

## What they say of

# The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

## —all over Canada.

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

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

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

-"I consider your paper the best of its kind in Canada."-J. H. McEachern, Hudson's Bay Co.

—"You have a valuable paper . . . . is worthy of a place in the office of any firm."—J. P. Lawrason, St. George, Ont.

---"Of permanent value. I do not wish to lose any numbers . . . have them all since I began to take it."-Samuel Henry, Maxville, Ont.

—"I value the 'Journal' (of Commerce) highly. ... It is worth many times its cost to me in my business."— J. D. Thomson, General Merchant, Buckingham.

--"I do not like to be without the 'Journal of Commerce,' as it contains many useful hints which are of value to me."-D. R. McPherson, Stratford.

-"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.

—"I enclose renewal subscription to the 'Journal of Commerce,' which I think is the best paper of the same class published in Canada." — N. W. Gingrich, St. Jacobs, Ont.

---"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.

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

M. S. FOLEY,

Managing Editor and Proprietor, "Journal of Commerce,"

Montreal.

## 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



No. 3. Plain. 1 size

1. It Saves Time as washing is seldom necessary,

- 2. Ink, about two-thirds.
- 3. Breakages, which mostly occur in washing.
- 4. New Ink-Pots, as a broken part can be replaced.
- 5. DirtyFingers and Blots, as clean ink is in sight and the dip adjustable.
- 6. Waste from evaporation, 'and Spilling, especially if rubber shoe and pin-cushion is added.

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.



	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMME
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
The Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	The Dank of Difficult Horth
Capital (paid-up)\$14,000,000.00	America.
Reserved Fund 10,000,000.00 Undivided Profits 583,196.01	Established in 1886.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.	Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up capital£1,000,000 stg.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,	Reserve Fund£400,000 stg.
Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.	Head Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.C. A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby,
A. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq.,	Secretary. Manager. COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G.C.M.G., President. G.C.M.G., President. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq, James Ross, Esq., R. G. Reid, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay.	J. H. Brodie, R. H. Glyn,
E. S. CLOUSTON, - General Manager.	H. R. Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall,
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent	J. H. Brodié, R. H. Glyn, J. J. Cater, E. A. Hoare, H. R. Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall, M. G. C. Glyn, F. Lubbock, George D. Whatman.
B. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager and	Montreal.
Manager at Montreal.	H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches. H. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector.
F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal. F. J. Hunter, Assistant Inspector, Winnipeg.	BRANCHES IN CANADA:
BRANCHES IN CANADA:	A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch.
MONTREAL, C. W. Dean, Assist. Manager. "Papineau Ave.	London, Ont. Campbellford, Dawson, Y.T. London, Kingston, Ont. Reston, Man.
" Point St. Charles Branch. " Seigneurs St. Branch.	Market sub br. Ottawa, Ont. Yorkton, N.W.T. Brantford, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Battleford, N.W.
"West End Branch. "Westmount.	Hamilton, Ont. "Longueuil, Calgary, N.W.T. Hamilton, (sub. br.) Estevan, N.W.T.
Almonte, Ont. Peterboro, Ont. Portage la Belleville, "Picton, "Prairie, Man	Barton st. "St Catherine Rosthern, N.W.T street, Duck Lake, N.W." Toronto, Ont. Quebec, Que. Ashcroft, B.C.
Belleville, " Picton, " Prairie, Man Brantford, " Sarnia, " Winnipeg, Man. Brockville, " Stratford, " Calcarv. Alta.	Toronto, Ont. Quebec, Que. Ashcroft, B.C. "Junction, Levis (sub. br.) Greenwood, B.C. "Stock Yards.
Brantford, "Sarnia, "Winnipeg, Man. Brockville, "Stratford, 'Calgary, Alta. Chatham, 'St. Mary's, 'Edmonton, Alta Collingwood 'Toronto, 'Indian H'd, Assa Cornwall ''Vonge et br Lethbridge Alt	Weston, St. John, N.B. Kaslo, B.C.
Cornwall, " "Yonge st. br. Lethbridge, Alt. Deseronto. " Wallaceb'rg. " Raymond. Alta.	sub. br. "Union St. Rossland, B.C. Midland, Ont. Fredericton, N.B. Trail, B.C. Fenelon Falls, Halifax, N.S. sub branch
Collingwood "Toronto, "Indian H'd, Assa Cornwall, " Yonge st. br, Lethbridge, Alt. Deseronto, "Wallaceb'rg, "Raymond, Alta. Ft. William, "Montreal, Que. Regina, Assa. Goderich, "Quebec, "Armstrong, B.C.	Bobcaygeon, Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C.
Goderich, "Quebec, "Armstrong, B.C. Guelph, "Chatham, N.B. Greenwood, B.C Hamilton, "Freder'cton," Kelow na, B.C. Hamilton, Moncton, "Nelson, B.C. Sherman Av. St. John, "New Denver, B.C.	DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST
Hamilton, Moncton, "Nelson, B.C. Shaman Ar, St. John, "New Denver, B.C	INDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.
Hamilton, Moncton, "Nelson, B.C. Sherman Av. St. John, "New Denver, B.C Kingston, Ont. Amherst, N. S. New Westmin- Lindsay, "Glace Bay, "ster, B.C. London, "Sydney, "Vancouver, B.C. Ottawa, "Yarmouth, N.S. Vernon, B.C.	AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC .:
Lindsay, "Halifax, "Rossland, B.C. London, "Sydney, "Vancouver, B.C.	New York, (52 Wall St.)—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents.
Paris, Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C.	San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)—H. M. J. McMichael and A. S. Ireland (acting) Agent, Chicago—Marchants Loan & Trust Co
Perth, " Gretna, Man. IN NEWFOUNDLAND.	Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.
St. John's, Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.	Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool.
IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane.	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.
E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES:	Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank
New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street.	of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan-
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C.	-Colonial Bank. Paris - Credit Lyonnais. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
Spokane, Wash.—Bank of Moniteal. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:	Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world.
London—The Bank of England. " The Union Bank of London and	Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London, and West Indies.
Smith's Bank, Ltd. "The London and Westminster Bank,	
Ltd. " The National Provincial Bank of	Royal Bank of Canada
Eng., Ltd. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.	Capital paid-up\$3,000,000
Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.	Reserve Funds 3,192,705
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—The National City Bank.	HEAD OFFICE · HALIF NX, N.S.
" The Bank of New York, N.B.A. " National Bank of Commerce, in N.Y.	Thos E Kenny Esa - President.
Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. " J. B. Moors & Co.	Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq.
Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Anglo Californian Bk,. Ltd	Holy David Mackeen.
Montreal, October 31, 1904.	Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. E. L. Pease, - General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto	W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector.
The Bank of Toronto.	Amherst, N.S. Ottawa, Ont.

	BRANCHES:	
ONTARIO.	ONTARIO.	ONTARIO.
Toronto,	Gananoque,	Stayner,
5 Offices.	London,	Sudbury,
Allandale,,	London East,	Thornbury,
Barrie,	Millbrook,	Wallaceburg,
Brockville,	Oakville,	QUEBEC.
Cardinal,	Oil Springs,	Montreal,
Cobourg,	Omemee,	3 Offices.
Coldwater,	Peterboro,	Maisonneuve,
Collingwood,	Petrolia,	Pt. St. Charles
Copper Cliff,	Port Hope,	Gaspe.
Creemore,	Preston,	BR. COLUMBIA
Dorchester,	St. Catharines,	Rossland,
Elmvalo	Sarnia	

BANKERS: London, Eng.—The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. New York—National Bank of Commerce. Glicago—First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper and Securities.

America.
Established in 1886.
incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
-up capital£1,000,000 stg. rve Fund£400,000 stg.
Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.C. A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby, Secretary. Manager.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Brodie, R. H. Glyn, Cater, E. A. Hoare, Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall, C. Glyn, F. Lubbock, George D. Whatman.
Cater. E. A. Hoare.
Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall.
C. Glvn, F. Lubbock.
George D. Whatman.
ead Office in Canada, St. James street,
Montreal.
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager,
J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches.
J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches. H. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch.
n, Ont. Campbellford, Dawson, Y.T.
n, Kingston, Ont. Reston, Man.
t sub br. Ottawa, Ont. Yorkton, N.W.T.
ord, Ont. Montreal, P.O. Battleford, N.W.
ton, Ont. "Longueuil, Calgary, N.W.T.
ton, (sub. br.) Estevan, N.W.T.
n, Kingston, Ont. Reston, Man. t sub br. Ottawa, Ont. Yorkton, N.W.T. ford, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Battleford, N.W. ton, Ont. "Longueuil, Calgary, N.W.T. ton, (sub, br.) Estevan, N.W.T. on st. "St Catherine Rosthern, N.W.T.
SUPPEL. DUCK Lake, N. W.
to, Ont. Quebec, Que. Ashcroft, B.C.
function, Levis (sub. br.) Greenwood, B.C.
stock Yards.
n, St. John, N.B. Kaslo, B.C.
br. " Union St. Rossland, B.C.
id, Ont. Fredericton, N.B. Trail, B.C.
on Falls, Halifax, N.S. sub branch
geon, Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.
ygeon, Halifax, N.S. sub branch Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C.
FTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST
NDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE
BANK'S BRANCHES.

## Canada

### N.S.

Supt. of Branches. 1, Inspector. Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa Bank St. Oxford, N.S. Pembroke, Ont. Pictou, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Reston, N.B. St. John, S. Summerside, P.E.I., Sydney, C.B. Toronto, Truro, N.S. Vancouver, B.C., "East End. Victoria, B.C. Westmount, P.Q. Westmount, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector. Ottawa, Ont. Net. Seaha, B.C. Sackville, N.B. St. John's, NHA. Shubenacadie, N.S. Vancouver, B.C., Vacouver, B.C., Vestmount, P.Q. Westmount, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. Notatawa, N.B. St. John's NHA Shubenacadie, N.S. Vancouver, B.C., Vestmount, P.Q. Westmount, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. St. John's NHA Shubenacadie, M.S. Shubenaca

#### CORRESPONDENTS:

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 Chartered Banks.	
THE	MOLSONS BANK	

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFICE: MONTREAL. CAPITAL PAID-UP .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,000,000 RESERVE FUND ..... 3,000,000

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Molson Macpherson, - President.
S. H. Ewing, - Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay, J. P. Cleghora,
H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshau Wm. C. McIntyre.
JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector.
H. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspec-tors. LIST OF BRANCHES: ALBERTA. Calgary. P BRITISH COLUMBIA. Revelstoke, Vancouver.

BRANCHES: ONTARIO—Continued. Owen Sound. Port Arthur. Ridgetown. Simcoe. Smith's Falls. St. Marys. St. Thomas. Toronto. Toronto Junction: Dundas Street. Stock Yards Branch. Trenton. Wales. Waterloo. Woodstock. MANITOBA. Winnipeg. NTARIO. Alvinston. Amherstburgh, Aylmer. Brockville. Clesterville. Clinton. Exeter. Frankford. Hamilton. James street. Market Branch. Hensall. Highgate. Iroquois. Kingsville. London. Meaford. Morrisburg. Norwich. Ottawa. ONTARIO. woodstock. QUEBEC. Acton Vale. Arthabaska. Chicoutimi. Fraserville. Knowlton. Montreal. St. James Street. Market and Harbor Br. St. Catherine St. Br. Quebec. Sorel. Viet.

## Sorel. Victoriaville.

AGENTS IN 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. FOREIGN AGENTS.

FOREIGN AGENTS. France-Societe General. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. 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 Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Lettters of Credit and Travellers' Circular 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

#### DIRECTORS:

George R. R. Cockburn, Esq., - President. Donald Mackay, Esq., - - Vice-President. R. D. Perry, Esq., R. Grass, Esq., Hon. R. Harcourt, T. Walmsley, Esq., John Flett, Esq.

## R. B. Caldwell, Inspector.

	BRANCHES:	
lliston,	Fort William,	Ottawa,
urora,	Kingston,	Peterboro,
owmanville,	Lindsay,	Port Arthur,
uckingham, Q.	Montreal,	Sudbury,
ornwall,	Mount Forest,	Trenton,
ollingwood,	Newmarket,	Tweed,
		Waterford,
Toronto:	Queen and Por	lington Streets, tland

Scott and Wellington Queen and Portland Yonge and Richmond Yonge and Carlton treeta,

#### AGENTS:

London, Eng.—Parr's Bank, Limited. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York — Fourth National Bank and The Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston—Eliot National Bank.

AABBCC



77 .	F. COWAN.	President	t.	
		FRED.	WYLD,	Vice-President.
1	W. F. All	en	A. J. So	merville,
T.	R. Wood,	W. R. J	Johnston.	W. Francis.

#### AGENCIES:

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

#### BANKERS:

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

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

Union Bank of Canada Established 1865. 
 Established 1005.

 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.
 \$4,000,000

 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
 2,500,000

 CAPITAL PAID-UP
 2,500,000

 REST
 1,000,000

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

 Wm. Shaw, Esq.,

 G. H. Balfour, ..., General Manager

 J. G. Billett, ..., Inspector

 F. W. S. Crispo, ..., Ass't Inspector

 H. B. Shaw, ..., Supt. Western Branches

 BRANCHES:

 Altona Man

 Marcalita, Ont.

 Marcalita, Ont.

HES: Melita, Man. Metcalfe, Ont. Minnedosa, Man. Montreal, Que. Moosomin, N.W.T. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Morden, Man. Newboro, Ont. Newboro, Ont. New Liskeard, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Okotoks, N.W.T. Oktoks, N.W.T. Pakenham, Ont. Altona, Man. (Sub to Gretna), Arcola, N.W.T. Baldur, Man. Barrie, Ont., Birtle, Man. Dissevain, Man. Carjary, N.W.T. Carleton Place, Ont. Carlyle, N.W.T. Carleton Place, Ont. Carlyle, N.W.T. Carleton Place, Ont. Carlyle, N.W.T. Carleton, N.W.T. Carleton, N.W.T. Carleton, Man. Crystal, City, Man. Crystal, City, Man. Cryster, Ont. Cryster, Ont. Edmonton, N.W.T. Edmonton, N.W.T. Erin, Ont. Glenboro, Man. Gretna, Man. Haileybury, Ont. Hariney, Man. Hastings, Ont. High River, N.W.T. Hillsburg, Ont. High River, N.W.T. Hillsburg, Ont. Kub. to Erin), Holland, Man. Indian Hd, N.W.T. Jasper, Ont. (Sub to Smith's Falls.) Kemptville, Ont. Killarney, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Manitou, Man. Medicine Hat, N.W.T. Merickville, Ont. FCDEUCN A Okotons, N.W.T. Oxbow, N.W.T. Pakenham, Ont. Pincher Creek, N.W.T. Portland, Ont. Qu'Appelle, (Station), N.W.T. Qu'Appelle, (Station), N.W.T. N.W.T. Do. St. Louis St. Rapid City, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Saskatchewan, N.W.T. Saskatchewan, N.W.T. Saskatchewan, N.W.T. Shoal Lake, Man. Sintaluta, N.W.T. Shoil Lake, Man. Sintaluta, N.W.T. Smith's Falls, Ont. Souris, Man. Sydenham. Ont. Virden, Man. Warkworth, Ont. (Sub to Hastings), Wawanesa, N.W.T. Warkworth, Ont. (Sub to Hastings), Wawanesa, N.W.T. Warkworth, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Winnipeg, Ont. Wolseley, N.W.T.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS:

#### Imperial Bank of Canada

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

#### DIDECTODS.

	DIRECTORS:	
D. R. WI Wm. Ran Elias Rog	ERRITT, ILKIE, Nsay, Robe rers, Wm. rr Osborne, Char	Vice-President. rt Jaffray, Hendrie,
HE	AD OFFICE, TOP	RONTO.
D. R. E. HA	WILKIE, General Y, Assistant Gene MOFFAT, Chief	Manager. ral Manager.
BRANCHES	S IN PROVINCE	OF ONTARIO.
olton, ssex, ergus, alt, Iamilton, ngersoll,	Listowel, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Colborne, Rat Portage,	Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto.
BRANCH IN	PROVINCE OF Q	UEBEC-Montreal.
BRAN	CHES IN NORTH	I-WEST AND

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Balgonie, Assa., Reveistoke, B.C. Rosthern, Sask. Strathcona, Alta. Trout Lake, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Wetaskiwin, Alta Winnipeg, Man. Arrowhead, B.C. Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta. Cranbrook, B.C.

Edmonton, Alta,	TI
Golden, B.C.	V
Nelson, B.C.	Vi
Portage La Prairie, Man.	W
Prince Albert, Sask.	W
Regina, Assa.	

BEFGHI

H

Regina, Assa. Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-hattan Co., Bank of America. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Gredit i sued available in any part of the world.

Alta.

