry into the United States or be brought back into the United States in transit via another frontier port to the destination in Canada. The transportation and exportation bond shall be cancelled on the certificate of exportation issued by the collector of customs at the first frontier port in the United States, provided (1) that the wiyb'lls accompanying the cars shall have the words 'In Bond' stamped thereon in large red letters in order to have the cars held at the frontier port for inspection, and (2) that. on inspection, the United States customs officers shall find the seals intact on the cars. If in. spection be not made at the fronther port a landing certificate of the Canadian customs officers will be necessary for cancellation of the bond."

-Winnipeg Notes .- Shipments of wheat from here for eight months from September 1 to April 30 amounted to 33,850,000 bushels, compared with 30,239,00 bushels a year ago. During the past eight days 1,100,000 bushels were shipped out of Fort William .- Land sales of the C. P. R. last month aggregated 22 030.37 acres, and the sum realized for the same was \$125,-210.08, an average of \$5.66 per acre. Compared with the sales made in April of last year the sales for the last month show a great improvement in values sales being 2,000 acres less, while the monetary conside at on was \$9,000 more. The average price per acro realized last month was the largest in the history of the company's operations, with one exception, namely, in Aurst last, when the average was the sam? ---Customs cole tions at the port of Winnipeg during April amounted to \$199 412.35, against \$205,396.77 in April last year, a decrease of \$5,984.42 .- A Calgary despatch says rain is falling throughout Alberta. Agricultural prospects are the best in many years, and farmers are jubilant .-- A. C. Shaw, general agent in the United States of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says he believes that a conservative estimate of the number of people who will leave the United States to settle in the Canadian Northwest this year is fifty thousand. The exodus fever is striking as far south this spring as southern Illinois and Indiana.

-Notice is given of the incorporation of nine new companies in Ontario :- The Cuban Realty Company has a capital of \$250,-000 and it will have its head office in Toronto. Its object is to carry on the business of an immigration, colonization and development company .- the Napa e Canning Company which will have its head ffic at that t wn has a cap tal of \$100 000. It will manufacture, pur hase and dea in fruits and vegetables, and pack them in t ns, g ass and other packages .- The Fairgrieve Manufacturing Company, Toronto. has a capital of \$40,000. It will m. nufacture sheet metal, and tin and enamel ware .- The Sergeant Company, Barrie, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. It will take over the business of the Sergeant Company, of Barrie, and the concern of the same name in Orillia. It will manufacture shingles, and trade in real estate .- The I.X.L. Laundry Company, Toronto. has been incorporated with a capital of \$40.000 .-- The R. Watt Machine Works. Ridgetown, is incorporated with a capital of \$50 000. This concern will conduct a foundry and machine boiler and agr'cultural imp'ement shop.-The A'vinston Canning Company will carry on a general canning and pickling business at Alvinston. Its capital is \$40,000 .- The Hawkins Company, Limited, has a capital of \$40.000. It will manufacture drugs and drugg sts' sundries in Hamilton. It is authorized to acquire and hold stock in any corporation carrying on such business .- The Smith Stacker and Feeder Company, of Hamilton. has a capital of \$40 000. It will manufacture agricultural implements, and carry on a general foundry business.-The capital of the Guelph Spring and Axle Company has been increased to \$100,000. It has been authorized to issue 800 additional shares of stock at \$100 each.

#### FINANCIAL.

#### Montreal, Thursday, May 4th, 1905.

The Quebec Government has done the right thing by deciding that new insurance companies must have a paid up capital of at least \$25000, and make a deposit of the same amount with the Provincial Treasurer. There are quite a swarm of new insurance companies seeking incorporation, some of whom desire to do all kinds of insurance without any cap<sup>14</sup>al. These projects have had a bad set back, but it would have been better had the amount of the smallest paid up capital of any insurance company been fixed at \$50,000 and a deposit of \$25,000. When an insurance company fails to meet its obligations there is liable to be very serious injury inflicted on

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

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mon.	Dates of Div	r'd.	Prices per cent. on par May 4 Ask. Bid
		11 - 1				\$	p.c.			At a del Internetica
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships. Hamilton	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,497,700	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,472,700 2,235,280	1,946,666 3,500,000 \$,000,000 1,500,000 2,100,000	40.00 40.20 100.00 60.66 93.94	243 50 50 100 100	315.90 82.25 130	8 8½ 2½* 4 5	June Feb. May-Aug Jan. June	July. Dec.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants	3,000,000 1,500,000 344,073	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 3,090,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 344,073\\ 6,000,000 \end{array}$	$1,200,000 \\3,000,000 \\450,000 \\266,204 \\3,200,000$	60.00 <b>100.09</b> 30.00 77.36 53.33	100 100 30 32. 100	134.00 4  172.00	31/2 5 8 4 31/2	June May Jan.	Dec. Dec. Nov. July. Dec.	135 134 240 172 172
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	3,000,000 14,000,000 500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 775,000 3,100,000	100.00 100.00 71.42 155.00 155.00	100 50 100 100 100	200.00 115.00 258.00 260.00	41/2 5 6 5	June Jan. Feb.	Oct. Dec. July. Aug.	229         227           260         258           270         260
Ontario Ottawa People's of Halifax Provincial	2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000 823,309	600,000 2,500,000 440,000 170,000	40.00 100.00 44.00 94.44	100 100 20 150 100		3 4½ 3 4 1½	June March S Jan. J	Dec. Dec. Sept. Jul <b>y</b> .	141   131 130
Quebec	3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	1,000,000 3,000,006 350,000 1,000,000 45,000	40.00 100.00 26.92 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	13).00 217.00	8 11/4* 5 21/2	Feb. MayAug. April	Dec. Aug. Nov Oct. Oct.	225 217
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Unien ef Halifax Naion Bank	3,009,000 2,600,000 1,336,150	300,515 3,000,000 2,580,000 1,386,150 2,500,000	75,000 3,300,000 700,000 981,405 1,000,000	<b>22.75</b> 110.00 28.00 69.70 40.00	100 100 100 50 100	236 00	8 5&1† 3½ 3½ 3½ 8%	June June Feb. Feb.	Aug. Dec. Dec. Aug. Aug.	236  145 142
Western		500,00 <b>0</b> 300,000	217, <b>50</b> 9 50,000	43.50 16.66	1 <b>0</b> 0 75		3½ 2½	ULLAC	Dec. Aug.	

some policy-holders, possibly ruin, so that such companies ought not to be incorporated unless they have substantial resources.

The stock market has had a slight panic in New York. No one knows why the flurry occurred, except a very few choice spirits, who now and again make sport of the smaller operators and fleece them without compunction. Locally the business is very dull, as it may well be when influences are at work wholly apart from such business cares as naturally affect prices. When stocks are being played with. the public are apt to stand around to watch the game. The local market showed little sign of the excitement in New York, and prices rallied quickly after the slump, but some must have been badly nipped or are holding on for a return to better prices.

Canadian Pacific has been selling around  $148\frac{1}{2}$ ; with a tendency upward, as every confidence prevails that this stock will advance. There is very little of this stock to be had in this market holders not feeling inclined to let go at present.

Dominion Iron, com., has so'd in small lots at 21¼ to 22; Dominion Coal, 79½; Twin City, 110 to 111: Detroit, 83¼; Toledo, 32¼ to 33; Lake of Woods, com., 103; preferred, 116; N. S. Steel, 61%; Mackay, com., 40¾; Toronto Street, 106: Richelieu, 73¼. Banks, Montreal, 258; Commerce. 168; Dominion, 250; Hamilton, 222; Imperial, 239; Toronto, 245. Canāda Permanent, 128; Western Assurance, 90.

The Brockville Navigation Co. has declared a 4 per cent. dividend. Consols, 90¼. Berlin, exchange on London, 20m 48½pf; Paris, 25f 14c; sterling exchange 60's, 4.84.30; demanú, 4.86.40. Call money in New York, 3 per cent.; trade paper. 3¼ to 3½. Money locally remains as for some time past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending May 4, 1905, as compiled by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers. Montreal:—

Stocks	Sales.	High.	Low.	Year.
Banks.				
Montreal	5	258	258	2471/2
Molsons	7	229	228	
Toronto	12	2461/2	2461/2	
Merchants	24	172	170	1601/4
Quebec	8	131	131	
Commerce	29	166	165	
Union	7	1441/4	1441/4	

#### Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.				and the second s
Canadian Pacific	. 2116	1515/8	1463/4	1161/4
Montreal Street Railway	. 600	2203/4	216	206
Toronto Street Railway	. 1900	108	103	101
Twin City Electric Ry		1143/4	1083/4	921/2
Detroit Electric Ry	. 4915	851/4	81	611/2
Toledo Electric Ry	1925	343/4	31	19
N nnipeg E ectric Ry	. 35	165	165	150
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	483	751/4	72	841/2
Mont. Light, H. & Power	2810	911/4	87	731/2
Mackay, common		417/8	39	
Do. preferred	. 570	731/2	723/4	68
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal		631/2	603/4	76
Dom. Iron & Steel, common	. 4755	221/2	20	10
Do. preferred	. 510	681/2	65	271/2
Deminion Coal common	535	80	74	65
Do. preferred	. 1	1/17	117	1081/2
Intercolonial, pfd		100	100	
Montreal Telegraph Co		160	160	
Bell Telephone Co	. 59	152	151	1431/2
Ogilvie Milling Co., common	. 35	1371/2	137	
Montreal Cotton	. 170	100	100	
Lake of Woods	. 465	106	103	
Do. preferred	. 120	1181/2	114	

## El Padre Needles 10 CENTS VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

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

Flade and Guaranteed by S. Davis & Sons, MONTREAL, Que.

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

								and the second se	0
	Pharmin Pra		in allo start	Perc'ntage		Market			
the second stands	Capital		Reserve	of Rest	value		Dividend.		Prices per
Miscellaneous.	subscribed.	paid-up.	Fund.	to paid-up		of one	last.	Dates of Div'd.	eent. on par
				Capital	share.	share.	6 mos.		May 4.
			8	\$	8				·
And the state of the state of the state of the state of the	\$		*	φ	*	*	p.c.		Ask. Bid
Bell Telephone	6,000,000	5,395,370	953,361	25.53	100	151.00	20	Jan.Apl.July.Oct	158 151
Can. Col. Cotton Co	2,700,000	2,700,000			100		1*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	100 101
Canadian General Electric	1,475,000	1,475,000	265,000		100	169.374		Jan. July.	
Canadian Pacific	84.500.000	84,500,000			100	147.25			1471 30147
Commercial Cable	15,000,000	13,333,300	3,947,232	34.75	100		18/ + 8++	April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	14/2
commercial cable	10,000,000	10,000,000	0,021,202				- /6 (0)	van. Api.July, Oct.	
Detroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	82.60	1*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 82\frac{7}{8} & 182\\ 118 & 116\\ 78\frac{1}{2} & 771\end{array}$
Dominion Coal, pfd	3,000,000	3,000,000	592,844		100	116 50		Jan. July.	028 02
do common		15,000,000			100	77 50	8	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
Dominion Cotton Co		3,033,600			100	38.00	The second	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	100 110
Dom. Iron & Steel, common	20,000,000	20,000,000			100	21.121		••••••••••••••••••••••	214 214 21
do pfd	5,000,000	5,000,000			100	66.00		April Oct.	$\frac{21_{4}}{70}$ $\frac{21_{8}}{cc}$
uo pru	0,000,000	-,,	-					april Oct.	70 66
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	12,000,000			100				Solyphone -
do pfd		10,000,000			100				· · ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Halifax Tramway Co	1.500.000	1,350,000	107,178	8.00	100	103.00	114*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	tore distant
Hamilton Electric Street, common	1,500,000	1,500,000			100				1071.22 103
do pfd	2,250,000	2,250,000	29,000		100	10.12	21/2	Jan. July.	
uv pro	2,200,000							oury.	···· Riadada
Intercolonial Coal Co	500,000	500,000			100		7		. 100 -75
do pfd	250,000	219,700	90,474	12.06	100		4	Jan.	
Laurentide Pulp	1,600,000	1,600,000			100	82.50		Feb. Mar.	85 824
Marconi Wireless Tel	5,000,000						2		00 400 6048
				and states the					and the second second
Merchanta Cot. Co	1,500,000	1,500,000			100	37.00			
Montmorency Cotton	750,000	750,000			100				
Montreal Cot. Co	2,500,000	2,500,000			100	99.00	21/4*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	100 99
Monteal Light, Heat & P. Co	17,000,000	17,000,000			100	89.121	.1*	Feb. MayAug. Nov	891 891
Montreal Street Ry	6,000,000	6,000,000	798,927	18.31	50	107.50	21/3*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	220 215
the second second and the second s					10	21 20			I. Million and the
Montreal Telegraph	2,000,000	2,000,000			40	64.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	163 160
North-West Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681	********		25	3.80			
do pfd	5,642,925	5,642,925			50	39.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	Stickle Conceptions
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com	3,090,000	3,090,000			100	61.50		April Oct.	617 614
do pfd	1,030,000	1,030,000			100	108.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	115 110
	1 050 000	1,250,000			100	200.00			
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	1,250,000	2,000,000			100	138.00		Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	200 200
do pfd	2,000,000		131.550	5.22	100	74.75		Mar Jun. Sept. Dec.	140 137
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	2,505,600	2,505,600	39,642	7.93	100	111.00		May Nov.	74 721
st. John Street Ry	500,000	500,000			100	32.50		Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	1093 108
Coledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000,000	12,000,000			100	02.00	•••	••••••	53 . 32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Descrite Ch. D.	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,086,287	8.10	100	105.00	11/4*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
foronto Street Ry	15,010,000	15,010,000	2,163,507	14.41	100	109.874		Feb Mar Aug. Vet.	106 105
Win City Rapid Transit	3,000,000	3,000,000			100	103.019		Feb. May, Aug. Nov.	1103 1093
do pfd	600,000	600,000			100			Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep. May Nov	
Windsor Hotel	1,250,000	992.300			100	140.00		May Nov. Apl.July,Oct.Jan.	1210000000000
Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry		Annual				220100	+78	api.July, Oct. Jan.	150 140
* Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per ce	1st. 9	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A							