The Chartered Banks.

#### THE BANK of OTTAWA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: GEOBGE 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. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr. --D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mgr. and Ottawa Mgr. --L. C. Owen, Inspector. Branches: Man., Ontario, and Quebec-Alex-andria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Buck-ingham, Carp, Carleton Place, Cobden, Dauphin, Emerson, Fort Coulonge, Granby, Hawkesbury, Yull, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lachute, Lanark, Mattawa, Montreal, Maxville, Morrisburg, North Bay. Ottawa-Bank street, Rideau street, Som-erset street. Party Sound, Pembroke, Portage la Prairie, Prince Alebrt, Rat Portage, Regina, Renfrew, Russell, Shawingan Falls, Smith'a Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Virden, Winches-ter, Winnipeg.

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

## Tradara Vante at Canada

Iraders	Bank o	I Lanada
CAPITAL AU CAPITAL SU CAPITAL PA RESERVE FU	THORIZED BSCRIBED ID-UP	2, 600,000.00 2, 580,000.00 700,000.00
BC	ARD OF DIREC	TORS:
E. F. C. Klo C. S. W.	rren, Esq., Stratton, B. Johnston, E bepfer, Esq., M.P Wilcox, Esq., I J. Sheppard, Wau AD OFFICE, TOI	sq., K.C. ., Guelph. Iamilton. Ibaushene.
		General Manager.
J. A. M. ALI	EY,	Inspector.
	BRANCHES:	
Arthur, Aylmer, Ayton, Becton, Bridgeburg, Burlington, Cargill, Clifford, Drayton, Dutton, Flmira, Elora, Embro, Glencoe, Grand Valley,	Ingersoll, Kincardine, Lakefield, Leamington, Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Otterville, Owen Sound, Port Hope, Prescott, Ridgetown, Ridgetown, Ripley, Rockwood,	tt Sault Ste. Marie. Sarnia, Schomberg, Springfield, Stoney Creek, Strathroy, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Thamesford, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Totrenham, Windsor, Windsor,
Guelph, Hamilton,	Rodney, St. Marv's,	Woodstock,
The second s	DINTERRO	

ncoe, Ripley, Windsor, nd Valley, Rockwood, Winona, lph, Rodney, Woodstock, milton, St. Mary's, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

## The Dominion Bank

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:

BRANCHFS: Madoc, Ont. Montreal, Que. Napanee, Ont. Orillia, Ont. Oshawa, Ont. Selkirk, Man. St. Thomas, Ont. Uxbridge, Ont. Whitby, Ont. Wintpeg, Man. N. End Br., Winnipeg. Bathurst Streets. Toropto. Belleville, Ont. Boissevain, Man. Brandon, Man. Cobourg, Ont. Deloraine, Man. Fort William, Ont. Grenfell, Man. Guelph, Ont. Huntsville, Ont. Lindsay, Ont. London, Ont. Bloor and B. London, Ont. N. End Br., Winnipeg. Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Toronto. City Hall Branch, Toronto. Dundas Street, Toronto. Market Branch, Toronto. Queen Street, West Toronto. Sherbourne Street, Toronto. Cor. Yonge and Cottingham Sts., Toronts. 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

J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

HEAD	OFFI	CE,		HAMILTON,	ONT.
CAPITAL RESERVE				•••••	\$2,235,000
TOTAL AS	SETS			•••••	2,100,000 26,500,000
	1	DIDI	DOMO	DO	

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

#### BRANCHES:

Alton,	Hagersville,	O
Atwood,	Lagersville,	Owen Sound,
Atwood,	Indian Head,	Palmerston,
Berlin,	N.W.T.	Pilot Mound, M.
Beamsville,	Jarvis,	Plum Coulee, M.
Blyth,	Kamloons P.C.	Dant Eller, M.
Brandon, Man.	Kamloops, B.C.	Port Elgin,
	Listowel,	Port Rowan,
Brantford,	Lucknow,	Ripley,
Carman, Man.	Manitou, Man.	Roland Man
Chesley,	Melfort, N.W.T.	Saskatoon,
Delhi,	Midland,	
		N.W.T.
Dundas,	Milton,	Simcoe,
Dundalk,	Mitchell,	Southampton,
Dunnville.	Minnedosa, M.	Stonewall, M.
Georgetown, -	Miami, Man.	Teeswater,
Gladstone, M.		
Glaustone, M.		Toronto,
Grimsby,	Moose Jaw,	Vancouver, B.C.
Gorrie,	N.W.T.	Wingham,
Hamilton,	Morden, Man.	Winnipeg, M.
Barton St.,		Winnipeg, M.
	Niagara Falls,	Winnipeg, Grain
East End,	Niagara Falls,	Exchange Br,
West End,	South,	Winkler, Man.
Hamiota, Man.	Orangeville,	Wroxeter,
,		

Hamiota, Man. Orangeville, Wroxeter, Correspondents in United States-New York-Hanover National Bk and Fourth National Bk. Boston-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine National Bank. Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First National Bank. Detroit-Old Detroit National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia - Merchants National Bank. St. Louis-Third National Bank. San Francisco-Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain: - National Provuncial Bank of England, Ltd. Collections effected in all parts of Canada, promptly and couply Correspondence solicited.

## The Quebec Bank

#### HEAD OFFICE .....

	Founded	1818.	Incorporated 1	822.
Capita	Auth	orized	<b>\$3</b> ,	000.000
Capita	I Paid	Up.		500.000
Kest .				000,000

#### DIRECTORS:

#### BRANCHES:

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

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



## The Chartered Banks. BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

Capital Subscribed ......\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up ........\$2,000,000 Reserve Fund ......\$1,200,000 DIRECTORS:

BRANCHES:

BRA Joliette, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, St. Roch's, Ste. Martine, P.Q., Sorel, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q. Vankleek Hill, Ont. St. Jerome, P.Q. RANCHES: Pt. St. Chas., Montreal. 1803 St. Catherine, " 1756 St. Catherine, " 2217 Notre Dame, " St. Henry, " Three Rivers, P.Q. St. Boniface, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

Vankleek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
 St. Jerome, P.Q.
 CORRESPONDENTS--National Park Bank, National Bank of N. America, National City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchta,' National Bank, ML Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Bros., New York International Trust Co., Mational Bank, Mchta, Park, Bank, Okton, Philadelphia National Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque de Rotterdam, Rotter.
 June, Royale & Priv. des Pays Autrichiens, Viena, Austria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotter.
 Juneters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.
 Interest on deposits allowed in Savings Department.

#### La Banque Nationale

#### HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.

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

	R. AUDET	TTE, President.	
	A. B. Dupui	s, Vice-President	
v.	Rioux.	e A. Chauveau. Naz. Fortier.	
7.	Chateauvert,	J. B. Laliberte,	

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

BH Quebec, Do. (St-Roch), Do. (St-John st.) Montreal, St-James st. St-James st. St-James st. Ottawa, Ont. Sherbrooke, Que. St-Francois, Beauce. St-Francois, Beauce. Ste-Marie. Ohicoutimi, Que. Chicoutimi, Que. Baie St-Paul, Que. Baie St-Paul, Que. St-Hyacinthe, Que.

VCHES: Joliette, Que. St-Jean, Que. Rimouski, Que. Murray Bay, Que Fraserville, Que. St-Casimir, Que. Nicolet, Que. Coaticooke, Que. Plessisville, Que. Levis, Que. Trois-Pistoles, Que. St-Charles, Bellechase,Q. St-Evariste Station, Co. Beauce, Q.

Agents-London, Eng.-The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-First National Bank. Boston, Mass. -First National Bank of Boston.

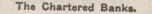
Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence respectfully solicited.



Garters, Collar-loops. Smallwares, &c.

78 Moseley Road,

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.



## Provincial Bank of Canada

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. Ernest Brunel, Assistant-Manager.
  M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Montreal:--316 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Carsley Store; 271 Roy St., St. Louis de France; Eastern Abat-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet. Berthierville, P.Q.; D'Istraeli, P.Q.; Pierreville, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-tor, 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. Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President. Mon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the firm Thibaudeau Bon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province. Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard. , Database Concellor.

#### 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 rayable on demand. annum, according to terms.

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

F. H. TODD, .... President.. J. F. Grant, .... Cashier. AGENTS:

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

#### **The Dominion Savings** & Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London, - - - - Canada.

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



WEE

H.

Liv

D

Tur

Mai

-	
2	Legal Directory.
0	H. Gerin Lajoie, K.C. P. Lacoste, L.L.L.
al,	Lajoie & Lacoste,
····	Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg
	Ocean Steamships.
いないち	
	DOMINION LINE
IL	STEAMSHIPS.
50 L	WEEKLY SAILINGS PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL
9	Englishman
	Ottoman Jan. 21
	Roman Jan. 28 Cornishman
	Portland to Avonmouth (Bristol.)
	TurcomanJan. 28
	Manxman
	ANTIMEN
•	THE DOMINION LINE,

17 St. Sacrament Street,

y

00

---

1

r P

# Gaverhill, Learmont & Co.,

Wholesale Merchants

### RAILWAY & MILL SUPPLIES

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS

Warehouses in MONTREAL & WINNIPEC.

## Jardine Patent Pipe Dies

J. WALLACE & SON, Steamfitters, Hamilton, Ont., say :-- "We congratulate you on introducing to the trade, a tool so entirely new in principle and that does such excellent work with so little labor."

A. B. JARDINE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Hespeler. Ont.

THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT ... (now of twenty years' standing), continues to make Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers The Canadian Oil Wells and Refiners and Mills in this section are nearly enof all kinds. tirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work from this shop; while for well-drilling purposes it has sent many boilers to Germany, Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oil Stills, Tanks, Bleachers and Agitators, Salt Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron as well as all productions of Machine Shops, including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and Brass.

Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.

Protection

MANAGER.

the

## MONTREAL. ARTHUR KAVANAGH,

J. H. FAIRBANK.

PROPRIETOR.

PNEUMATIC TYRES



tion, Calcium Carbide. Enamels, Laquers, Chain Lubricants, Boron Compo, Handle Fix. Tyre Gement, etc., etc. Motor Oils, Motor Grease, Motor Solution, Motor Chain

Our position as the oldest firm in trade enables us to offer

Cycle Oils, Repair Outfits, Rubber Solu-

Compound, Motor Belt Dressing. Motor Repair Outfits

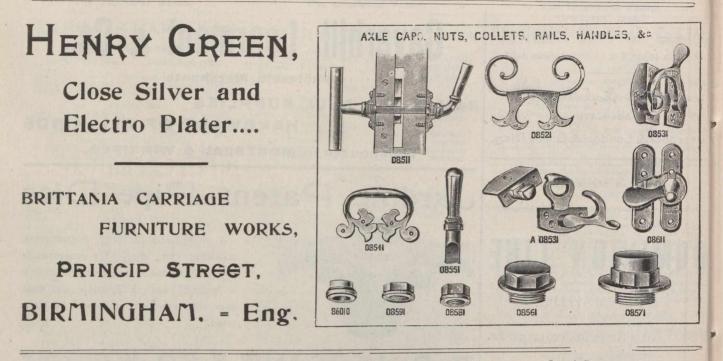
etc., etc., of consistent quality, in attractive packages. at keen prices.

Our position as practical Chem. PRO ists enables us to offer you from the complaints of disappointed customers. Our lines are worth your consideration. Our price list should be in your hands. A post card will secure a copy by

The County Chemical Co. Ltd. and Oil Refiners DOOR STREET Birmingham, Manufacturing Chemists MOOR STREET.

Eng

127



Legal Directory.

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

#### NEW YORK STATE.

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

#### ONTARIO.

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

#### Legal Directory.

#### ONTARIO-Continued.

 PORT HOPE
 Chisholm & Chisholm

 PORT HOPE
 H. A. Ward

 PRESCOTT
 F. J. French, K.C.

 SARNIA
 A. Weir

 SHELBURNE
 John W. Douglas

 SMITH'S FALLS,
 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
ANTIGONISH A. Macgillivray
BRIDGEWATER Jas. A. McLean, K.C.
KENTVILLE Roscoe & Dunlop
LUNENBURGS. A. Chesley
FORT HOOD S. Macdonnell
SYDNEY Burchell & McIntyre
YARMOUTH E. H. Armstrong
YARMOUTH Sandford H. Pelton

#### Legal Directory.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, McLeod & Bentley CHARLOTTETOWN .. Morson & Duffy

#### MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUND ..... W. A. Donald SELKIRK ..... James Heap

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER & VANCOUVER Martin, Weart & McQuarrie SUMMERLAND ...... H. Atkinson

#### NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

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

#### TORONTO, ONT.

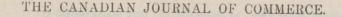
JONES BRON & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto CLARKSON JONES, BEVERLY, JONES, GEO. A. MACKENZIE, C. J. LEONARD. English Agent : JOHN AP JONES, 99 Calnon St., London, Commissioner for N. Y., Illinois and other States.

Notaries Public, etc MacDONALD'S BLOCK, Sydney, CAPE BRETON, Nova Scotia. Real Estate and Commercial Law,

#### receive Special Attention.



139



140

Hi





The only Lock on the Market which cannot be tampered with,

Write for Illustrated Price List and Terms to

The Empire Safe Co., Birmingham, Eng.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tar ff, 331/3 p.c., in favor of Canada.

Birmingham, Eng.

123 Vyse St.,

Specialities -

INFLATORS.

CLIPS, &c., &c.

STRAINER,

TEA

DERPECT

**The Patent** 

INFLATOR

TYRE



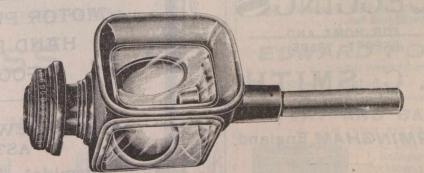
Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

BULLION DEALERS. REFINERS. C. WESTWOOD & SONS Gold and Silver Sheet and Wires of every descrip--tion, Solders, Etc.-A COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF 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. Full Market Value Given for Old Gold, Silver, Watch Cases, &c., &c. 14 Hall Street, Birmingham, Eng. ESTABLISHED 1847 TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, Birmingham, Eng. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED WALKING STICK GUN. With Detachable Butts and Safety Bolts. Central Fire, to use Eley's or other specified make of Cartridges, .410, 28 and 20 bore. With Buckhorn or Buffalo Horn Handle, Silver-mounted. Best make. .410 bore only.

With Buckhorn or Buffalo Horn Handle, Silver-mounted. Best make. .410 bore only. Above stick guns are steel throughout, enamelled to imitate Malacca cane. Perfectly reliable and shoot accurate.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

## COX, CLARK & CO. Birmingham, Eng.



Manufacturers of the Famous "B.S.O. SAFETY CANDLE SOCKET." Special Prices under New Canadian Tariff; 33 1-3 per cent. preference in favour of England.



145



#### 146

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



## The Smethwick Boiler Covering Co., Smethwick, England.

Telegraphic Address "COVERING, BIRMINGHAM."

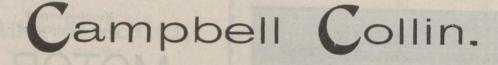
- Are makers of "PERITHERMA" Non-Conducting Composition for covering all kinds of steam boilers and pipes to prevent loss of heat; and cold water tanks, pipes, etc., against frost. Packed in 5-cwt. casks for shipment.
- Also makers of the well-known "CROWN" Boiler Fluid for preventing scale formation in steam boilers. Guaranteed free from any corrosive matter. Shipped in iron drums to all parts.

ENQUIRIES FROM MERCHANTS, etc., SOLICITED.



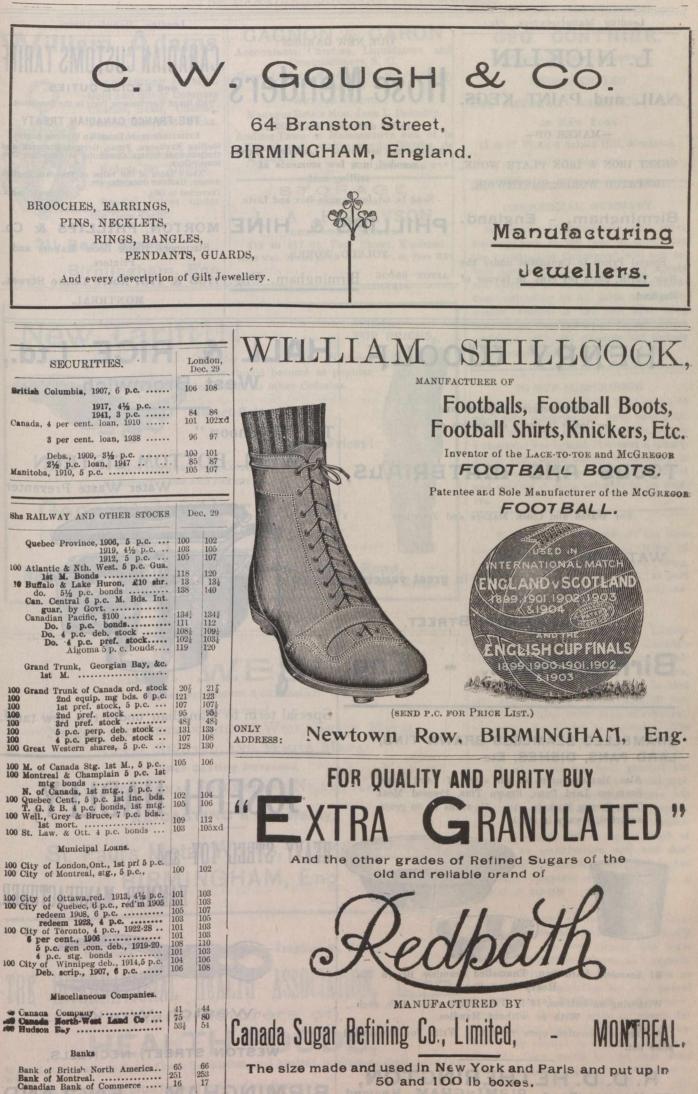
**Telegraphic Address** "CAMCOLLIN" Liverpool.

# **Liver Cabinet Works** LIVERPOOL, Eng.





BIRMINGHAM, Eng.



149





## GEO. GONTHIER, Public Accountant and Auditor. REPRESENTING The Account. Audit Co., Ltd. OF NEW YORK. 11 & 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal. Bell Tel. Main 2113.

#### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Dominion renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label shows to what time subscriptions have been paid. Those in arrears will kindly remit. Where a thousand are behind, it means a considerable sum, which should be assisting in preserving the character of the Journal and making it more valuable to its readers.

-An attachment for \$200,000 has been placed on the Booth Cotton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., in behalf of Smith Hogg, & Co., of Boston and New York, as part of a claim of \$800,000, being money advanced to operate the plant.

While Germany's trade with Canada has been evaporating of late, Canada's trade with Germany is being "evaporated" somewhat differently. We learn, from Belleville, Ont. that a firm in that city sold to a New York firm 20 carloads, comprising 10,000 cases of evaporated apples, for export to Germany. The apples are all Canadian fruit.

-Incorporation has been granted the Rex Remedy Company, with a total capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in medical and chemical preparations; also to the Gold Stock Manufacturers, Limited, with a capital stock of \$20,000. to manufacture, sell and deal in gold, silver, jewellery, etc., and to the Maritime Express Company, with a capital of \$15,000.

It is rumoured at Ottawa that so soon as the Canada Atlantic has been finally transferred the new owners will build a branch line from Ottawa to Kingston. The transfer will take place so soon as the necessary legislation has been passed by the Federal Parliament, and arrangements will then be made to secure for the company more direct connection between the capital of the Dominion and Toronto than would be the case were reliance placed exclusively on the existing line to Coteau Junction. In this way the people of Toronto will be given the long desired second line into Ottawa. Many Printers use

# GITTINGS, HILLS & BOOTHBY'S

Perhaps YOU don't!----Try them and you will !

**EINKS** 

The Text and Ads. of many papers are printed with our

# Dense Cut Black.

Absolutely THE BEST 60 cts. BLACK. Testimonials from all who have used it.

Tower Works, Aston, Birmingham, ENG.

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

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

-The annual statement for 1904 of the London, Ont., Street Railway Co. was, gross earnings of \$180,017.67; passengers carried, 4,531,776; car mileage, 1,180,378. Receipts are \$8,000 more than in 1903.

-According to the report of the Brantford, Ont., city engineer, over two million dollars' worth of new buildings have been erected there in the past twelve years. The last year was one of the heaviest on record in the building line.

-A company has been formed in Toronto to be known as the Toronto Pressed Steel Company, which intends locating at Toronto Junction. The company, which is capitalized at \$100,000, will engage in the manufacture of railway supplies, etc.

--Twenty-five million five hundred thousand bushels of grain were inspected at Winnipeg during the period beginning Sept. 1 and closing Dec. 21, of last year. The previous year the figures were 23,500,000 bushels, or an increase in favor of the present year of 2,000,000 bushels.

-The annual meeting of the Prescott, Ont., Board of Trade was held recently when the following officers were re-elected by acclamation:-President, F. S. Evenson; first vice-president, W. F. MacCarthy; second vice-president, W. F. MacPherson; secretary, J. D. Mills; treasurer, F. B. Bennett.

-We are informed by the Union Bank of Canada that branches of that institution have been opened at Kinburn. Ont., sub to Pakenham; Melbourne, Ont., sub to Mt. Bridges; North Gower, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.; north end branch.-The Bank have appointed F. W. S. Crispo to be Western inspector, instead of assistant inspector, as heretofore. -At a recent meeting of the policyholders of the Hand-in-Hand Fire & Life Insurance Society, of London, Eng., it was agreed to accept the offer made by the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, for the business of the former, which dates from 1696. There is a bill in Parliament for the sanctioning of the arrangement.

-Attorney-General Campbell gave notice, at Winnipeg, of a resolution he will introduce, praying the Federal Government to extend the boundaries of Manitoba forward to Hudson's Bay, and westward to include a portion of East Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Many reasons are advanced in support of this, one of which is the limited area of Manitoba, 60 000 square miles, compared with millions in the Territories.

-The White Star steamer Georgic, which arrived at Liverpool Jan. 2, from New York, brought among her cargo a consignment of 1,000 barrels (about 160 tons) of refined sugar for the Co-operative Wholesale Society. This was the first importation of refined sugar into Liverpool for perhaps fifteen or twenty years, and only became possible by the high rates of the home product.

-One of the largest timber deals of recent years is reported now being negotiated at Vancouver, B. C. Michigan parties propose buying four hundred thousand acres of standing timber, chiefly fir and cedar. It is said the negotiations are the direct result of the recent purhase by the Altland Syndicate, also of Michigan. The scheme is to purchase under the pulp limit act, thus securing the timber, through the pulp companies, and not by lease or lisence direct. As the laws of British Columbia compel the manufacturer of native timber in the province the erection of mills of large capacity will follow as a matter of course if the deal is consummated.

# SELLERS' RUSSIAN CREAM

For Brown Leather Boots, Shoes, etc.

Free from Acid, Waterproof—Does not separate. Gives a very high polish and softens and preserves the Leather from decay. Supplied in Jars and Bottles of various sizes as per List.

## Seller's Cream Blacking

Entirely supersedes all kinds of Paste and Liquid Blackings.

Combines the properties of Boot Cream and Blacking for Box-Calf, Glace Kid, etc., "and "all kinds of Black Leather, Boots, Shoes, etc.

In Air-Tight Decorated Lever Lid Tins-Specially suitable for Export.

#### GOOD PUSHING AGENTS WANTED.

Full Export List and Samples if desired on application.

These goods are superior to those made in America, and under the New Canadian Tariff are 331% p. cheaper.

## Standard Works, 361 Liverpool Road, London, N., ENG.

-The Canadian Corundum Wheel Company, of Hamilton, is enlarging its premises with the intention of starting a new industry, the vitrifying of emery wheels. Goods of this sort to the value of \$25,000 were imported into Canada last year. This 's the first manufacturing plant of its kind in Canada.

- A recent decision of the King's Bench Division of the London Court of Justice debars American creditors from re-"vering debts from shareholders of British companies doing business in America. The question arose through a suit of the Risdon Iron Works Company, who sought to recover from a vesse, owner, as a shareholder of the Copper King, Limited, now liquidating, the cost of work supplied to the latter company in California.

The Minister of Public Works is sending Mr. Howden. superintendent of dredging, to England to study the design of dredges that are built there. It is desired to purchase a good dredge for service in Ontario and Quebec, and to purchase the best in the market. It is thought that the required dredge will be purchased in England, as the impression of the De-



partment is that they are superior to anything which is produced elsewhere.

-Incorporation has been granted to the ideal Bedding Company of Toronto, with a capital stock of \$250,-000. Leonard William Manchee, manufacturer, or Toronto, is one of the incorporators.—Other companies incorporated are:—Commercial Twine Company, Montreal, capital stock, \$10.000; Boulter, Waugh & Co., Montreal, furriers, capital stock, \$500,000: N. G. Valiquette, lumber and general manufacturers and dealers, capital stock, \$250,000.

-Cashing cheques for comparative strangers still goes on, despite a 1 warnings. A party, giving his name as Pamphilon, came here ten days ago. says a Niagara Falls, Ont., letter, and started business as an insurance agent, working in with local agents. He gave one agent two applications for insufance, alleged to be signed by Hamilton and St. Catharines men. During hours when the banks were closed he got several personal cheques cashed, but when the banks were opened the cheques were found to be worthless, and Pamphilon had disappeared, leaving an unpaid hotel bill. Investig tion shows the applications for insurance to be forgeries.

—The 1965 Toronto city directory shows that city to be growing rapidly. The number of individual names in the volume, by actual count, is 106,691, exclusive of firms, corporations, etc., an increase of 5,045 over the 10.04 issue. If the number of individual names, 106,691, is multiplied by 2%, the estimate of the population of Toronto at the end of 1904 is 293,395.—The number of buildings of all kinds in Toronto, as shown by the street directory, is 47,523. Of these there are shown 57 vacant stores and 759 vacant houses, being less than 1% per cent. of the buildings in Toronto. The 816 vacant buildings include those in course of erection.

—An application will be made to the next British Columbia Legislature by the Fording Valley Railway Company, of Vancouver, for a charter for a railway into the Fording River coal areas. The new line will connect with the British Columbia Southern (C. P. R.) at the juncture of Michel Creek and Elk River. From there it will run up Elk River to its juncture with Fording River and along Fording River to Henretta Creek, which it will follow to the boundry of Alberta. The road will open up the rich coal lands now benig worked by the Imperial Company.



# We Make Hydraulic Machinery

COTTON BALING. SEED CRUSHING. OIL EXTRACTING. TEA PRESSES. FODDER BALING. FORGING. and FLANGING. BRIDGE FLOORING. CONVEYOR TROUGHS. METAL SLEEPERS.

The Hydraulic Baling Press with two boxes shown, together with hand or power Pumps makes a perfect Plant.

PLATE BENDING and STRAIGHTENING ROLLS.

## HOLLINGS & GUEST, LTD. Thimble Mill Lane BIRMINGHAM, England Write for 1905 Catalogue.

-Railway equipment across the border seems likely to assume large proportions during the coming season. It was announced at the general offices of the Pan Handle Railroad, at Columbus, Ohio, the other day, that the company placed an order for four thousand steel cars with the Cambria Steel Company and Standard Car Company, for delivery in February and March. 1905. The order entails an expenditure of \$4,-500,000. There will be 1,500 all-steel self-cleaning hopper cars, 1,500 drop-bottom cars and 1,000 straight gondola cars. The order is the largest ever placed by the Pan Handle Company, and is made in anticipation of increased traffic during the coming year. The order is an additional equipment, no renewals of old cars being included in it.

-A report on the German machinery export trade and industry by the British consul-general at Hamburg shows that during the past decade the total value of machinery of all descriptions including locomotive and other steam engines, as well as sewing machines, exported from Germany, has increased very nearly three-fold, for while in 1894 the total exports amounted in value to \$19 850 000, their value in 1903 rose to \$58,000,000. The rate of increase in exports during the last three years has not been quite so rapid as in the preceding seven years. The total value of exports in 1901 was \$50,185,000, while during the past year they amounted to \$58,000,000 an increase in three years of \$7,825,000.

-The Toronto members of the Canadian Manufacturers'. Association, at a recent meeting, dismissed the necessity of the descriptive labelling of goods. Hon. A. B. Morine, formerly leader of the Newfoundland Opposition, was present, and spoke interestingly from the standpoint of the consumer. The topic hinged upon the best ways and means to prevent unjust competition. The difficulty lay not only in a proper enforcement of the pure food law, but in insuring the sale of groceries drugs and chemicals, that had not lost in strength or value through age. It was a significant fact that while the Canadian dealer must comply with the pure food law, he is not protected from the imported article, which might come from New York, for example, and was not subject to the requirements of the enactment.

-The Board of Trade and City Council of Halifax some time ago appointed a joint committee on a ship-building establishment at that port. This committee decided to solicit subscriptions for stock for a preliminary company which will be incorporated by letters patent to qualify for \$300,000 in bonuses that have been offered for a plant on the harbor. The capital was fixed at \$30,000, and this, says a Halifax, letter, has all been subscribed, a Newcastle shipbuilding company taking half, and Halifax men the other half. This preliminary company will secure a site that has been bonded. will get the bonuses, and will pass all over to an operating company when such is organized. The committee have the practical assurance from Hon, W. S. Fielding that the Dominion Government will offer a subsidy of \$6 per ton on all shipping constructed.

-At meetings of the boards of directors of the New York & Ottawa Railroad Co., and the Ottawa & New Yerk Railway Co., in New York city, recently, the following officers were elected:-W. H. Newman, president; E. V. W. Rossiter, first vice-president; W. C. Brown third vice-president: J. Carstensen, fourth vice-president; W. J. Wilgus, fifth vice-president; and E. L. Rossiter, treasurer. The New York & Ottawa was purchased at foreclosure sale in December by the New York Central. Henry W. Gays, who was president and receiver for the company, has been appointed general manager of the companies, with an office at Ottawa. Ont. He will have general charge of the management and operation of the properties and will report to the first, third, fourth and fifth vice-presidents on matters pertaining to their respective departments.

—An Edmonton. N.W.T., letter, date 9th instant. states that twenty carloads of fish have already been taken from Lesser Slave Lake, where extensive operations are being carried on this winter. Fishing through the ice began early in December, and a carload a day is now being secured. The eatch is found to be far superior to the fishing in Lake Winnipeg, where about twenty fish to a net is considered a good eatch, while at Lesser Slave Lake they are taking as many as 135 fish to the net. These are packed in boxes and freighted to

154



Edmonton, thirty teams now being at work. From here fish will be shipped to various points across the line, and different parts of the east. This business will develop into an enterprise of large commercial value to the business interests of Edmonton. It is expected that seventy-five carloads will be caught this winter.

-Canada's ordinary revenue for the six months ended December 31, was \$35,130,598. which was over \$13,000.000 in excess of ordinary expenditure. The receipts were \$194,136 ahead of the amount for the same period of 1903, while the expenditure was \$1,161,019 greater. Following are the receipts in detail:-

	1903.	1904.
Customs	\$20,698,489	\$20,975,544
Excise	6 764,495	6,465,998
Postoffice	2,140,000	2,315,000
Public works, including railways	3,710,502	3,969,052
Miscellaneous	1,622,974	1,405,002
Totals	\$34,936,462	\$35,130,528
Expenditure	20,714,195	21,875,214
The total actual expenditure was	\$4.378,353,	as against
\$3,845.934.		

-The list of accidents in Ontario factories reported to the provincial factory inspectors for the year 1904 show a total of 678 accidents, of which 34 were fatal. There were 401 accidents reported in the western district and 277 in the eastern district. For the preceding year there were 397 accidents in the western district and 237 in the eastern district, making a total of \$34, of which 27 were fatal. The increase in the number of factories and the more strict enforcement of the sections of the Factories Act compelling a report of every accident account for the increase of 44 in the total number of accidents reported for last year. The factory inspectors report that the conditions in regard to protecting factory employes from accidents through being caught in machinery, are being gradually improved. There is a general tendency among manufacturers to follow the English system of having the running gear of factory machinery covered whenever practicable.

-A charter will be sought from Parliament empowering the Kingston & Dominion Central Railway to construct and operate an extension from a point hetween Brockville and Westport and the city of Montreal, passing through the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Glengarry Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga. and an extension of the "line from Newboro" or Westport to Ottawa, passing through the counties of Lanark, Leeds, and Carleton. The

## HAND PAINTED PHOTO FRAMES.

Wholesale and Retail Only

# J. HAMPTON & SONS,

Photo-Frame Makers, Glass Bevellers, Silverers, and Stationers' Sundries.

66. BRANSTON STREET, BIRMINCHAM, England.

Silvered and Cut Plate Glass and Hand-Painted Photo Frames

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

#### TELEPHONE No. 04604.

company also want to change their name to the Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston & Georgian Bay Railway Company.—The Interprovincial & James' Bay Railway want an extension of time for starting and completing the work of construction.— Parliament will be asked to incorporate the Montreal, Quebee & Southern Railway Company, with power to construct and operate a railway from St. Guillaume station, Montreal & Atlantic Railway, in Yamaska, to Sorel in Richelieu county, and with power to acquire the charter rights and line of railway of the South Shore Railway Company in Montreal, the Longeuil Bridge Company, the Quebec Southern Railway Company, and the East Richelieu Valley Railways.