Textile, pfd	1310	83	80	
Sao Paulo		2223/4	2223/4	
Soo		1101/2	1101/2	
Switch	25	1013/4	1013/4	

Bonds:-			
Textile	90	83	
Dom. Iron & Steel	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	813/4	631/2
Montreal Street Ry 200	106	106	1021/2
Winn peg 1000	1081/2	1081/2	
N. S. Steel & Coal 6500	1091/4	108	

## BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending May 2, 1905:

April	26		 	 	 165%d
April	27		 	 	 16 13-16d
April	28		 	 	 17d
April	29		 	 	 17d
May	1		 	 	 16 13_16d
May	2	-	 	 	 16¾d

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

## Thursday Evening, May 4. 1905.

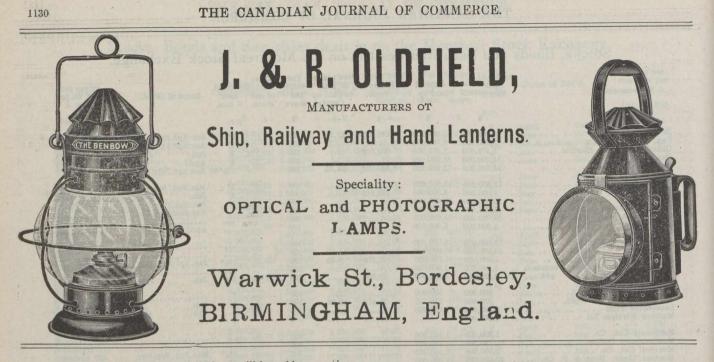
BUTTER.—The market is looking steady to firm with demand coming in quite freely from the Provinces and receipts are moving out quickly. Finest creamery finds ready sale at 18 to  $181_{2}$ c, with a good demand passing for dairy at 17 to  $171_{2}$ c, and for rolls at  $161_{2}$  to 17c. Receipts are running lighter than usual at this season and the market is in rather short supply. The outlook does not favor any lower range of prices. CEMENTS, ETC.—An order for some 25.000 bags of English cement on Quebec account was given to a dealer of that city some days ago. Montreal firms tendered but apparently to no avail in this case. Prices rule about as last season. We remove quotations of German cement as none now arrives.

CH?ESE.—There is a somewhat weak and unsettled market, with arrivals increasing. Finest October make is not to be had, but fodder is here in larger supply than demand calls for, the result being a weak market, with prices favoring buyers. Sales were made at from  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}c$ , although holders' prices are in the neighborhood of  $10\frac{3}{4}c$ .

EGGS.—Receipts are somewhat lighter, and as there is a large demand from speculators and picklers, stocks do not get a chance to accumulate. Prices are reported firm and it is difficult to buy best stock under  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to 15c. No. 2,  $13\frac{1}{2}c$ .

FLOUR. FEED AND GRAIN .--- Flour markets easier owing to heavy decline in wheat. Millers here have reduced prices 10c brl, while we hear of 20c reductions at Western points. Feed ho'ds steady. Baled hay, quite, with no change in prices. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$8.50; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; and pure clover \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton, in car lots .-- Winnipeg closing prices of Manitoba wneat in that market Wednesday were :- No. 1 northern, 89%c; No. 2 do., 86c; No. 3 do., 621/2c, and feed to 58c per bushel, ex store. Fort William, May delivery .- An easier feeling developed in the Winnipeg wheat option market today, and prices dec'ined 5/sc to 3/4c per bushel closing at 89c May, 91c July .- Liverpool spot wheat firm; No. 2 northern Manitoba spring wheat, 6s 71/2d to 6s 8d; No. 3 northern do., 6s 51/2d to 6s 61/2d; corn, spot firm; mixed American new, 4s 23/4d to 4s 31/4d; wheat futures firm; May. 6s 61/4d; July, 6s 63/4d; September, 6s 47/sd; corn. steady: May, 4s 23/4d; July, 4s 27/sd.

GREEN FRUITS.—The steamer Jacona, from Sorrento and Messina, with 41.397 boxes and 4,194 half-boxes lemons and



oranges, is now unloading here, and these will be sold at auction about the 11th or 12th instant. Lemons, today, sell at \$2.15 to \$2.50 per case; oranges \$3 to \$4; pineapples, \$4.25 case: grape fruit, \$3.50 to \$4; bananas, \$1.60 to \$2. New Egyptian oninos, in bags, 2¼c lb; Bermudas, crates, 50 lbs, \$1.60; strawberries. 25 to 30c per qt. box; new cabbage, \$2.75; asparagus, 50c bunch; lettuce, \$1.35 doz.

GREEN HIDES.—Spring lambskins have been advanced to 15c each. Arrivals not large. Receipts very light, except for calfskins, of which large amounts continue to come forward. Prices unchanged.