Gill University, with a copy of his very able, very

elaborate and highly interesting paper on the above ques-

tion, upon a newspaper report of which we made some

scientific nature, the one we commented upon was open

to objection, as the arguments of such papers-using the

word "arguments" in its more exact sense-are hardly

possible to condense without some degree of inaccuracy

As is usual with newspaper reports of papers of a

comments in our last week's issue.

and therefore of unfairness to the author.

This applies also to criticisms of such arguments in a periodical like this where space is very limited, for, to do them full justice, either condemnatory or laudatory, demands at least as much space as the original composition. Now Professor Flux's paper would occupy about 5 to 6 of our pages, which would monopolize almost the whole of our editorial space in one issue. Manifestly then we must be satisfied with much less space, but, as we have every desire to do the Professor's paper justice, we shall condense as little as possible

156

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President. GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Pres. and Actuary Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. 1904's GOOD SHOWING IN LEGAL RESERVE BUSINESS. Policy Reserve (per Certificate New York Insurance Department, January 3rd, 1905.)

New Insurance Paid for in 1903, New Insurance Paid for in 1904,			\$12.527,2·8 \$.7,862,353
Gain in New Insurance Paid	for,	in the second	\$5,335,065
Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in F for Basis) in 1904, Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 190 Gain in Premims on New Business in 1900 Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 19 Total Payments to Members and their Bed	- 04, 4, 904,		\$6,797,601 \$5,883 \$128,000 \$119,296

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

and confine our remarks to one or two of its features.

In the first place we freely admit that reciprocally preferential tariffs do not tend, theoretically, towards free trade. But, just as the British Constitution theoretically is a taste of incongruities that do not tend towards popular liberty, yet great liberty is the outcome of the constitution in its working; so a tariff may, theoretically, tend towards free trade or protection, yet its practical working may be in the other direction.

"A reciprocally preferential tariff" implies that two nations mutually admit each others' goods on terms nearer to Free Trade, as popularly understood, than the goods of nations not included in the arrangement. So far, then, such mutual preference does tend towards—is indeed a step towards—Free Trade.

If by such an arrangement between two nations they each, in consequence, raise their duties on the imports from other nations, this in nowise hinders the step towards Free Trade made by the nations who establish a reciprocally preferential tariff. If, for example, nations A. and B. lower their duties in favor of each other, they by such mutual reductions have gone so far towards Free Trade, or Free Imports. And if, to compensate for the loss of revenue, they each advance duties on the imports of other countries, they do not counteract, or obstruct the movement caused by their preferential tariffs; for the lowering of duties by a preference tariff and the raising of duties on the general class of imports are not so co-related as to have either, necessarily, a furthering, or obstructing power, the one over the other.

Although there were advances made in the Canadian tariff by the same Canadian Government as established the preferential tariff with England, yet the Cobden Club so far recognized that preferential tariff a step towards Free Trade as to confer its gold medal upon the head of that Government.

Professor Flux refers to the action of New Zealand in raising the duties on non-Imperial or foreign goods and reducing them by a so-called, preferential tariff on British goods, which he says, was justifiably criticized as "a measure of protection." It was no such thing; for the goods on which New Zealand raised the duties were not in competition with native productions and therefore were incapable of being protected by higher duties. The action of New Zealand was simply this: the colony decided to develop its trade with the mother country; to effect this British goods were admitted at reduced rates of duty which, so far as it went, was a step freetradewards; then, to recoup the revenue for any loss caused by the preference given to British goods, it advanced the duties on foreign goods, by which action the preference given to British goods, that is, the step towards Free Trade, became accentuated and confirmed.

Professor Flux candidly admits that "the example of the Canadian surtax on German goods shows that some transference of trade may be effected by means of duties against non-preferred countries." He very frankly adds: "Thus there may be some advantage to British producers," (in a preferential tariff), "though it be true that the change is one to higher duties on the whole." These admissions seem to us to "give away" the whole argument that preferential tariffs are obstructive to trade, for if they merely effect a "transference" of trade from one country to another the absolute volume of trade remains the same, as what country A loses country B gains.

This is precisely what promoters of a preferential tariff desire to effect and to promote. They say to a foreign country. If you will admit our goods under a lower tariff of duties we will admit yours on a lower tariff; but, if you maintain high duties against our goods we shall raise our duties against yours; or we shall exclude you from the advantages of a preferential tariff which we are establishing in favour of countries that will reciprocate such an arrangement. We understand Professor Flux as regarding such action as obstructive to trade generally, which it is not; it is nothing more than the closing of one door and the opening of another one, the effect being not to lessen the volume of the stream of trade but merely to change its channel.

It is a fallacy common to professional political economists to regard tariffs as obstructions to and as repressive of trade, the practical fact being that, in these days, when so many nations are producing the same or a similar class of goods, tariffs do not lessen the general volume of trade but merely divert its course; so that in spite of tariffs, buying and selling go on as impelled and required by production and consumption, by purchasing power and national tastes and needs. Were all custom houses abolished the volume of trade would not be enlarged, but transferences would take place, and the industries of every country like Canada would be destroyed, its population decreased, its development checked, while other countries would have their industries proportionately enlarged.

Professor Flux gives statistics showing the total imports of Canada entered under the Preferential Tariff as follows: (A) being cassimers, cloths, coatings, overcoatings and tweeds; (B), felt cloths and fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca, goat or other like animal, and (C), other dutiable woollens, thus:—

A. B. C. 1899-1900 .. .. \$2,481,000 \$2,402,000 \$2,116,000 1900-1901. .. .. 2,975,000 2,307,000 2,057,000

1901-1902 ... .. 3,343,000 2,309,000 2,320,000 1902-1903. . . . . 4,465,000 2,610,000 3,097,000 1903-1904. . . . . 5,128,000 3,233,000 3,519,000 The total in 1899-1900 was \$6,999,000, and in 1903-These figures do not look as 1904 \$11.880,000. though trade were repressed by a preferential tariff, but rather prove that it enlarged the stream flowing into Yet in the face of such an exhibit the this country. Professor says: "If in order to purchase the concessions made by her colonies, Great Britain is to institute duties on foreign imports, which her other interests do not dictate to her, a net increase of obstacles to tradenot a decrease—as in contemplation." The true, the practical view, on the contrary, is this,--if Great Britain institutes duties on foreign imports in order to develop imports from and exports to her colonies the general volume of trade will have no obstacle, but there would be a diversion of some portion from foreign countries to the colonies. Tariffs do not destroy trade, but they affect its lines of travel.

We are glad to find that the Professor, though somewhat inconsistent, protests against his being regarded as absolutely opposed to preferential tariffs; his arguments, he says, are directed "against the policy of limited reciprocal .preferences." We are heartily at one with him when he says in concluding his paper:

"The future development of a genuine increase of freedom should depend, not on the sentiment of other communities, but on that of the nation concerned alone."

We should, however, prefer this to read—"not on the interests of other communities, but on the interests of the nation concerned alone." However men may argue, whatever fiscal theories they may swear by, the only rational policy for any nation is such a policy as will promote is own interests. Altruism is out of place in trade affairs; the very object of placing a government in power is to watch over, conserve, develop and protect the interests of the people it represents. When the government of a nation begins to consider in what way it may promote the trade of another country, or develop other interests than those of its own people, it lays itself open to the rebuke, "mind your own business!"

On the same line of thought we should prefer to have the question, "Do reciprocally preferential tariffs tend towards Free Trade?" so changed as to read, "Would a British reciprocally preferential tariff tend towards promoting the trade interests of Canada?" That would be a practical question, whereas the question discussed in Professor Flux's paper is purely theoretic. The one question might lead to some definite fiscal action; the other question, whatever the answer, aims at nothing on which fiscal action could be based.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Not many years ago the reports and statements of the banks of Canada made a very poor showing when placed alongside those of the old land. Of course the comparison was unfair, because here the country is yet in the early stages of development, the start having been made without any native capital and without manufacturing industries, while Great Britain has been growing in wealth and increasing in industries for eenturies.

However, some of our banks now stand comparing with some of the stronger ones in the old country. Amongst them is the Bank of Toronto, to the statement of which, on a later page, we invite attention.

The amount of paid up capital in use throughout the greater portion of the year was less than \$3,000,000, which is the amount reported as being paid up at the end of the year, that is, the 30th November, 1904.

On this capital the net profits earned, after allowing for all bad and doubtful debts, etc., amounted to \$445,-To this was added \$45,570 as premium on new 425. There was also \$103,193 brought from 1903, stock. these items making a total of \$594,189, which was distributed as follows: Two 5 per cent. dividends took \$297,422; \$4,920 was paid as taxes to the Provincial Government; \$25,492 was written off bank premises; \$7,500 transferred to officers' pension fund, and \$145,-570 added to rest amount. These entries being made left a balance of \$113,284 at the credit of profit and loss account to be carried forward to next year. The reserve fund was raised to \$3,300,000, which is 10 per cent. in excess of the paid-up capital, a position amply strong enough to meet any conceivable contingencies.

As the resources of the Bank of Toronto have enlarged by new capital and deposits, the mercantile discounts and loans have expanded proportionately, hence its call loans on stocks and bonds are less, relatively, than in many other banks.

The loans and bills discounted are \$17,030,411, and total deposits \$17,044,603, which show a remarkable correspondence in these leading features of a bank's business, a correspondence favourable to profit-earning.

The Bank of Toronto holds immediately available assets to the extent of \$9,804,806, which is just double the deposits payable on demand, and over 58 per cent. of the total deposits, which indicate a very strong position, such as this bank has ever maintained.

Branches last year were opened at Oil Springs, Preston, Keene, a sub-branch of Allandale, and two in Toronto; Galt also is to have a branch. To replace Mr. Charles Stuart, of Port Hope, who resigned owing to poor health, and Messrs. Cawthra and Long, who died last year, Mr. Robt. Meighen, of this city, and Messrs. William Stone and John Macdonald, of Toronto, were appointed directors.

The report speaks of the industry and enterprise of Canada as being "rewarded by increased wealth and prosperity" in the promotion of which, since its opening nearly half a century ago, the Bank of Toronto has done the country invaluable service. Mr. D. Coulson, general manager, is to be congratulated on the statement for 1904, as are the shareholders and all others interested in this highly prosperous institution.

#### THE ZEMSTVOS AND THE WAR.

In news about Russia we are frequently referred to the action of some Zemstvo or a group of them. In the recent appeal to the Czar for a larger measure of liberty, a number of these bodies were the leaders, and to the members the Czar addressed a reply in his usual style, which no British organization would tolerate from even the King. What then is this body? What are their powers? and of whom are they composed? In 1864 a number of changes were instituted by Alexander II. in the administration of Russia, one reform being the establishment of councils endowed with certain powers of local self government. The name of such a council is "Zemstvo."

They are divided into "government" or provincial Zemstvos and district Zemstvos. The former deal with the affairs common to all the districts of the "government" or province, their members being elected by those of the district Zemstvos out of their own number. The latter, whose members are elected on a liberal franchise, deal with the affairs of the district only.

Canadians will notice a likeness in this arrangement to our own County Councils, and Town and Village Councils, the former having charge of an entire county, the others of only a narrow district. These Russian Zemstvos have naturally developed a strong tendency towards liberalism; they have become centres of agitation for wider political freedom and for social reforms in Russia, which the forward party desire. Owing to these bodies showing this spirit, they early became obnoxious to the reactionary party, which disapproved of what reforms Alexander II. had effected and whose efforts were directed to suppressing all liberal move-Hence in 1890 the Government reduced the ments. number of peasant deputies and the qualification for a seat in a Zemstvo was raised. This is the reverse of what has been done in England, where, after a franchise has been fixed it has not been withdrawn or restricted. Britishers would not stand what Russians have to bear. The late M. de Plehve, who was assassinated, so hated these local bodies that he submitted their members to all manner of petty persecutions in the hope that this course would break them up. They have, however, struggled on doing a fair amount of good work, although incessantly hampered by new regulations imposed by the central authorities and the provincial police. In more than one district the Zemstvo has been suppressed because its members were obnoxious to the government Fancy a Canadian county council being officials closed by order of the Ottawa Government!

Attendance at the Zemstvo meetings has been an education in public life to a large number of Russians, some of the members of these bodies being nobles and men of rank and wealth. The taste of public life has created a vigorous appetite for liberty; hence the movement in Russia for reforms is headed by groups of Zemstvos and their leading members. Hence, too, the removal of this agitation out of the revolutionary nihilistic sphere, its conduct being in the hands of men of social position whom the Czar cannot ignore.

Their demands are moderate; they ask freedom of speech and of conscience, the right of public meeting, the right of association, the enfranchisement of the people and concession of the right to legislate to the elected representatives of the people.

These demands are being openly supported and urged by delegates representing Zemstvos, most of whom are nobles, and all are large landowners. The situation in Russia is full of interest and the movement which the Zemstvos have originated and are leading, a movement for a quiet political revolution, such as England experienced in the last century, must have the heartiest good wishes of every Canadian.

After weeks of consultation with his advisers and influential members of his household concerning certain requests by the Zemstvos, the Czar refused all important concessions, but promised to place the peasants in a position equal to that of all other citizens. As, this, however, allows of punishment without trial, it is of little value. Brought up among influences which necessarily teach him that fundamental changes are needless plunges into the dark, and sure like most people that he himself means all right, he feels himself bound to transmit his autocratic power unbroken to his heir.

The situation is not bright. Public opinion demands of every autocrat that in all his greater enterprises he must succeed. The favorite object—next to Constantinople—of reaching the perennially open Pacific, has received a severe check; "the only Ruler of Princes" and his armaments have been beaten back by a people whom his subjects have always regarded with that faint shadow of contempt which affects all European judgments when estimating all Asiatic organizations.

It is easy to say that the end is not reached yet; that Russia may produce a great genius; that Japan may be worn out by the enormous slaughter to which her people submit so willingly; or even that the Russian battleships, may, by sinking the Japanese fleet and their own together alter the conditions of the war; but non-combatants must make their calculations from the facts before them; and by the testimony of these facts they favour the Japanese. Port Arthur, after an heroic resistance, for which the engineers do not seem to receive adequate credit, has been captured; and the armies on the Sahke have little advantage over each other. There are no official statements on the subject, but it is not a little significant that the Russian commander-in-chief, with his commissariat so overladen, should be asking for more troops from the west.

Kuropatkin, while credited with being a sound tactician, has evidently no genius for the offensive; at all events he has not as yet achieved any of the successes which double the fighting power of the rank and file of an army. The fall of the great fortress has shaken Russian confidence in the autocracy, as the fall of Sebastopol shook it in 1856, a shock which compelled the proudest of the Czars to depart from life leaving to his successor as his sole command the emancipation of the serfs. The fall of Port Arthur may produce similar results, and the Zemstvos are not unaware of the prospect. A great victory by the commander-inchief no doubt would alter all conditions, if only by giving the army a new willingness to defend the throne which by its persistent courage had secured to them glory and success; but if that army is beaten, the rage of a people that for centuries has compensated itself for its sufferings by the consciousness of a great place in the world, and dreams of a yet greater future, is sure to break out, and may break out in unexpected The welding of the Russian Empire is not as ways. yet complete. The differences between the provinces, though hardly perceptible to the west, are still very great; the army, though splendidly disciplined, is not perfectly homogeneous; the passion of feeling for "Holy Russia" gives way when the demand for reserves affects

or menaces all homes; and though it is probable that a revolution would in the first place be directed against landlords, the Czar may find that all cencessions are too late to save the central power. In the centre, indeed, there is little evidence of recuperative strength. It is folly to condemn a Czar who is, as Alexander I. once said, "but an accident," who must be the wretchedest man in his dominions, and who works himself almost to death in the effort to achieve the impossible. Nicholas II. is not to blame because he is not a genius, has been imperfectly trained, and lacks, as you may see in every line of his manifesto, the terrible-we had almost written the appalling-decisiveness which since the days of Ivan the Terrible has been the distinguishing characteristic of his predecessors. He is swayed day by day by different advisers, of whom some see hope in. change, and others only in persistent carrying on of the old regime. He consequently, being a weak man-it is not his fault, we repeat, but his misfortune-accepts neither as a policy, and the future of his dynasty and his Empire rests on the result of a war which he cannot personally conduct, and which is going badly.

His only chance of maintaining the existing system without great concessions is a colossal and dramatic victory. Failing that, which seems next to impossible, for Marshal Oyama's army is nearly half-a-million strong and will fight to the death, the wise course for the overpressed Czar would seem to be to postpone the idea of defeating Japan, as Nicholas I. postponed that of defeating Turkey, to fall back upon his own dominion as it was before the war, and to follow the policy of his great namesake by accreeing reforms so wide and so penetrating that in the relief they will bring to the millions of his subjects they will cause even the great defeat to be forgotten.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Following a general review, in a recent issue, of the past season's production and exports of Canadian cheese and butter, we published in last week's issue, extracts from a report of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association convention, at Brockville, some days previous. This meeting of so many men interested in the manufacture and sale of dairy products, will result in much good, for the substance of all that was stated during the convention will be read by most every farmer in the Dominion; and those among them who already practice and insist on the faithful carrying out of the various suggestions there given, will be confirmed the more strongly in their belief; while those who have hitherto not been acting up to such rules for the betterment of the dairy interests of the country as a whole, and their own personal gain, will be, as a result, the more inclined to fall into line by adopting those habits of cleanliness and carefulness so necessary to the preservation and growth of this very important branch of Canadian industry.

The Association certainly deserves much praise for the persistent efforts put forth to improve quality and enlarge production, as well as in its aims at providing refrigerator and ventilated cars, and cold air channel steamship space for the perfect landing of export goods. All these, under careful and persistent official supervision have shown very satisfactory advancement; so much so that the leaders in this movement feel confident of the coming season's ouput being both larger and of still better quality than the highest records of the past. The fact, as stated at the convention, that the farmers of Denmark goft \$8,500,000 more from Great Britain for their bacon, butter and eggs than any other people got for the same quantity is due entirely to the progress they have made through right education.

This progress-or the want of it-is seen daily in It is so easy to do anything careevery walk of life. lessly, and so difficult for many to make a determined endeavor to do anything right, that it is not surprising such persistent efforts are necessary on the part of the travelling dairy commissioners to get certain people into the habit of thorough cleanliness and care. That many are born careless, and go through the world blind to ordinary care and cleanliness, except when their attention is directly called to such needs, is quite apparent; but, just as a man who walks with a stoop, will walk erect if he is paid for it, if he is shown that it is to his direct advantage, so will those who are naturally careless grow out of it if kept after as the government dairy departments have been of late years.

The Canadian dairy industry is only in its initial stages. Could one but step ahead to the progress in this industry that the next decade must develop how crude would today's efforts appear? Yet the great progress in quality shown by this country is eloquently expressed in the returns of the past two years, and that Canada is speeding fast towards first place in supplying the needs of Great Britain in dairy products is readily acknowledged by those best acquainted with the progress of the several producing and competing countries during the past twenty years.

"With our past experience," said one of the speakers at the convention, "with the full knowledge that the production of cheese, butter and bacon is the industry that is exactly suited to our section, all our energies should be directed to improve this quality and increase the quantity of our goods, and all should understand that only by united effort first, by every dairyman producing only the cleanest and most wholesome milk, by the factories being up to date, with the most improved curing rooms, by the makers all being graduates of our dairy school, and all concerned taking a deep interest in making the finest goods, attending to every little detail having clean waggons with proper covers for delivering the goods to the railway stations, clean refrigerator or ventilated cars to convey the product to Montreal, and steamships properly fitted with cold air channels, conveying the same to our ultimate market, all this will assure us of higher prices and a firmer grip upon the British market than ever before."

<sup>—</sup>Sir Alfred Harmsworth heads the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, incorporated at St. John's, with a capital stock of \$5 000,000 to manufacture pulp and paper in that island.

<sup>-</sup>The C. P. R. land sales for December were 32,196 acres, for \$142,583. The sales for the previous eleven months were 488,468 acres for \$2,097,946. During the year the Canada Northwest Land Company sold 49,000 acres for \$324,000, Town lots sales reached \$83,000.

### THE DUTY ON WHEAT.

An anomalous situation has arisen in the U. S. flourmanufacturing business as the result of the present season's short harvest of wheat , or rather as the combined result of a deficient harvest and of the poor quality of the wheat. American flour mills are finding it difficult to obtain an adequate supply of wheat of the right grade and at satisfactory prices, and, in consequence, they are in danger of losing their export trade in flour. Yet on the other side of the northern frontier of the United States, in Manitoba, there is wheat in plenty and of excellent quality but which is unavailable on account of the high customs duties imposed on importations of foreign wheat. This is the view expressed by commercial writers across the border, the following from the N.Y. Commercial Chronicle showing up pretty clearly the reason why some of the tariff barriers imposed many years ago should be speedily removed.

The duty on wheat is no less than twenty-five cents a bushel, and obviously it is prohibitory. The United States normally raises a crop far in excess of home requirements, and a market can only be found for the surplus by shipping it Barring the latest fiscal year-that for the twelve abroad. months ending June 30,1904-the exports of wheat (either as wheat or in the form of flour) have averaged in recent periods over 200,000,000 bushels a year, from which the reader can judge of the extent of the country's annual surplus under normal conditions. Hence the high tax levied on imported wheat has never previously been a factor in affairs-certainly not since the enactment of the law now in force, we mean the Dingley law of 1897. In other words, up to the present time there has been no occasion to import any wheat since we raised an excess of it within our borders, and of good quality, too. Nominally imposed for the protection of home agricultural interests, our wheat raisers have never before had any benefit from the duty. Their recurring surpluses had to be disposed of in the markets of the world in competition with wheat from other countries, and they had to accept the prices prevailing in those markets. Moreover, the price obtained for the surplus of any product of wide use or consumption generally determines the price for the whole supply, both that at home and that abroad. Now for the first time the duty imposed is coming in as an active, vital force, and this at a time when the price is at such a figure that the most grasping farmer should be satisfied, assuring him opulence and plenty. The effect is simply to drive the price still higher, threatening indeed, to carry it up to famine figures.

As showing the scarcity prevailing in the districts which usually have an overabundance, it may be noted that wheat from the Pacific Northwest (from Oregon and the State of Washington) is being purchased not only by the mills at Minneapolis, but also by the mills much further East. Thus it was recently reported that a prominent flour milling company of Louisville, Ky., had bought 1,000,000 bushels of Oregon wheat to bring East in order to keep running. We imagine United States mills would be indifferent about obtaining supplies of foreign wheat if they had only home consumers to consider. In that event they would merely raise flour values to correspond with the advance in the price of wheat. But in the case of flour intended for export, the situation is obviously different. Millers cannot pay the duty of twenty-five cents a bushel and expect to compete with flour manufactured in other countries from wheat not burdened with such an onerous tax. And the export trades in flour which our mills have built up, through years of effort, is very large and very important. True, the foreign market might be abandoned for the time being, but everyone conversant with trade matters knows how difficult it is to regain business once it has been lost

In the fiscal year 1903 the United States exported no less than 19,716,434barrels of flour, equal to nearly 90,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the fiscal year 1904 when our wheat and flour shipments fell off, owing to the reduced wheat harvest the previous season, the flour exports were not quite so large, and yet they aggregated, roughly, 17,000,000 barrels, equal to 76½ million bushels of wheat—this being greatly in excess of the amount of wheat which went out as wheat, the latter having aggregated only about  $44\frac{1}{4}$  million bushels. In view of such figures, the desirability of preserving the export trade in flour becomes self-evident.

To overcome the handicap imposed by the twenty-five cent duty, attempts are being made among flour manufacturers to avail of the Bonded Manufactures provision of the tariff law. The mills at Minneapolis made application to the Treasury Department to bond their mills last month, while the present month a large milling company of New York has asked for the same privilege for its Staten Island flour mill. This last application has just been granted; the others, we understand, still remain under consideration. The president of a leading milling company of Minneapolis has recently been quoted as saying that wheat could be bought in Manitoba at 18 to 20 cents a bushel less than had to be paid for it in the United States. We observe, too, that the manager of the New York milling company, which, as stated has been granted bonding privileges for its Staten Island mill, and intends to begin the grinding of Canadian wheat at once, is reported as having recently stated that he had been offered Argentine, Indian, Russian and Australian wheat, laid down in New York with the duty paid, at only 5 cents over the cost here of American wheat. All of which would seem to show that our market is an entirely artificial one, making relief all the more needful and all the more urgent.

There would appear to be two provisions of the existing law under which relief can be sought, namely, the Drawback provision and the provision for Bonded Manufacturing Warehouses. The first of these is found in section 30 of the 1897 law, and provides that where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per cent. of such duties. This drawback, however, is made contingent on the imported materials used being clearly identified, and it is claimed that that is a condition which cannot easily be met. The Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse provision is contained in section 15 of the law. Under it, all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials and intended for exportation without being charged with duty may be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. It is further provided that whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty. But it is claimed that this provision, like the other, embodies some impracticable features, besides involving considerable expense. It is urged that not all concerns are so situated that they can devote one or more of their mills exclusively to imported wheat and that the arrangement is vexatious and expensive even where this can be done. It necessitates giving a bond to the Government and the employment of a Government officer to supervise the mill and another Government officer at the grain elevator.

Under these circumstances there is much discussion on the part of mill managers and owners as to the best course to pursue. The majority seem to be agreed that the duty ought to be abolished. They appear to be willing that the duty on tiour, which is twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, should also be moved, feeling confident of their ability to hold their domestic trade as against Canadian millers. Some others, however, contend that what is chiefly needed is a more liberal Drawback law or some modification of the Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse provision. This latter is considered unsatisfactory to millers in this country, because it makes necessary the exportation not only of the flour manufactured from the wheat, but apparently also the by-products. The manager of the Minneapolis milling company already referred to, lays great stress on this feature. "It is the disposition of these by-products," he says, "which amount to perhaps 24 per cent. of the product in weight and perhaps 15 per cent. of the product in value, that makes the difficulty to the United States miller. His flour, made from imported wheat, he expects to, and can export, but his bran, feed and offal cannot to advantage be exported, for the reason that they are articles of great bulk and poor keeping qualities, and for the further reason

that the domestic market is almost always higher in price."

All these suggestions, however, look to the future, whereas the need is for immediate relief. They are all dependent up-on action by Congress, and it is by no means certain that Congress can be induced to act, and when it does act it may be too late, or the urgency of the situation may have passed away. In this dilemma there comes another suggestion which has a more promising aspect. This suggestion looks for relief at the hands of the Treasury Department. It is insisted that the whole matter hinges on Treasury litigation. Such is the view taken by the manager of a Minneapolis company, and he has engaged a New York firm of experts in drawback and customs regulations to urge this view upon the Treasury Department. The opinion is expressed that the existing law is liberal and broad enough to meet all the conditions that have now arisen. Moreover, it is felt that the Treasury Department is ready to assist millers so far as careful adherence to the provisions of the statute permits such a course. In brief, according to this contention, it is not a question of going to Congress to obtain laws, but of securing appropriate regulations from the Treasury Department which the Department itself is willing to provide. Those who hold to this opinion look for an early decision along these lines.

It is to be hoped that these expectations and desires may be realised. Large interests are at stake. The preservation of the country's export trade in flour is very important, but more than that is involved. If our mills cannot get sufficient supplies of wheat, at satisfactory prices, obviously they will have to resort to short time or possibly close up their establishments altogether until another crop of wheat shall be grown in this country. This last alternative would be a very unfortunate one, for it would mean the throwing out of employment large numbers of men, and it would also mean that American railroads would lose a large tonnage in flour. Clearly therefore, the duty on wheat is an evil that works harm in many directions.

Since the above was written there is a report of a movement on the part of Minnesota and other border State farmers and their representatives in the Legislature to have the duty taken off Canada wheat for seed. This makes the millers' argument much stronger, and another year of wheat shortage in the United States will certainly result in some alteration in wheat duty.

#### THE WORLD'S SAVINGS.

The total deposits in all the savings banks of the world, according to latest official information received by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, amounted to over  $10\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars, contributed by 82-640 000 depositors.

It is interesting to note that in Europe and even in Canada the functions of the government in this field are, says the American Banker, larger than in the U.S. where the state restricts itself merely to formulating the general legislation pertaining to the subject, sanctioning special charters for the creation of savings banks, and controlling through special ofmode of popular saving, either by guaranteeing the safety of deposits or by instituting government institutions, chiefly postal savings banks, for the receiving and managing of savings deposits. In some countries, such as Russia, Bulgaria and Roumania, the lack of private initiative and the preponderatficers the proper workings of the banks. The European governments in many cases have shown greater interest in this part, of the total savings of the nation. As a matter of fact, the investments of the French people in Russian public bonds during the most recent period on'y, not to mention the holdings of the enormous national debt at home, according to the most conservative estimates exceed by far the amounts deposited in national savings institutions. In the case of Austria the figures given are somewhat misleading, since the postal savings banks there are engaged in the general banking business, the amounts reported as ordinary deposits exceeding those reported under the head of savings deposits.

With all these restrictions and intepretation clauses the fig-

ures given below are interesting as showing the wonderful results obtained in this field, through ingenious organization on the one hand and the spread of thrift and saving habits among the large masses.

The general social conditions of a country, the spread of general education and "banking" habits among the masses existing facilities of communication, the ease and lack of formalities with which savings are made, and last but not least the use made by the population of other modes of saving---all these factors have to be considered when international comparisons of savings statistics are attempted. To give but a few examples: The total savings deposits of France, as stated in the table below, appear less than those of Austria, while the aggregate savings deposits of Prussia are shown to exceed those of France by almost 80 per cent. Any conclusions with regard to the relative prosperity of these countries based on these figures would be erroneous, as in France the savings bank deposits constitute but a part, and by no means the larger of the people and the more or less equitable distribution of wealth among them.

Of the total of all countries the United States shows aggregate deposits of \$3,060,179,000, credited to 7,305,000 depositors. As the figures used in arriving at the grand totals cover about one-half the population of the world, viz.: over 770 million, it appears that the United States, with less than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total population considered, contributes over 29 per cent. of the total savings deposits recorded. Of the total number of depositors, or rather deposit accounts, the share of the United States is somewhat less than 9 per cent. while the average deposits per account is more than four times and the average savings per inhabitant, more than three and one-half times the corresponding averages for the rest of the world.

The figures below reveal what might be termed the "saving capacity" of the different nations, though it should always be borne in mind that that the amounts deposited with savings banks by no means represent the only savings of a nation. Another factor which makes comparisons difficult is the fact that apart from differences in legislation, leaving to these institutions a greater or smaller latitude of freedom of investment, the regulations regarding the maximum amounts which may be credited to one individual vary according to country, and that, therefore, the average size of the savings deposits casts but little light on the general prosperity of providing a safe investment for the capital of the well-todo and commercially inexperienced class of the popultion, as well as of strengthening the public credit of the country by attracting investments on the part of such classes, which, left to their own initiative, might not choose this, or for that mater, any other mode of investment.

The common feature of all savings banks, no matter how organized, is that they are not working for profit, the underlying idea being rather to make the deposits as secure as possible. This results naturally in an interest rate on deposits considerably below the normal commercial rate prevailing in ing influence of the State in the entire economic life of the nation have caused the development of public savings banks to an almost exclusive extent; in other countries, such as Germany, Switzerland, and France, the local public bodies, such as the communes or cantons, from the very outset invited and fostered the deposits of small savings by establishing municipal savings institutions. Wherever the central government is in immed.ate, though not exclusive, charge of the savings service, as in the United Kingdom Belgium, and Russia, parts of the deposits are invested in government securities, so that the public savings institutions there serve the double purpose

The following table, based upon the latest available official returns received by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the number of depositors, total amounts of deposits, the average deposit per inhabitant in all those countries which publish reports on the state of their savings institutions

Number of deposits amount of deposits, average deposit accounts and average deposit per inhabitant in postal and other savings banks of the world.

			I	Amount
	Number of		verage	per in-
	depositors.	Fotal deposits.d	eposit. ha	abitant.
Australia, Common				
wealth of	. 1,086,018	\$164,161,981	\$151.15	\$43.47
Austria	4,946,307	876,941,933	177.29	33.47
Belgium	2,088,448	141,851,419	67.92	20.37
Canada	213,638	60,771,128	289.14	10.99
Denmark	1,203,120	) 236 170,057	196.29	96.41
France	11,298,474	847,224,910	75.01	21.75
Germany	15,432,211	2,273,406,226	147.38	39.98
*Prussia	9,377,503	1,485,793,500	158.44	43.10
Holland	1,330,275	72 738,817	54.83	13.60
Hungary	1,717,515	432,810,515	251.91	21.92
India, British	866,693	34,656,371	39.98	.15
Italy	6,740,138	482,263,472	711.55	14.52
Japan	7,467,452	40,887,186	5.48	.90
New Zealand	261948	38,332,823	146.34	49.61
Norway	718,823	89,633,481	124.69	39.94
Roumania	145,507	7,426,031	51.04	1.26
Russia, including Asi-				· ·····
atic part	4,950,607	445,014,951	89.90	3.16
Finland	225,894	21,144.278	93.19	7.60
Sweden	1,892 586	151,480,442	80.54	29.14
Switzerland	1,300,000	193,000,000	148.46	62.26
United Kingdom	11,093,469	965,854,253	87.15	22.82
British colonies, not			•	
elsewhere stated .	354,275	32,936,217	92.97	2.78
		Contract on the	10000	
Total		\$7,609,706,491	\$101.01	\$11.00
United States	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.38
Grand total	82,639,841 \$	\$10,669,885,102		
		States and a state of the Arts		

\*Not included in total.