GROCERIES — Molasses is easier at 38c in puncheons. New is worth  $35\frac{1}{2}$  to 36c for 20 puncheons and over and 38c in less quantities. Rice is lower at \$2.95 to \$3.05 for standard B. and 10c less for C.C. Sugars are 10 points lower since the end of last week, best granu'ated being now \$5.55 in brIs. Maple sugar is cheap,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 10c as to grade. Pure maple syrup, 5 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Pepper is firmer owing to generally light stocks. Higher prices are being paid.

--PROVISIONS.-Prices of salted and smoked meats have advanced heavly during the week, following the late advances in hogs. The latter sell, live weight, at \$7 to \$7.35 per 100 lbs., off cars, while fresh killed bring \$9.50 to \$9.75. Quotations are: Heavy Canada short cut mess, tierces. \$31.50 to \$32.50; do. barrels, \$21.00 to \$22.00. Canada short cut back. \$19 to \$20; heavy Canada long cut mess, none; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, br's, \$19 to \$20; heavy fiank, \$19 to \$20. Lard is steady at the late advances.

### TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for dredging," will be received up to and including May the 15th, 1905, for the dredging required at the following places, in the Province of Quebec, during the present year: River Jesus, L'Assonption, Chateauguay, Hawkesbury, Graham, Rigaud, Como, Blanche Shoals, St. Andrews River Batiscan, R ver St. Maurice, Doucet's Landing, Nicolet, Yamaska River, Maskinonge, Louiseville.

Specifications can be seen and form of tender obtained at the Department of Pub'ic Works, Ottawa, tenders to include towing of plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed, which are registered in Canada at the time of filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

the Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

#### By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 20th, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.



Wholesale ...

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

Name of Article.

FARM PRODUCTS.-CON.-

	TI	HE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF
WHOLESALE PRICES CI	URRENT	
THURSDAY, MAY 4,	1905.	LARGEST SALE IN CANADA
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Tuckett's
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	\$ c. \$ c	
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi		Iviarguerite
Alum	1 40 1 75	Cigars
Boraz, xtls Brom. Potass Camphor, Ref. Rings Camphor, Ref. oz. ck	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 95 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 1 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	
Citrate Magnesia lh	0 25 0 45	
Cocaine Hyd. oz. Copperas, per 100 lbs. Oream Tartar Epsom Salts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Veerine	0 10 0 10	IUCKETTS
Gum Arabic per lb Gum Trag Insect Powder lb.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Insect Powder per keg, lb Menthol, lb. Morphia	3 50 4 50	Inalyuciic
Oil Peppermint lb Oil Lemon	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Opium Phosporus Oxalic Acid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide	425475	You will recommend them to yo friends.
Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid	0 70 0 80	
Licorice.—		
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb.	2 00	Established 1875.
Acme Licorice Pellets, cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans	$\begin{array}{c}2&00\\1&50\end{array}$	
HEAVY CHEMICALS-	adari parista	E. SADLE
Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol	0 005 0 07	& SONS
Brimstone Caustic Soda Soda Ash	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 00110
Soda Bicarb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	LENS CAP
dal. Soda Concentrated DYESTUFFS-		MANUFACTURE
Archil. con	0 27 0 31 0 08	
Ex. Logwood Chip Logwood (ndigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras	175 250 150 175	
samoler		
Madder Sumac Tin Crystals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
FISH-		A Guite- Comment
Bloaters, per box	1 (0	
Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings Labrador Herrings, half bris. Mackerel, No. 2, bris. Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel Green Cod. No. 1	3 00 0 00	
Green Cod large	0 00 0 00	
No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per qntl. Balmon, bris. Lab. No. 1 Salmon, half bris	0 00 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
Salmon, half bris. Salmon, Britsh Columbia, bris.	$\begin{array}{c} 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 14 & 00 \end{array}$	
Salmon, British Columbia, brls Salmon, British Columbia, half brls Soneleas Fish Soneleas Fish	8 00	
Soneless Cod Skinless Cod, case Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	6 00 6 <u>c</u> 0 5 50 1 00	Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c.
FLOUR-	100	and break is the near
Ogilvie's Royal Household Ogilvie's Glenora Patents	5 50 5 20	34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Great Hampton Stree
Strong Bakers	5 50	BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAN Special prices to Canadians under
Winter Wheat Patents straight Roller Straight bags	5 20 5 30 5 00 2 25 2 50	New Tariff.
Rolled Oats	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Straight Roller straight bags superfine Rolled Oats Cornmeal, bag Bran, in bags Shorts, in bags Wouillie	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cranial Appendiation
Mouillie FARM PRODUCTS-	23 00 24 00	Special Announcement
Butter-		An invitation is extended to any white chant outside of New York city. or their r
Choicest Creamery Under Grades, Creamery Fownships Dairy Western Dairy Good to Choice Fresh Rolls	0 18 0 20	sentative, whose name appears in Bradstr or Dunn's Commercial Ager cy Book, to an
Townships Dairy	0 00 0 00 0 17 0 18	the hospitality of our Hotel for three days
Fresh Rolls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	out charge. Usual rates, apartment with vate bath \$3.00 per day and up, without m
Cheese- Finest Western, white	0 101 0 101	Parlor, bedroom and private bath \$35.00 week and up, with meals for two. New
Finest Western, white Finest Western, colored Finest Eastern	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Merchants and Editors are requested to cal attention of their Out of Town Buyers and
Eggs_ Best Selected	Below and	scribers to this advertisement.

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Eggs-Best Selected .... Straight Gathered Linned Cold Storage We. 2

Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars
You will recommend them to your friends.
E. SADLER & SONS
LENS CAP MANUFACTURER
A AND

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
T

Screens, Iso Cases, &c., &c.

eat Hampto GHAM, EN

ces to Canadia

## Announcement.

n is extended to any white mern is extended to any white mer-f New York city, or their repre-see name appears in Bradstreet's sumercial Ager cy Book, to accept of our Hotel for three days withthe hospitality of our Hotel for three days with-out charge. Usual rates apartment with pri-vate bath \$3.00 per day and up, without meals. Parlor, bedroom and private bath \$35.00 per week and up, with meals for two. New York Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and sub-scribers to this advertisement.