#### THE MARKET FOR COTTON.

The cotton magnates interested in the proposed amalgamation, frequently referred to in our columns of late, meet on Tuesday, the 24th inst., to further advance the organization of the scheme. With such a multitude of councillors, backed by the experience of men who have long distinguished themselves in business enterprises, there should be wisdom ample for all practical purposes. Some of them will recall how in former times of difficulty the term. "Look to Washington," was often in people's ears. We could get a little farther now and perhaps fare no worse. For example, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina has been studying one of the State products and the problems of prices and profits. The ex-senator sends a paper to the growers' convention at New Orleans, in the course of which he makes out that in the one-sided view of overproduction producers and manufacturers totally lose sight of the under-consumption side of the question. Burning cotton, reduction of acreage &c., will, he says, afford no relief. The remedy is to find newer and wider markets. On the other side of the globe are the teeming millions of China, where his and other States found relief when in the '90's cotton was down to five cents per lb., and whence the production increased by 32 per cent. during the decade. "A change has taken place owing to Eastern troubles, and instead of an expanding market with advancing prices, we are in a period of a contracting market, with falling prices. It is evident that another era of low-priced cotton is on the way. Can we take advantage of the situation and create such a wide-spread demand for cotton goods that low prices and over-production will never be heard of again? Cotton is now below the cost of production-lower by comparison than it has even been before. Its natural advantages are such that if we do nothing it will take care of itself as it has in the past, but by wisdom we can hasten the day when the King shall come to his own again;" and this is the great purpose of a convention of the cotton growers. China is an old country, with the stored wealth of centuries. Her people need cotton, particularly the cheaper fabrics. The Chinese Minister to

Washington said once that the question of clothing was one of the greatest problems that confronted his people. They depend largely upon silk, and he laughingly added that, so great was the population, that if cotton were used, as in other portions of the world, and you could get "each Chinaman to add one inch to the length of his shirt-tail, it would consume the cotton crop of the South!"

In our article on this subject last week, page 94 about the middle of the second column, for 1.000 read 10,000 bales.— Representations continue to reach us concerning the omission to furnish the shar-holders at the recent meeting—called for the purpose of ratifying the terms outlined—with a statement of assets and liabilities.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

It is not unusual to see the quiet period which follows the turn of the year made conspicuous through commercial failures, for a few of these "we have always with us;" but fortunately the general trade of the country appears to be on a pretty sound footing and this year so far, failures have been few and comparatively unimportant.

J. H. Laberte, Montreal, began in May last as dealer in ladies' costumes, etc., having had considerable experience as salesman and manager. A capital of \$1,500 enabled him to start with a stock of some \$3,000, but after a few months fire seriously interfered with operations. Mr. Laberte subsequently interested himself somewhat in another store, thought to be a branch. He has now assigned. Liabilities not heavy.

The grocery firm of N. G. Bedard & Co., came to grief after an experience in Montreal of less than a year. Business supposed to be owned by Dame L. Archambault, who engaged her son-in-law as manager. Paid \$1,000 for the business, \$850 cash and notes for \$250. Were formerly at St. Hyacinthe.

At Louisburg, N.S., Max. Nathanson, clothing has assigned. He was in business in a small way at Sydney during the "boom" and moved to Louisburg in 1904. Ill health had to do with his affairs, and business never got beyond a slow pace. Liabilities light.

At St. Claude, Man., J. P. Bernier has been conducting a general business for several years. A chattel mortgage to which his stock was subject for some time, he released some years ago, and it was thought he would continue to prosper, but following recent writs he has assigned. A meeting of creditors is called for the 23rd.

The assignee has possession of the dry goods stock of D. Rancourt & Co., of St. Johns, Que. The business was started several years ago by Delphis Rancourt, who, not being successful. restarted in his wife's name. In Feb. last, while an offer of 50 cents in the dollar was under consideration fire destroyed the stock. A subsequent settlement at 50 cents was made, spread over nine months. Liabilities now about \$1,000.

-At a meeting of the creditors of O. B. Rose, dealer in ladies robes, etc. Toronto, an offer of 50 cents in the dollar was received for the stock. It is likely this will be accepted.

In the Legislature at Albany, N.Y. the other day. Governor Higgins, in the course of his opening speech, stated that the bids on six test contracts for parts of the work on the 1,000 ton barge canal seem to warrant the belief that the entire construction can be completed within the engineers' estimates of the probable totai cost of the work. It is gratifying, he stated, to know that this great expenditure, ordered by an overwhelming popular vote, will probably prove adequate so far as concerns that portion of the entire cost set apart in the estimates for construction, and it is to be hoped that the estimates of damages for taking of property will prove to be equally accurate. The enlargement of the canal system of the state will be carried out to a considerable extent by the canalization of the rivers and other navigable waters of the state.

#### CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

Canada's foreign trade for the fiscal year to July last shows a satisfactory increase. The value of imported goods entered for consumption, together with exports, was \$464,985,567, as compared with \$459,640,240 in the year previous. The growth has been in imports only, the exports showing a decrease.

Values of goods exported, imported, and "entered for consumption," have been as follows:--

	Exports.	Imports.	Entered.
1900		\$189,522 513	\$180,804 316
1901	196,487,632	190,415,525	181,237,988
1902	211,640,286	212,270,158	202,791,595
1903	225,849,724	241,214 961	233,790,516
1904	213,521,235	259.211.803	251,464.332
The value of goods en	ntered for co	onsumption fro	

countries in the last two years was:-

	1904.	1903.
United States	\$150,826,515	\$137,605,195
Great Britain	72.889.146	62,473,757
Germany	8,175,604	12,282,637
France	6.205,525	6,580,029
South America	3,157 004	1.989 952
Belgium	3,129,513	2 800,182
China and Japan	2,565,976	1,939,942
Switzerland	1,389,000	944,727
Holland	916,071	- 1270.540
Spain	865 096	823,944
Italy	401,928	541,785
Portugal	100.713	129,192
Other countries	6.062.331	4 408 634

Great Britain holds first place as outside consumer of Canadian produce, taking last year considerably more than onehalf of the whole quantity sent abroad. The figures for 1903 and 1904 are:—

	1904.	1903.
Great Britain	\$124,073.602	\$137,361.073
United States	72,772.932	71 783 924
Australia	2,622,756	2.929,861
South America	2,456,608	2.542.056
Germany	1,819,223	2,097,699
France	1.597 928	1,341,618
Belgium	1,126.417	2,150,550
Holland	1,035.327	619.329
China and Japan	568,983	501.057
Italy	240,963	295,770
Portugal	109 340	164,184
Spain	98,578	138 553
Other countries	4 898,578	3.924.050

The exports for the vear, valued at \$213 521,235, were \$12, 328,489 less than in the preceding twelve months, and were divided as follows:—

	Produce of	of Total
	Canada.	produce.
Produce of mine \$	33,626,739	\$ 33.828 862
Produce of fisheries	10,759,029	10,773,197
Produce of forest	33.091,922	33.368.781
Animals and produce	63 812,117	64.360.440
Agricultural products	37,138,875	45.621.985
Manufactures	19,864,094	22,439.919
Miscellaneous articles	121,708	662,494
	\$198,414,439	\$211.055,678
Coin and bullion		2,465 557
or the same of the series on the Start		\$213,521,235

We will revert to this subject at more length in another issue.

-We learn from Ottawa that the Minister of Inland Revenue has determined to make the maple sugar men live up to the pure food law of Canada. Accordingly, where sup is offered for sale that contains glucose or other substitutes, he will compel the firms to brand the labels with the word "Compound" in conspicuous form.

#### UNJUST DEMANDS OF ASSIGNMENT.

Complaints are heard occasionally of demands of assignment being made against merchants in this province for causes which, though warranted by the provisions of the law "as it is made," are totally unwarranted in equity. Indeed, the law is such that any man may make a demand of assignment against a creditor and although the action may go no further, the publication in court sheets may result in serious injury to the defendant. It is high time that the attention of our legislators were directed to this anomaly in the Code of Civil Procedure of the province. The time of some of them is not always more usefully employed. True, it is contended that an action for damages may lie against the offender, but in the interim a dealer who may not be abler than a U.S. savings bank to withstand a sudden run upon his resources, may suffer in his credit and be forced to the wall by such publicity. How many are there who could meet a rush upon their resources without being in a position to call as promptly upon their own debtors? There surely is some further remedy for this evil. for a counter action in damages may in many cases resemble the off-quoted attempt to "get blood out of a turnip."

#### CITY RENTS.

The effect of the various strikes and higher wages among "the people" during the last year or two is seen in the higher rents for cottage and other moderate sized residences in the principal cities of the Dominion. Montreal, whose growth is becoming quite remarkable, is lacking especially in sufficient houses of this class, and owners are not slow in most cases to avail themselves of opportunities furnished. Many proprietors advanced rents last year twenty per cent. and upward; those who are more conservative—mostly those favoured with tenants of a better class—are not likely to forego the advance another year. Residential flats of the higher grade are increasing in popularity.

#### FIFTY YEARS A CITY.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Ottawa's existence as a city, the Free Press recently issued a special number, giving an interesting history of the growth of Canada's capital. A feature of this issue was the full page advertisement of "Sweet Caporal" Cigarettes. It is the only tobacco advertisement in the whole of the forty pages and consists of an immense cut of the cigarette package which is so preponderatingly in evidence everywhere. The advertisement has caused much comment amongst tobacco dealers, who are favorably impressed with the fact that their trade is stimulated through such lavish expenditure by the manufacturers of "Sweet Caporals."

-At the annual meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held a few days ago. Mr. Wm. Power, M.P., was elected president; G. E. Amyot, first vice-president; T. S. Hetherington, second vice-president, and E. E. B. Rattray re-elected treasurer. The latter's report showed a balance in hand of \$1,205.

-The past year's timber trade, says a London report, has been characterized by general inactivity, which has made business difficult and unsatisfactory. There is now a better tone in business on the whole, and deliveries have been satisfactory. Stocks at present are not too large if arrivals continue moderate. During 1904 freights ruled low and were in favor of importers. The import of Quebec yellow pine has been the smallest on record. Of St. John pine only about 2,200 cubic feet were imported. Birch logs were almost entirely from St. John N.B., and Quebec, and slightly exceeded that of the previous season. Of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals, the import has been a little under the previous season.

## Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held at their banking house, corner of Church and Wellington streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

In the absence of the president, George Gooderham, Esq., the vice-president, William H. Beatty, Esq., was called to the chair.

the general manager, Mr. Coulson, was appointed secretary, and Messrs. E. M. Chadwick and George G. Mitchell were appointed scrutineers.

At the request of the chairman the secretary read the following report:

The directors of the Bank of Toronto have pleasure in presenting the forty-ninth annual statement of the affairs of the Bank:—

#### STATEMENT 30TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of profit and loss,

on 30th November,	1903, was
The net profits for the	year, after mak-
ing full provision for	r all bad and
doubtful debts, and	
penses, interest acci	

and rebate on current discounts,

amounted to the sum of ...... \$445 425.91 Premium received on new stock.... , 45,570.00

490,995.91

\$ 594,189.55

103 193 64

This sum has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 96, 5 per cent\$148,443.70	
Dividend No. 90, 5 per cent	
Dividend No. 97, 5 per cent 148,978.85	
Senal Lemenary and Constant of Complex and a first second second	
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	4,920.00
Transferred to officers' pension fund	7,500.00
Written off bank premises	25 492.95
Transferred to rest account from profit	
and loss account	
Transferred to rest account from	
premium on new stock 45,570.00	
the of the line of the second last one second se	145,570.00
Carried forward to next year	113,284.05
in An-1/ Press, order and an international international and the second se	
A THE REPORT OF A THE ACCOUNT OF A	594,189.55
" The ranks along a rank an a frank with a reaching the series	

#### REST ACCOUNT.

Balance as on 30th November, 1903 \$3	3,154,430.00
Transferred from profit and loss account	100,000.00
Premium on new stock	45 570.00

Amount at credit on 30th November, 1904.... \$3,300,000.00

The business conditions of the year have, on the whole, been of an encouraging character. The resources of the country are being steadily developed; immigration continues to add to its population, and the industry and enterprise of the community are being rewarded by increased wealth and prosperity. The Bank has shared in the general welfare, and its business has made satisfactory growth.

The balance of new stock has been paid up in full, and the paid-up capital now stands at \$3,000 000. From the premium on this new stock, and from the profits of the Bank, the directors have been able to transfer to the rest account \$145.-570, making the amount of that fund \$3,300,000.

Since our last annual meeting branches of the Bank have been opened at Oil Springs, Queen and Parliament streets and Queen street and Bolton avenue. Toronto Preston. Keene, a sub-branch at Kilandale, and a branch is about to be opened at Galt. The directors have to report with sincere regret the removal by death during the year of two valued members of the board: Mr. John J. Long, of Collingwood, who was appointed to the board in 1902, and Mr. Henry Cawthra, of Toronto, who has been a director for over twenty-eight years. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert Meignen, of Montreal, and Mr. William Stone, of Toronto.

The branches of the Bank have all been inspected during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

#### GEORGE GOODERHAM. President. GENERAL STATEMENT.

### 30TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

#### LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation.\$ 2,70Deposits bearing interest.\$13,749,134.71Deposits not bearing interest.\$,295,468.71	
Balanes due to other banks.74Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st1stDecember, 1904148,978.85Unclaimed dividends440.00	44,603.42 42 667.23 49,418.85
Capital paid up       \$\$\$3,000,000.00         Rest.       \$\$\$300,000.00         Interest accrued on deposit receipts.       \$\$15,800.00         Rebate on notes discounted.       \$\$114,300.00         Balance of profit and loss account       \$\$113,284.05	46,122.5 <b>0</b> 43,384.05
ASSETS. Gold and silver coin on hand\$ 1,131,467.41 Dominion notes on hand 1846,994.00	89,506.55
\$ 2,978,461.41 Notes of and cheques on other banks Balances due from other banks 1,549,832.94 Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation 134,000.00 Government, municipal, railway and other debentures and stocks 2,530 216.65 Call and short loans on stock and bonds 1,769,605.64	
Loans and bills discounted\$17.030,411.00         Overdue debts (estimated loss         provided for)	04,806. <b>03</b> 34 700.52 50,000. <b>00</b>

\$27,189,506,55

#### D. COULSON, General manager.

The report was adopted, and the thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the president. vice-president and directors for their careful attention to the affairs of the Bank.

The stockholders present learned with great regret that Mr. Charles Stuart, after more than ten years of faithful service on the directorate was, in consequence of failing health, unable to allow his name to be submitted for re-election.

The following 'named gentlemen were elected directors: George Gooderham, William H. Beatty, Robert Reford, William G. Gooderham, John Waldie, Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P., Robert Meighen, William Stone, John Macdonald.

At a meeting of the new board George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously re-elected president and William H. Beatty, Esq., vice-president.

#### CREDITS AND DRESS GOODS.

The news of a concordat on trade terms, signed by 230 firms manufacturing dress goods in Germany, should go far, says the Manchester Mercury, to hearten the Bradford man. When the manufacturers of Roubaix have also linked hands to resist the encroachments of the customer, the English producer should at last feel free from any fear of driving the trade out of the country. Though its omnipresent risk is much heard about, its reality is less actual than local distrust. The Yorkshireman—perhaps because he is so independent dislikes especially to be beaten by a neighbour. The consequence is that the merchant finds his credit of nominally onc month extending by clever artifices to three or four, and that without any corresponding loss in discount. Were the manufacturer . of dress-goods sure of the faith of his colleagues and rivals there need be no such unwholesome laxity.

Bad balance sheets and bad failures are the natural outgrowths of protracted credit conditions. Self preservation suggests that the manufacturer should decline to give anything for which the merchant does not specifically pay. One of the first steps taken by the textile combinations has been to regulate and revise credit, discount, and interest terms. This the combinations did because they felt their organizations to be sufficiently strong to enforce a necessary rule. It is the step that Bradford dress goods makers would take if they were strong. Although there are many points on which the manufacturers of productions so various may disagree the matter of payment and discount is common to all. With these details fixed and unalterable, competition would find more legitimate scope for action. It remains only to find a basis of organization that should combine moral suasion with such influence as could be exerted judiciously through the banks.

-Japan has increased the war taxes on land, incomes. all business transactions and a number of commodifies.

-"Westmount Reader" is informed that the young Montreal architect who is credited by the "man in the street" with being on a visit to England in connection with the erection of a three-million or five-million-dollar hotel on St. Catherine street and Dominion square, Montreal, has never been officially spoken to on the subject. The object of his visit is probably of a less prefessional character.

—About 200 policy-holders in the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be called on, says a Hamilton letter, to pay a further assessment of about \$2,000 for expenses incurred in the past six months. The members who paid the previous assessments and got out of the company are congratulating themselves. The business is gradually being wound up.

-The Hamilton Disfrict Tomato & Fruit Growers' Association appointed a committee at its meeting Saturday to prepare a petition, asking the Government to impose a higher duty on early fruits and vegetables, and a'so on certain kinds of canned goods. A Trenton firm wrote to the association, offering to establish a basket factory in this city if they received practical encouragement in the form of an order from the association for at least a portion of the baskets required.

-The annual meeting of the wholesale dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade was held in the council chamber, some days ago. The following officers were diested for 1905: --Chairman, E. J. Dignum; vice-chairman, R. W. penee; secretary treasurer, F. G. Morley; executive committee, J. W. Woods, J. D. Allan, W. R. Smallpeice, C. B. Lowides, H. J. Caulfield A. F. Rodger, H. E. Bond, A. T. Reid Charles Reid, Charles S. Meek, John Macdonald, A. M. Ivey, John Knox (Hamilton), John Muldrew.

-Hamilton notes .- Architects and builders say the cost of

building this year will be dearer than ever. First quality brick will cost \$8.50 per thousand, and second quality \$7.50. Carpenters and tinsmiths are looking for more pay than they received last year .- The Hamilton Incubator Company has been organized, with a capital of \$10,000, for the purpose of manufacturing incubators and brooders. D. H. Fletcher is president of the company, and Frank Austin secretary treasurer.-The French River & Nipissing Navigation Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, to operate steamboats and tugs on French River. John A. Clark, of Sturgeon Falls; James W. Hendrie, J. M. Harris, Wm. Hendrie, sen., Wm. Hendrie, jun., are the directors. -Owing to the recent advance in the price of lager beer by the barrel, and ale and ager by the bottle, local hotel men met and decided not to give and more "schooners" of lager, and not to sell any more bottled ale or lager by the gless. Lager is now \$7 per barrel, bottled ale, quarts, \$1.40 dozen; pints, 90 cents; lager, St cents.

#### BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Jan. 17, 1905:-Jan. 11....

an.	11	•	•							 •						.13	31-32d	
	12.				•				• •			• •				.14	d	
	13.		•													.13	31-32d	
	14.			•				•								.13	15-16d	
	16.															.13	15-16d	
	17.						•									.13	31-32d	

#### FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, January, 19th, 1905.

The performances of Mr. Lawson, of Boston, in the Stock Exchange arena have brought out some scathing criticisms. It has been shown that he was operating, as we intimated, as one of a syndicate who were in for heavy losses unless they stamped down the prices of certain stocks, and that it would be most profitable for them to be able to secure other stocks at lower than the ruling figures. Hence this extraordinary bear movement which was declared to be inspired by philanthropic motives! Fancy philanthrophy as an active force on the New York Stock Exchange! Alice in Wonderland has nothing more absurd, or incongruous, or impossible.

The insurance companies are busy preparing their annual statements; some with a depressed feeling at the result of a year's work others with more satisfaction, but none with such exultation and pride as the bankers have felt over their reports. Certainly these have reason for pride in the confidence reposed in them by the public, which is shown by the deposits rapidly enlarging, and other evidences. That their shareholders are willing to forego a higher rate of dividend in order to build up such reserves as are held by several banks-reserves larger than the paid up capital-is of itself a striking tribute to our bankers. It may, however, be a question whether, if a "plebiscite" vote were taken in favour of the increase of reserve funds beyond the capital, it would be carried. Large numbers of shareholders who are at a distance from head offices would very much prefer a larger proportion of the banks' earnings being divided when the reserve fund is as large as is practically required, which is far exceeded by several banks.

The public accounts brought down to the house yesterday give the revenue of year ended 30th June 1904, as \$70.669.816, and expenditure \$55.612 832, with an addition of \$7 881.718 on capital account. If these returns stand there was a net surplus last year of \$7.176.266: but government financial statements are open to revision, and to explanations that change their aspect materially. The amount now due to the public by the government for deposits and notes is over 75, millions, a sum which calls for consideration.

The stock market contintes dull, the expected infusion of

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

BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.		Date of edemption.	Marke Quotatio Jan. 1 Ask- E	ns,	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	6	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	1 July 1 Oct. 2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.		1 Jan., 2397 2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917 1 Apl., 1925			
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifar Tramway	6 41/2 5 5	<b>2,551,000</b> <b>2</b> 308,200 <b>\$</b> 7,876,000 <b>\$</b> 600,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax or Montreal	l Jan., 1916 L July, 1929	110 80	79 <u>1</u>	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 112 Redeemable at 110. & accrued interest. Redeemable ft 105.
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 5 4 5	1,000,000.	1 Jan 1 July	Montreal		106	104	
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	41/2 41/2 6 6	681,333 1,500,000 2,500,000	1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto Bank of Montreal	1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922 1 July, 1931 1 Jun., 1932	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 115	103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 107 114	Redeemable at 110.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co	5 41/2	471,580 £ 130,900	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct.	DK. OI MONTFeal, Montreal or	Mar., 1915			after June, 1912. Redeemable at 119.
St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway	5	\$ 675,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B.	Oct., 1914 May, 1925 July, 1914			Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Toronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	43/2 43/2 5			Bank of Scotland, London 31 Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2		105	104½	74-

Stocks.

Banks.

life by January dividends being put into stocks has not oceurred, those who speculated on a rise from this cause are not very jubilant just now. What's amiss? is being asked all round, but the conundrum remains unanswered.

Rumors of a dividend being in sight on Dominion Iron and Steel preferred sent up this stock and the common also, though that could not share in the dividend, but this rumour has That is a specimen of what keeps stock no foundation. business dull, the public distrusts every thing it hears about stocks, and until confidence is restored there is not likely to be any material improvement. On Twin City common a quarterly dividend of 11/4 per cent. has been declared. Railway earnings are keeping up. Consuls, 88 5-16. Sales have been made of C. P. R. 1331/4 to 134, Montreal Steel, 70 to 72; Power. 781/2 to 787/8; Dominion Iron, common, 181/8; Montreal Cotton, 102; Mackay, 74; Bell Telephone, 160; Toronto Ry., 106; Twin City, 106; N. S. Steel, 651/2. Banks, Commerce. 16134: Merchants, 16914; Toronto, 23814; Hochelaga, 133; Ontario, 133; Dominion, 250; Hamilton, 219. Call money, New York, 2: London, 2. Canadian failures last year were 1,246, against 978 in 1903, and liabilities, \$11,394,117, against \$7,552,-724 year before. Dry goods and general stores had large in-Paris, exchange on London, 25f. 13c.; Berlin, 20m. creases. 40pf. Foreign exchange 60's, 9 3-13; demand, 9 11-16. Local money rates are unchanged.

The following comparative table of stocks for week ending Jam. 19, 1905, is furnished by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers:--

### INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. for an Act to incorporate "La Prevoyance"—a mutual benefit society having its chief office in Montreal. authorized by the Lieutenant-Govenor in council, in virtue of 62 Victoria chapter 32, of the Province of Quebec, on the 2nd of October. 1903 as a joint stock insurance company against any loss or liability from certain risks or perils such as those which may arise from burglaries, accidents, employees' accidents, employers' liabilities, infidelities in the fulfilment of the duties of employees. etc., under the name of "La Prevoyance," and to confirm the resolution of the members, dated 30th of November. 1904. authorizing the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said mutual benefit society to "La Prevoyance," under the terms mentioned in said resolution, with all necessary rights and powers.

LAVALLEE & LAVALLEE, Attorneys for petitioners. 1904 (Advt.)

Montreal.... .. .. .. .. ..... 1 257 257 245 Royal.... .. .. .. ... ... 28 2091/2 2143/4 Molsons.. .. .. .. .. .. 42 223 1951/2 223 Toronto..... 2401/4 52 237.4/4 Merchants.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 71 1691/4 150% 168 Nova Scotia..... .. .. .. .. 1 285 285 ... Quebec.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 24 129 128 Commerce.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12 162 1613/4 ... Hochelaga.. .. .. .. .. .. 53 133 133 ... Miscellaneous. 132 1171/2 Canadian Pacific new .. .. .. .. 151 1301/2 130 Montreal Street Railway ..... 94 199% 2133/ 2131/2 loronto Street Railway..... 150 1053/4 105 99 Twin City Electric Railway... .. .. 553 106 1051/4 911/8 Detroit Electric Railway.... ... 392 78 651/2 77 Toledo Electric Railway..... 90 23 211/2 211/2 Halifax Electric Railway..... 1051/2 33 106 86 Trinidad.. .. .. .. .. .. ...... 275 85 823/4 Winnipeg Electric Railway .. .. 95 139 132 Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. . . . . . 420 655% 62 80 Mont. Light, H. & Power.. .. .....2691 811/4 781/2 72% Mackay, common.... .. ... ... .. ... 266 381/4 39 Do. preferred. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 351 733/4 75

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

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

S. Davis & Sons, MONTREAL, Ouc.

Last

Sales. High. Low. Year.

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 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par January 19
	Film 100 \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask. Bid
British North America	4.866.666	4,866,666	1,946,666	40.00	.243	315.90	8	April Oct	
Can. Bank of Commerce	8,700,000	8,700,000	3,000,000	34.48	,440		31/2	June Dec	
Dominion		3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	50	77 50	21/2*	Feb. May-Aug. Nov	
Eastern Townships	2,497,600	2,472,150	1.500.000			******	4	Jan. July	. 126
Hamilton	2,237,400	2,235,210		60.67	100	126	5	June Dec	
		2,200,210	2,004,445	89.67	100		-1443.480		
Hochelaga	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	60.00	100	101 00	31/2	June Dec	. 136 134
Imperial		3,000,000	2,850,000		100	134.00	5	June Dec	
La Banque Nationale	1,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	95.00	100		3	May Nov.	
Merchants of P.E.I.	343,976	343,976		30.00	30		4	Jan. July	
Merchants	6,000,000	6,000,000	266,136 3,200,000	77.37		4	31/2	June Dec.	
BICICHAILD	0,000,000	0,000,000	3,200,000	53.33	100	168.00	072	oune Dec.	
Metropolitan	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.000,000	100.00	100	200.00			
Molsons	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	50	111.00	41/2	April Oct	
Montreal		14,000,000	10,000,000	71.42	100	256.00		June Dec	258 256
New Brunswick		500,000	775,000	155.00	100		6	Jan. July	
Nova Scotia	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,100,000	155.00	100		5	Feb. Aug	
		2,000,000	0,100,000	100.00	100		A MAR OF	1 (0)	
Ontario	1.500,000	1.500.000	600,000	40.00	100		3	June Dec	. 141
Ottawa		2,500,000	2,415,000	96.60	100	11.00		June Dec	
People's of Halifax	1,000,000	1.000.000	440,000	44.00	20			March Sept	
People's Bank of N.B		180,000	170.000					Jan. July	
Provincial		823,309	A CONTRACTOR OF	94.44	150 100				
		040,000			100		172		La all and organism
Quebec	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	40.00	100	127.50	8	June Dec.	128 127
Royal	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	100	211.00		Feb. Aug.	225 211
Sovereign	1,300,000	1,300,000	350,000	26.92	100			Feb. MayAug.Nov	
Standard		1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00	50			April Oct.	
St. Stephen's		200,000	45,000	22.50	100			April Oct	
		200,000	10,000	44.00	100		472	April Occ	La la la larget a
St. Hyacinthe	504,600	329,515	75,000	22.75	100		3	Feb. Aug.	
Toronto	2,984,000	2,984,000	3,184,000	106.70	100	230	5&1t	June Dec	
Traders'		2,385,400	700,000	29.34	100			June Dec.	
Union of Halifax		1,336,150	931,405	69.70	50			Feb. Aug.	
Union Bank		2,500,000	1,000,000	40.00	100	135.00		Feb. Aug.	
	-,,	2,000,000	1,000,000	10.00	100	199.00	072	Aug.	100 100
Western	500,000	500,000	217,500	43.50	100		31/2	June Dec.	
Yarmouth	300,000	300,000	50,000	16.66	75			Feb. Aug.	
		,,	,000				~ 12	Aug.	

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

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal :.	333	$5 - 663/_{4}$	65	80
San Paulo	100	) 107 1/8	107	
Dominion Iron & Steel, common.	310	) 19	181/8	81/2
Do. preferred	315	5 641/2	63	25
Dominion Coal, common	50	) 61	61	661/4
Do. preferred	20	) 1141/2	1141/2	109
Soo, common	900	945%	905/8	
Montreal Telegraph Co			160	158
Bell Telephone Co	69	160	160	1501/2
Ogilvie Milling Co., preferred	41	133	132	
Laurentide Pulp Co	1065	1021/4	101	
Switch, common	251	72	60	
Do. preferred	153	8 101	100	
Montreal Cotton	14	102	102	
Bonds.				
Can. Col. Cotton.,			90	
Winnipeg	10000	1043/4	1041/2	Distant.
Dom. Iron & Steel		81	793/4	531/2
Montreal Street Ry	600	104	104	103
Ogilvie Milling	8000	115	1133/4	
N. S. Steel & Coal	2500	106	1051/2	
Lake of the Woods	. 3,000	1081/2	1081/2	

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

### Thursday Evening, Jan. 19, 1905.

The level of prices at the close of the year is being well maintained while some commodities have reached higher marks. Sugar advanced further since last report, cheese and butter are both a fraction higher. Flour unchanged. Hardware steady. Leather firm at the recent advance in harness stock. Wool again figher at the London sales now progressing.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Stocks are being reduced owing to limited receipts, this causing a firmer tendency. We hear of 22c being paid for choicest, but the range of quotations is principally  $21\frac{1}{2}$  to  $21\frac{3}{4}$ c. Rolls are dearer at  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to  $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dairy butter 16 to 18c as to grade.—In cheese there is little actual business, range of prices is from  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c to 11c.

EGGS.—Best selected held stock is worth 28 to 30c, with cold storage selling at 16 to 19c as to quantity and grade.