GALLATIN HOTEL

70 W. 46th St., New York City.

	FARM PRODUCTS.—CON.—	MAGE TR. C.
arguerite	Sundries-	\$ c. \$ c.
Cigars	Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0 70 0 80 0 18 0 13 0 06 0 07
ceed ''a million a month''	Beans-	
IF YOU SMOKE	Prime Best hand-picked	0 00 0 00 1 75 1 80
uckett's	GROCERIES-	Ar Areas
arguerite Cigars recommend them to your friends.	Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex. Ground, in boxes Powdered, in barrels Powdered, in barrels Paris Lumps, in half barrels Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadoes) old Molasses, in barrels Molasses, in barrels Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples	$\begin{array}{c} 5 55 \\ 5 50 \\ 5 95 \\ 6 15 \\ 5 75 \\ 5 95 \\ 6 10 \\ 6 20 \\ 5 05 \\ 5 50 \\ 5 50 \\ 5 50 \\ 0 40 \\ 0 40 \\ 0 42 \\ 0 00 \\ 0 43 \\ 0 07 \\ \end{array}$
	Raisins-	
Established 1875.	Sultanas Loose Musc., Layers, Loudon Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Buckingham Valencia	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SONS	Valencia, Selected Valencia, Layers Currants, Provincials Piliatras Patras	Contractor and the second
CAP	Vostizzas Prunes, California Prunes, French Figs, in bags Figs, new layers	0 064 0 00 0 00 0 04 0 074 0 00 0 00 0 09 0 12
	Rice— C. C Standard B Patna, per 100 lbs. Burmah, ter 100 lbs.	2 95 3 05 3 05 3 15 3 80 4 50 3 50 3 75
	Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. Pearl Barley, per lb. Tapioca, Pearl per lb. Tapioca, Flake, per lb. Corn, 2 lb. tins. Peas, 2 lb. tins.	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 75 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 25 \\ 0 & 033 \\ 0 & 03 & 0 & 033 \\ 0 & 03 & 0 & 033 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 85 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 85 \\ \end{array}$
	Tomatoes, per dozen String Beans	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	HARDWARE-	the sector
<b>B</b>	Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb. Tin, Block, Straits, per lb. Tin, Strip, per lb. Copper: Ingot, per lb.	0 08 0 10 0 32 0 33
Screens, Iso Screens, Lens		
Cases, &c., &c.	Cut Nail Schedule Base price, per keg,	
eat Hampton Street,	Extras—Over and above 30d, 40d. 50d, 60d and 70d Nails	2 20
IGHAM, ENGLAND.	Coil Chain-No. 6	0 00 0 091
ices to Canadians under the	No. 4	0 00 0 08 0 00 0 07
malbhas of seers larger.	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> inch	0 00 0 061 0 00 0 051 3 80
Martin Constantine and St.		$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 65 \\ 0 & 00 & 3 & 45 \end{array}$
Announcement.	9-10 5/2 ·····	0 00 3 25 0 00 3 20 0 00 3 10
A REPAIR MEDICIAL	74 and 1 inch	0 00 2 95 0 00 2 90
on is extended to any white mer-	Columnized Stanla	

#### Galvanized Staples-

100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%		85 65
Galvanized Iron-		
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 4 00 Comet , do., 28 gauge 3 75 Iron Horse Shoes-		
No. 2 and larger Bar Iron, per 100 lba. Arn. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. $x 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 18 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. $x 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 20 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. $x 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. $x 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 24	311222	65 90 80 75 55 55 60

HOLESALE PRICES CURI THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905	5	E. Wigley	THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.
Name of Article. Who	olesale.	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF	Name of Article. Wholesale
HARDWARE.—CON.— n. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26 iler plates, iron, ½ inch iler plates, iron, ½ inch pop Iron, base for 2 in and larger. Ind Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras. Canada Plates— Il Polish dinary 60 sheets dinary 75 sheets dinary 75 sheets inch ½ inch ½ inch 1 inch 1½ inch 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 50         2 45         2 55         2 07         2 07         2 07         2 90         4 15         5 63         6 76         9 00         0 074	Kuchen Fenders & Fire	LEATHER—       \$ c. \$ 2         No. 1, B. A. Sole       0 27 0 23         No. 2, B. A. Sole       0 24 0 25         No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole       0 24 0 25         Slaughter, No. 1       0 28 0 29         light medium and heavy       0 28 0 29         light medium and heavy       0 28 0 29         Upper, No. 2       0 27 0 33         Harness       0 34 0 36         Upper, heavy       0 35 0 37         Grained Upper       0 34 0 35         Grained Upper       0 35 0 35         Scotch Grain       0 60 0 66         English       0 50 0 66         Hemlock Calf       0 50 0 66         Hemlock Calf       0 50 0 66         Hemlock Calf       0 85 11         Splits, heavy       0 18 0 17         Splits, heavy       0 18 0 11         Upather fr.       0 16 0 11         Leather Board, Canada       0 16 0 11         Leather Board, Canada       0 16 0 12         Enameled Cow, per ft.       0 12 0 14         Pebble Grain       0 12 0 14         Pebble Grain       0 12 0 14         Pather Mid       0 13 0 11         Buff       0 13 0 11
eel, pining, 100 lbs. eel, Xire, 100 lbs. teel, Xeel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. teel, Toe Calk teel, Machinery teel, Harrow Tooth Tin Plates- t Coke, 14 x 20	3 75 4 00 4 75 6 50	105 Upper Trinity Street,	Built       0 35 0 4         Russetts, heavy       0 25 0 3         Russetts, ho. 2       0 25 0 3         Russetts, No. 2       0 25 0 3         Russetts, No. 2       0 25 0 3         Russetts, No. 2       0 25 0 3         Russetts, Saddlers', dozen       0 65 0 4         Imt. French Calf.       0 30 0 3         English Oak, lb.       0 38 0 4         Dongola, extra       0 20 0 2         Dongola, No. 1       0 14 0 1         Colored Pebbles       0 16 0 1         Colored Calf       01LS—
Zinc- pelter, per 100 lbs heet sinc Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \\ 7 \ 00 \\ 7 \ 50 \\ 3 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 04_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 6 \ 50 \\ 7 \ 00 \\ ess \ 30 \ p.c. \\ \end{array}$	BIRMINGHAM, Eng. A. E. FINLEY, Gat Glass	Cod Oil         0 874 0 4           S. R. Pale Scal         0 50 0 5           Straw Scal         0 45 0 5           Cod Liver Oil, Nfid., Norway Process         2 00 2 5           Cod Liver Oil, Nride, Norway Process         2 00 2 5           Castor Oil         0 70 0 5           Lard Oil         0 60 0 5           Linseed, raw, nett         0 50 0 5           Olive, pure         0 60 1           Olive, extra, qt., per case.         3           Turpentine, nett         0
\$ to 20 gauge	2 10 2 20 2 25	Manufacturer	Petroleum:         0 21 0           Benzine         0 21 0           Gasoline         0 21 0
Wire-           lain galvanized, No. 6           do         do           do         do           do         do           do         do           do         do           do         do           do         No. 10           do         do           do         No. 11           do         do           do         No. 12           do         do           do         No. 13           do         do           do         No. 15           do         do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		GLASS— First break, 50 feet
Arbed Wire, per 100, 1.25 Net extra. ron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 ROPE- biaal, base do 7-16 and up	2 621 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base,	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,	Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs       5 00 5         Do. No. 1       4 62k         Do. No. 2       4 50 4         Do. No. 3       4 37k 9         White lead, dry       5 00 5         Red Lead       4 50 5         Venetian Red, English       1 75 2         Yellow Ochre, French       1 50 2         Whiting, Gilders'       0 60 0
do 8-16 sanilla, 7-16 and larger do 8-16 do % 	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 14\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 15\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 10 \\ \end{array}$	BIRMINGHAM, Encland. Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.	Whiting, Paris, Gilders'       0 85         English Cement, cask       2 00         Belgian Cement       165         German Cement       0 00         United States Cement       190         Fire Bricks, per 1,000       15 00         Fire Clay, 200       1b, pkgs.       0 75         Rosin       4 50       7
and 5 extra         3d extra         4d and 5d extra         6d and 7d extra         3d and 12d extra         10d and 12d extra         10d to 60d extra         BUILDING PAPER—	1 00 0 65 0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	CANADIAN PATENTS GRANTED TO FOREIGNERS. Below will be found a list of Canadian patents granted to foreigners through the	Glue-       0 08         Domestic Broken Sheet       0 08         French Casks       0 08         French barrels       0 08         American White, barrels       0 16         Coopers' Glue       0 20         Brunswick Green       0 04         French Imperial Green       0 12         No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon.       0 65         a Furniture Varnish, per gallon.       0 75
Dry Sheeting, roll Tarred Sheeting, roll HIDES- Montreal Green Hides- Montreal, No. 1 Montreal, No. 2 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted overed and immediate	40     0     50     0	agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of these will be cheerfully supplied by applying to the above-named firm.	Black Japan       2 00         Orange Shellac, No. 1       2 25         Orange Shellac, pure       2 25         White Shellac       2 75         Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel       1 75         Putty, in bladders       0 18
cured and inspected. Sheepskins Clips Spring Lambskins, each Caliskins, No. 1 Caliskins, No. 2 Shere hides	1 10 1 2 <sup>0</sup> 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 11 0 13 0 09 0 11 1 50 2 00	Paul Wagret, Escautpont, France, manufacturers of bottles, flasks and the like; Messrs. De Lisle & Luttrell, Gis- borne, N. Z, branding composition; Geo.	Canadian Washed         10         24           North-West         0         17i           Buenos Ayres         9         36           Natal, greasy         0         00



Jas. Coles, Durham, Eng., automatic couplings for railway and other vehicles; Messrs. Finn and Pike, Wellington, N. Z., egg carrier; Mrs. Barbara J'. Mouat, Dunedin, N. Z., draft regulating for grates and ranges; Hans von Dahmen, Vienna, Austria, explosives; Jens H. Christensen, Copenhagen, Denmark, process of making matches; Messrs. Black & Haigh, Christchurch, N. Z., combined laundry iron stand and ironing cloth gr.pper; 1gnazio Santilippo, Casteltermini, Italy, ore roasting furnace; Emil Sea. Cicher, Stolberg, Germany, machine for the manufacture of headed pins and the like.

The "Inventor's Adviser" is just pub-

lished. Any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

## WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

It is in Germany that there is to be found, by all odds, the highest evolution of workingmen's insurance. In that country a social experiment has been conducted on a vast scale, and I think the movement may fairly be said to mark the most interesting recent social legislation that is to be found anywhere in the world.

The significance of the movement in

Germany will be better understood when it is noted that 17,000,000 German workmen are contributing to and enjoying the benefits of the pension system. That significance is emphasized when we learn that since the inception of the system, in 1885, the total receipts have reached \$1,750,000,000. At the present time the annual receipts are in excess of \$130,000,-000. an amount sufficient to make us cons'der with much interest the economic consequences of the plan.

1133

Especially is it noteworthy to find that this vast sum has been administered with absolute integrity. The administration of the insurance funds of Germany offers one of the best indications in the world



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today of the possibility of a successful state control of important institutions, even when enormous sums of money are involved. The demonstration, however, has more than integrity to its credit. The collection and disbursement of these great funds have been carried on with an economy which is admirable. In considering the cost of administration of the German insurance funds, it should be remembered that collections are made from 17,000,000 individuals, as well as from the employers of those individuals, and that

in making disbursements, particularly of 1t is a monument to the economy of the the sick and accident funds, there is a care and intelligent supervision exercised which must make the cost of disbursement quite as great as the cost of collec. tion. There are, therefore, reasons for a much higher ratio of expenses than would be essential in such a system of life insurance as we have in America. But, as a matter of fact, the cost of administeration of American insurance tunds makes sorry comparison with the expense of administration in Germany.

German administration to find that less than 81/2 per cent. of the total income is used up in the cost of administration, and that 911/2 per cent. is paid out in benefits to the insured.

#### INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Accident Insurance.-Held that coroner's verdict as to the cause of death



inadmissible as evidence of the cause of death in an action on a policy.—Aetna vs. Milward C. of A. Ky.

Accident Insurance.-Where the insured was injured by a fall while working at a saw mill camp in the Province of Ontario and when he treated his injury for seven months, thinking that it was caused by rheumatism and at the end of that time upon discovery of the real cause of bis injury, he immediately notifies the insurer and, where the injury can be ascertained by a digital examination of the bodyheld that the insured was not hurt in an uncivilized country within the meaning of the policy-that notice of the accident was such as to come within the purview of the policy requiring visible marks of the accident on the body .-- U. S. Casualty Co. vs. Hanson, C. A. Colo.

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Fire Insurance.—Held that the provisions of a policy requiring notice of the fact of a mill shutting down for more than thirty days and consent of the insurer that it remain so, are vio'ated by stopping the machinery for more than that length of time, without obtaining the insurer's consent and the mere fact that there was some work being done around the mill would not fulfil the conditions of the policy.—Brehm vs. Ins. Co.. Sup. Wash.

F're Insuran e.—Held that when the contract of insurance requires the insured to use all reasonable efforts to save the property from destruction by a fire which threatened to ignite and consume it, the insurer is liable for any loss incurred in packing the goods, preparatory to remerval for the purpose of avoiding destruction—Insurance Co. of N. A. vs. Leader. Ga. Sup.

Fire Insurance.—He'd that where the insured kept no invoice books but only kept a cash book, showing a total of each sales each day, held a failure to comply with the covenant to keep a set of books within the meaning of the pol cy.—Everett vs. Traders Ins. Co., Ga. Sup

Fire Insurance.-Waiver. - Where an agreement for submitting the amount of loss under a fire insurance policy on a stock of merchandise to appraisers was entered into on the ninth day after the loss the failure of the insurer to answer a telegram sent by the insured on the seventeenth day after the loss stating that his adjuster was at the place of fire at heavy expense and asking when his appraiser would be there is not a waiver of the rights of the insurer under the policy making an appraisal a condition precedent to the filing of a suit and giving the insurer sixty days in which to adjust the loss his motive in delaying an immediate adjustment is not a subject of inquiry by the court .-- Insurance Company vs. Wolf. (App. Ct. Indiana).

1135

Fire Insurance.—He'd that an article in a mutual insurance association authorizi g the association to ievy assessments to pay losses does not precude the association from insuring for a cash premium. —Graham vs. Mercantile Town Ins. Co.



vocate of the three r's for the mason, no

doubt, that nobody had ever suggested a

lesser number. Under such circumstan-

ces, when a progressive teacher suggested a change in geographies in the deacon's

district school, the deacon was naturally in opposition. "The new geographies,"

said the deacon, "have mapped out a lot

of States and Territories where the old

geographies just print the words Great

American Desert. I don't believe in

don't believe in geography books anyhow.

If scholars want to learn geography. let them learn it as I did, by observation."

In fact, I

such new-fangled notions.

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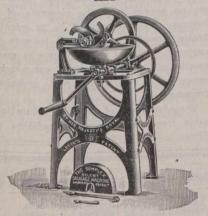
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The deacon was an extremist in education by experience as opposed to education by text-books and teachers, and in his extremeness lies the absurdity of his position. Education by experience is the best possible education so far as it goes. but it does not and cannot go far enough. Opportunities of education by personal contact with men and things are too limited. Education worthy of the name must, therefore, consist, not only in learning from one's own experience and observation, but also in learning from the experience and observation of others. People who learn all they know from practice are necessarily narrow, and the characteristics of narrowness are exaggedated conceptions of cne's own opinions and intolerance of the opinions of others. The province of education is to change narrowness into broadness. and the field is boundless, for narrowness is not confined to the backwoods of New England, nor to the remote regions of the west and south, but is equally prevalent in the centres of wealth and population and among all classes of people. Even bankers, the most liberal minded of men, have heir share of it, which is intensified by over\_specializa-We are the slaves tion in bank work. of precedent and routine. and are prone to put form above substance, as did the German violinist who excused himself for making a discord by pointing to a crushed fly among the notes of music which he had conscientiously played.

The well-educated man is not the lopsided genius who treats everything from the standpoint of his own hobby, like the doctor who gave every difficult patient medicine to cause convulsions, for the reason that he was a specialist in fits. Nor is the educated man the recluse who views the world through far-sighted spectacles and bewails h's dyspersia in Latin and Greek. Neither is the welleducated man the intellectual fop with ideas trimmed and parted like his hair and conscience waxed like his moustache. Still less is the well educated man the knowing pessimist who is always tearing down and never building up. Anybody possessed of a devil and a dictionary can be a pessimist. On the contrary, the well-educated man is the intellectual and moral athlete. with developed character, developed judgment and developed humanity. the man whose broad and healthy sympathies win the heads and hearts of his fellow men, and oftentimes some of their business.

Progressive bankers must know not only the principles and practice of their own business, but also the principles and practice of everybody else's business. They must likewise understand human nature. Banking education should. therefore, be both technical and liberal. Liberal education suggests the idea of the modern university-the evolution of centuries of educational progress, and emphasizes the distinction between the self-made man and the college graduate. "The self\_made man," says President Butler, of Columbia, "is either a genius or an accident, and they are both very unusual. There are only two ways of getting ideas: one is to originate them. and the other is to learn and app'y the heritage of previous thought. Your selfmade man is out in the open. he starts at a disadvantage, in that he is without guide or compass. "There are merchants down town," President Butler continues. "who will tell you how they started at ten or fourteen to sweep out the office and rose by virtue and industry to be-



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Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share	Can quota per	
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	$\begin{array}{c} 15,000\\ 2,500\\ 10,000\\ 25\ 000\\ 13,372 \end{array}$	$3\frac{1}{2}-6$ mos. 4-6 mos. $7\frac{1}{2}-6$ mos. 5-6 mos. 6 mos.	350 400 100 40 50	350 400 10 20 50	90 90	
British & Foreign-Quotations on the	London Ma	arket April, 2	22 1905. M	arket value	p. p'd	up sh.
Alliance Assurance Atlas British and Foreign Marine Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine. Suardian Fire and Life ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Fire ondon Assurance Corporation ondon & Lancashire Life Morth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life forth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life Moenix Fire Moenix Fire Mosal Insurance Fire and Life un Fire Inion	$\begin{array}{c} 250,000\\ 120,000\\ 67,000\\ 21,500\\ 50,000\\ 200,000\\ 89,155\\ 35.862\\ 10,000\\ \pounds 245,640\\ 30,000\\ \pounds 245,640\\ 30,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 45,000\\ 45,000\\ \end{array}$	108. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 84 20 20 20 20 32 34/6 p.s. 45 634 85 6d p.s. 15 p. s.	20 10 20 25 50 10 25 25 10 ST. 100 25 25 100 25 20 10 10 10	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 1-5 \\ 24s \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 124 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 64 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{array}$	124 61 187 187 187 247 247 256 9 45 77 41 112 £35 494 11 177	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\7\\19{\downarrow}\\70{\downarrow}\\11{\downarrow}\\25{\downarrow}\\57\\9{\downarrow}\\46\\79\\42\\114\\36\\50{\downarrow}\\11{\downarrow}\\18{\downarrow}\end{array}$

\*Excluding periodi al ~ush bonus.

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purpose, consist of definiteness of purpose, recognized standards of attainment and systematic work. To establish a recognized standard in banking education and extend among bank officers and employees so far as possid'e university spirit and method is the object of the American Bankers' Association in conducting the American Institute of Bank Clerks. To fix and maintain such a standard study courses of comprehensive character have been arranged and official examinations provided. The Institute does not claim that its facilities give to isolated students all the advantages obtainable by regular attendance at a university school of banking and commerce, but it does claim to give all the advantages of up to-date methods of extension. The Institute university courses of study cover practical banking. commercial law and political economy and the character of the work may be judged by the people who conduct it. The examiners in practical banking are William B. Ridgley, Comptroller of the Currency, and Joseph French Johnson.

dean of New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The examiner in commercial law is Eugene Wambaugh, professor of law in Harvard University Law School. The examiner in political economy is J. C. Schwab, pro. fessor of political economy in Yale University. To students who meet requirements certificates of proficiency are issued by the American Bankers' Association, jointly with the Institute.

It is the ambition of the Institute to develop a body of conscientious and logical thinkers able to cope with changing financial and social conditions-a body of thinkers whose influence for good will be felt not only in banking circles, but throughout society. The problems of the times are commercial and financial, and bankers as experts in commerce and finance should be influential in their solution. It must not be presumed that current economic theories are necessarily correct, but their conscientious dispassionate consideration will and separate truth from falsehood and ultimately establish right and justice.

Disclaiming all partisanship and prejudgment, it does not seem improper in this connection to suggest the study of certain features of the questions of the day. Asset currency, branch banking, trust company reserves and interest on deposits. like the poor, are always with us, and it is hoped that the banker of the future will be able to settle them. Perhaps the most pressing question, however, is that of industrial combinationscombinations of capital and combinations of labor-their causes and effects and their relationship to each other and to the public. In the consideration of this question the economic truth should be borne in mind that no combination can be permanently successful that does not benefit consumers as well as producers. This truth will assert itself in due time regardless of statutory enactments. On the other hand, the fact should be realized that combination is a fundamental law of nature manifest throughout creation from constellations in the heavens to corporations on the earth. Industrial combinations are subject to the weaknesses of human nature, but human nature in combination is no different from human nature individually, and people who have lost faith in human nature have also lost faith in God. I believe the trust problem is solvable without revolution, and that the time is not distant when the phenomenon of a billion-dollar corporation, like the phenomenon of an eclipse, will be looked upon by enlightened people with admiration and only by savages with terror.

Another question of special interest to bankers and a proper subject of banking education is the development of the resources of the country. Notwithstanding the facilities for intercommunication, we are a provincial people, and provincialism is as apparent east of the Allegheny Mountains as in the west and south. The civil war, which devastated the South and crippled the North, is over, and, while many believe that the issues might have





been settled with less cost if they had been approached from the economic in\_ stead of the social standpoint, nevertheless the conclusions are accepted with practical unanimity. The people of the North and South have learned to admire each other in a long-distance way, but only such as have been brought into direct business or social relationship appreciate the good qualities of their fellow countrymen a few hundred miles away. The provincial idea of New Yorkers is that they are all members of the Stock Exchange and light cigars with gold certiticates, while the Eastern provincial thinks the people of the Southwest are all mountaineers, who spend their days in primitive agriculture and their nights in dancing to the tune of the "Arkansas Such misconceptions retard Traveller." progress and bankers should be leaders in educating it out of existence.

The organization of business into corporations is making changes in banking. Bonds as bank loans are taking the place of commercial paper in metropolitan centres, and the same tendency is felt Bankers may throughout the country. decry this condition of affairs, but it is inevitable, and the study of corporation securities must be recognized as a feature of banking education. American invasion of foreign markets suggests also some knowledge of international exchange. Anything like liberal financial and commercial education might at first seem too formidable for the average banker to undertake, but students soon realize that the governing principles that apply to so-called trusts are nations and same that apply to familthe Foreign ex\* industries. local iar change is a forbidding subject, but transactions between New York and London are not so very different from transactions between Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Study grows easier as it progresses, and soon becomes a habit from which the greatest satisfaction is derived.

I have tried to indicate some of the advantages of education to bankers from the standpoint of banking as a business. But bankers should be more than bankers. They should be leaders in the new era of humanitarianism already upon us, in which money-making is regarded as a means and not an end. The bankers of every community large or small should be the recognized pilots of progress, intellectual and moral, as well as material. It is said that banking interests are powerful. So they are. The question of power, however, is not so important as the question of its use or abuse, and without overstepping the bounds of conversatism the bankers of America can be the greatest earthly influence in the repression of vulgarity and vice and the encouragement of the good, the true and the beautiful. I am even tempted to prophesy that when God finally proclaims peace throughout the world, His voice will be heard not in thunder from the mountain tops, nor in epistles from priests but in the inspired disapproval of the bankers who control the sinews of war. May the kings of finance be equal to their manifest destiny.

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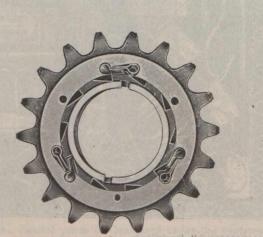




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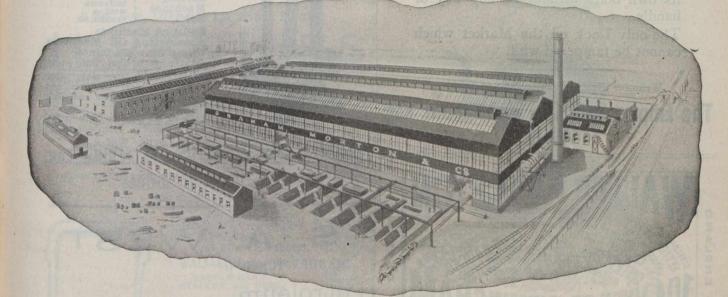
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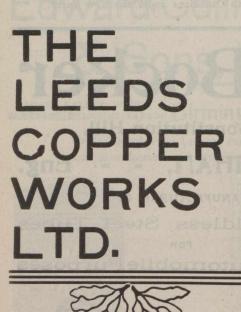
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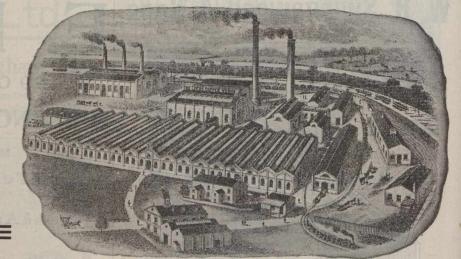
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