FISH .- Trade has not entirely recovered from the dullness

following the holidays, but the large variety of fresh fish is meeting with fair demand. We quote: Fresh frozen B. C. salmon, 81/2c to 9c lb.; lake trout, 8c lb.; halibut, 8c to 9c per lb.; fresh frozen haddock, 4c to 41/2c lb.; fresh steak cod. 51/2c per lb.; fresh market cod, 4c; frozen Gaspe salmon, 15c per lb.; dressed bull heads, 9c per lb.; tom cods, \$1.90 to \$2.00 brl.; white fish, 8c per lb.; fresh pickerel, or dore, 6c to 61/2c; pike, 51/4e to 51/2e; round sea trout, 61/2e to 7e; Qualla salmon, 7c to 71/2c; fresh makerel, 12c lb.; fresh herring, 90c to \$1.90 per 100 fish.-Salt-Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg; No. 1 salt mackerel. in 20 lb. kits, \$2; salt herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$5; do. half brls., \$2.75 to \$3; pails of 20 lbs. 80e each; green cod. No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$5.75 per 200 lbs.; pickled sea trout, \$9.50; 1/2 brls., \$.550; B.C. salmon, brls., \$14; pollock, \$5 brl.; salt ells, 61/2c lb.: lake trout, \$5 per keg. Labrador salmon, 7c to 71/2c; fresh mackerel 12c lb.; fresh herring, 90c -Haddies, 61/2c lb.: smoked herrings, in bundles of 5 boxes, 12 per box; bloaters, \$1 to \$1.25. Prepared-Boneless cod, im bricks, 6c per lb.; boneless fish in bricks, 51/2c; fish, loose, in 25 lb. boxes, 41/2c; skinless cod, in cases, new pack, \$5 per acse.-Oysters-Standards are quoted at \$1.40: selects, \$1.60. -Lobsters. 16c lb.-Shell oysters, very scarce. choice handpicked Malpecques, \$8 to \$10 per brl.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Flour holds steady in price under a good local demand. In feed, bran and shorts are lower at \$17 to \$18 per ton in bags\for the former and \$20 to \$21 for the latter.—Baled hay in fair demand. We quote as follows: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton in car lost.—Winnipeg closing prices of Manitoba wheat in that market:—No. 1 northern. \$1.00¼; No. 2 do., 97¼c. ex store, Fort William, for January delivery.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Trade holds somewhat on the quiet order with few changes in values. Onions continue to advance. The present quotations are: Lemons— Extra fancy, 300 size \$3.00; fancy 300s, do., \$2.50; choice do., \$2.25; 360s, \$2.25. Bananas—\$1.75 to \$2.25. Apples — Handpicked Fameuse \$3.50. Finest Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Ben Davis, etc., \$3.25 to \$3.00; XX. same, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, double heads, \$5.00; baskets, \$2.75. Oranges—Floridas, 150 to 176 size, \$5,00; California. Washington navels, 96, 126, 150, 176 to 216 size, \$3.35; Mexiean oranges, fine quality, 150, 176, 200, 276, 250, and 288 size,

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

Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up . Capital	value per	of one	Dividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices cent. o Jan.	n par
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	1,475,000	5,395,370 2,700,000 1,475,000 84,500,000 13,333,300	953,361 265,000 3,947,232	25.53  34.75	100 100 100 100 100	159.00 133.75	2* 1* 5 8 1¾*&1	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	160  134	1334
Detroit Electric St	3,000,000 15,000,000 3,033,600 20,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 12,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 15,000,000\\ 3,033,600\\ 20,000,000\\ 5,000,000\end{array}$	592,844		100 100 100 100 100 100	$\begin{array}{r} 78.00\\ 113.00\\ 60.50\\ 38.00\\ 18.37\frac{4}{2}\\ 63.25\end{array}$	1* 4 8 	Mar. Jun, Sep. Dec. Jan, July, Jan. Apl.July, Oct. Mar. Jun, Sep. Dec. April Oct.	$77\frac{1}{4} \\ 116 \\ 61\frac{5}{4} \\ 40 \\ 18\frac{1}{4} \\ 63\frac{5}{4} \\ 63\frac{5}{4} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77\\113\\60\frac{1}{4}\\38\\18\frac{1}{6}\\63\frac{1}{4}\\\end{array}$
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic         do       pfd.         Halifax Tramway Co.         Hamilton Electric Street, common         do       pfd.	$\begin{array}{c} 10,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000.000\\ 10,000,000\\ 1,350,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,250,000 \end{array}$	107,178 29,000	 8.00 	100 100 100 100 100	 104.00  10.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	···· 1¼* 2½	Jan. Apl.July,Oct. Jan. July.	 105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104
Intercolonial Coal Co	250,000 1,600,000	500,000 219,700 1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100 100 100	82.50	7 4  2	Jan. Feb. Mar.	100 	75 82
Merchants Cot. Co	2,500,000 17,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\750,000\\2,500,000\\17,000,000\\6,000,000\end{array}$	798,927	 13.31	100 100 100 100 50	$\begin{array}{r} 37.00\\ \dots\\ 101.00\\ 78.75\\ 106.50\end{array}$	···· 2¼* 1* 2½*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Feb.MayAug.Nov. Feb.MayAug.Nov.	102 79 214 <del>1</del>	37 101 78‡ 213
Montreal Telegraph North-West Land, common do pfd N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com do pfd	5,642,925 3,090,000	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 1,467,681\\ 5,642,925\\ 3,090,000\\ 1,030,000 \end{array}$			40 25 50 100 100	3.80 39.00 65.50 108.00	2*  3 2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	160  653 111	159  65 108
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.       pfd.         do       pfd.         Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.       st.         St. John Street Ry.       st.         Toledo Ry.       Light Co.	<b>2,0</b> 00,00 <b>0</b> 2,505,600	$\begin{array}{c} 1,250,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,505,600\\ 500,000\\ 12,000,000\end{array}$	131,550 39,642	5.22 7.93	100 100 100 100 100	$\begin{array}{c} 200.00\\ 132.00\\ 62.00\\ 111.00\\ 22.25\end{array}$	31/3 3 3	Mar Jun. Sep.Dec. Mar Jun. Sept.Dec. May Nov. Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	200 132 63 113 23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 130 \\ 62 \\ 111 \\ 22\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$
Toronto Street Ry.         Twin City Rapid Transit         do         pfd.         Windsor Hotel         Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry.         * Quarterly.         t Bonus of 1 per compared	15,010,000 3,000,000 600,000 1,250,000	6,000,000 15,010,000 3,000,000 600,000 992,300 Annual	1,086,287 2,163,507 	8.10 14.41 	100 100 100 100 100	104.00 105.50  195.00	1¼* 1¼* 1¾* 8 1½*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Feb. May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep. May Nov. Apl. July, Oct. Jan.	105 1053 	104 105½  195

\$2.15; Valencia Jumbo, 420 size, (selected), \$5.00; do. ordinary, 420 size do.. \$3.50; do. large, 714 size, do., \$4.75. Grape Fruit-Fancy stock, 54 size, \$4.50; do. 64 size, \$3.75; 80 size, \$3.50. Pinapples-Floridas, 18s to 30s, \$3.50. Tangerines, 1/2 boxes, \$3. Onions-Cases, 150 lbs., Spanish, \$4; red, bags, 75 to 80 lbs., 3c lb. Cranberries-Finest late reds, \$8.50; 25 qt. box, \$2.50; 32 quart box, \$3.00. Dates-Fancy golden, 4c. Cal. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; do. pears, 25 lb. do., 121/2c; do. peaches, 25 lb., boxes, 11c; do. prunes, 40|50, 25 lb. boxes, 71/2c; do. prunes, 50 60, 25 lb. boxes, 63/4c. Nuts-Grenoble walnuts, 13c; Tarragona almonds, 13c; Sicily filberts, 11c; shelled walnuts, 19c; new Brazils. 16c; Jumbo pecans, 16c; large pecans, 12c; shelled almonds, 26c. Peanuts-Roasted, 71/2c to 111/2c; Spanish shelled, 12c; Virginian brand, shelled. 11c New chestnuts, 10c per 1b. New Figs-Six Crown, extra fancy. 40 lbs. boxes. 13c; Five Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 10c; Four Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 9c; Glove boxes, fine quality, per

box, 10c; Fancy Washed Figs, in baskets, per basket, 20c; Fancy Pulled Figs, in boxes, per box, 22c; Fancy Stuffed Figs, in boxes, per box, 28c. Cal. celery,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 doz. to case, \$5.50.

GREEN HIDES.—Prices unchanged on basis of  $9\frac{1}{2}e$  lb. for No. 1 beef. Lambskins, \$1.10.

GROCERIES.—Another advance of 10 points in sugar today, following a like advance at the close of last week, brought prices to the basis of \$5.75 for standard granulated, brls. and 5c less in bags. This is the highest point reached for many years, and has already resulted in materially advancing prices of all goods in which sugar forms a large part. The recent advance of 20c in low grade rice is sustained, Japan rice is 10c lower. Canned tomatoes are in good demand even at the exceptionally high prices; but few are coming from the States and stocks here will not last long.





OILS, PAINTS, ETC .- Opening prices on linseed oil are 43 to 44c for raw and 46 to 47c for boiled. Turpentine is a shade higher at 79c. Prices on shellac are slightly lower. White lead unchanged.

WOOL .- Somewhat contrary to expectations the opening price of crossbred wool, at the first series of London auctions, which commenced Tuesday last. was 5 per cent. higher than at closing series last year. While wool, generally, was expected to be dearer, the very heavy advance in crossbreds last season was thought to have put them beyond reach of preferred attention. Cape and Natal wools also showed firmness, with an advance of 5 per cent. A cable of 17th says: There was a large attendance at the opening of the first series of the 1905 wool auction sales. Today several

American representatives were keen bidders for crossbreds, wheih they secured at 5 per cent. advance, and also several lots of good merinos. The selection was small, only 6,894 bales being offered. Home and continental buyers divided the sales. New Zealand new clips and good clips were in demand, and were taken by home buyers at prices in sellers' favor. A moderate supply of Cape of Good Hope and Natal went to home and German buyers at rates unchanged to 5 per cent. dearer. Buenos Ayres wool sold well at an advance of 5 per cent. The Boston wool market is reported as notice-ably quiet for domestic grades. The market is generally firm. The bulk of the new crop held there is fleeces and medium Territories. There is considerable interest in the foreign wools coming forward, and their possible effect upon the situation, for manufacturers will have to turn their attention to foreign grades to replenish their stocks. Territory wools are quiet. Pulled wools and all foreign wools are firm.

170

### Г.

WHOLESALE PRICES CUI	RRE	NT.
MONTREAL, JANUARY 19	, 190	5.
Name of Article.	Whol	lesale.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS— Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi.	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ \ c. \\ 0 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 1 \ 40 \\ 0 \ 60 \\ 0 \ 80 \\ 0 \ 85 \\ 4 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 25 \\ 4 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 25 \\ 1 \ 25 \\ 0 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 60 \ 1 \ 60 \\ 1 \ 60 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 $	
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes		$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array}$

Acme Licorice Pellets, cans... Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans ...

### HEAVY CHEMICALS-

	1 50 2 50
Bleaching Powder	0 05 0 07
Blue Vitriol	2 00 2 50
Reimatono	2 25 2 50
Caustic Soda	1 50 2 50
	1 75 2 25
Soda Dionah	0 80 0 90
Sal Soda	1 50 2 00
Sal. Soda Concentrated	TO MOLEN
DIUMTURE	
DATOTITEE	

Anchil	0	27	0	
		4	°.	00
Ex. Logwood	1	75	2	50
Chip Logwood	1	50		75
Indigo (Bengal)	0	70		00
Indigo Madras	0	06		07
Gambier	0	09		12
Madder			50	
Sumac Tin Crystals	0	25	0	30
Tin Crystals				

 $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 25 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 3 & 00 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 7 & 00 \\ 7 & 25 \\ 5 & 75 \\ 5 & 50 \end{array}$ 

#### FISH-

FISH-Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings half bris. Mackerel, No. 2, bris. Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, large No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per qntl. Salmon, bris. Lab. No. 1 Salmon, half bris. Salmon, British Columbia, bris. Salmon, British Columbia, half bris. Boneless Fish Boneless Cod Ekinless Cod, case Loch Fyne Herrings, keg  $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 75 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 5 & 25 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 50 \\ 17 & 50 \\ 9 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 8 & 00 \\ 0 & 05 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 4 & 75 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$ 

#### FLOUR-

Ogilvie's Royal Household			5	80
oBrivie & Royal Rousenord				
Ogilvie's Glenora Patents				50
Manitoba Patents			5	80
Strong Bakers			5	50
Winter Wheat Patents	5	40	5	50
Straight Roller			5	20
Serarkut Roller	a	15	0	60
Straight bags		45		
Superfine	4	20		30
Rolled Oats	4	90		10
Cornmeal, bag	1	40	1	65
Dornmeal, Dag	17	00	18	00
Bran, in bags				
Shorts, in bags			21	
Manith, III Dage	23	00	24	00
Mouillie	20			

#### FARM PRODUCTS-

#### Butter-

Choicest Creamery		21불	
Under Grades. Creamery	0	194	0
Townships Dairy		18	
Western D.		151	
Western Dairy		00	
Good to Choice			
Fresh Rolls	0	00	0
Cheese-			
Finest Western, white	0	103	0
Fuest Western, white	õ	103	0
Finest Western, colored		00	
Finest Eastern	0	00	~
Eggs-			
Best Selected	0	28	0
Straight Gathered	0	21	0
straight Gathered	~		0
Limed	0	18	č
Cold Storage			ő
No. 2	0	14	

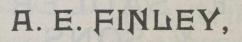
TELEGRAMS:-" UNITE, BIRMINGHAM." TRADE MARK :- G,U.

Geo, Unite & Sons SILVERSMITHS, ETC.



Caroline St. 65 BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

LONDON WAREHOUSE: 11 Thavies Inn, Holborn Viaduct.



### Gut Glass · · · · Manufacturer



10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,

# BIRMINGHAM,

### England.

Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.



### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. MONTREAL, JANUARY 19, 1905.

Name of Article.	Wholesale					
FARM PRODUCTS.—CON.— Sundries—	\$	c.	\$	c.		
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0	65 12 12 12	0	13		
Beans—						
Prime Best hand-picked	1	25 35	1	30 40		

### GROCERIES-

Sugars-

Standard Granulated, barrels		5 75
Bags, 100 lbs		5 70
Ex. Ground, in barrels		5 95
Ex Ground, in boxes		6 15
Powdered, in barrels		5 75
Powdered, in boxes		5 95
i wild bounded and the second		0.00
Paris Lumps, in half barrels		
Branded Yellows	5 00	
Molasses (Barbadoes) new		0 10
Molasses (Barbadoes) old	30	
Molasses, in barrels	0	
Molasses in half barrels		0 33
Evaporated Apples		0 06

#### Raisins-

Sultanas	0	073	0	10
Loose Musc., Malaga	0	06%	0	071
Lavers, London	1	75	2	00
Con. Cluster	2	50	3	00 .
Extra Dessert			2	50
Royal Buckingham			2	25
Valencia	0	04	0	05
Valencia, Selected				
Valencia, Layers			0	07
Currants, Provincials			0	04
Filiatras				
Patras				
Vostizzas				064
Prunes, California	0	00		00
Prunes. French	0	04	0	071
Figs, in bags		00		00
Figs. new layers	0	09	0	12

### Rice-C. C. Standard B Patna, per 100 lbs. Burmah. per 100 lbs. Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs. Carolina. Java Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. Pearl Barley, per lb. Tapioca, Pearl per 10. Corn, 2 lb. tins. Peas, 2 lb. tins. Peas, 2 lb. tins. Salmon, 4 dozen case Tomatoes, per dozen String Beans $\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 95 \\ 3 & 05 \\ 3 & 80 \\ 3 & 50 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3 & 05 \\ 3 & 15 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 3 & 75 \end{array}$ 5 75 2 25 0 03 0 03 0 03 1 20 0 85 1 40 1 25 0 85 $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 03 \\ 0 & 03 \end{array}$ 1 00

#### HARDWARE-

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

#### Cut Nail Schedul

Out man	Cucuuro				
Extras-Ove	per keg, r and above 30d, 60d and 70d Nails			2	20
Coil Chain-	-No. 6 No. 5 No. 4	00	00 00 00	00	
	No. 3 ¼ inch 5-16 inch % inch		00 00	03	06 05 80 65
Coil Chain-	7-16 inch -No. ½ 9-16	0	00 00 00	00 00	45 25
	%	00	00 00	32	

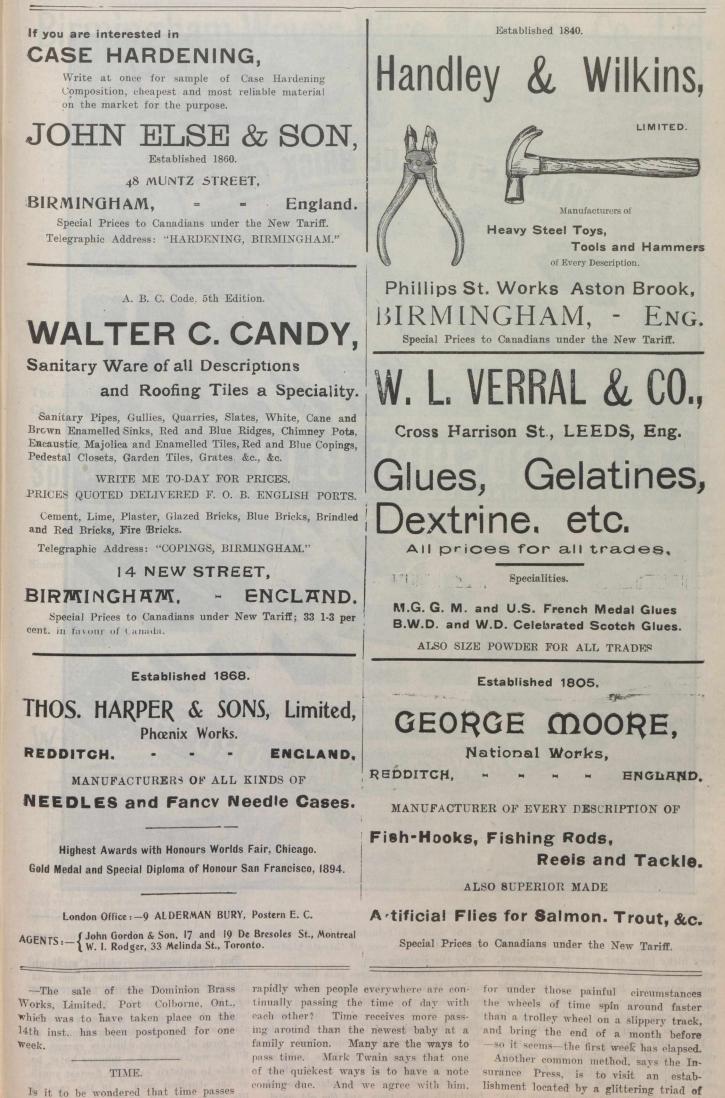
### Galvanized Staples-

BOAAA

100 lb. box, 1½ to 1¾ Bright, 1½ to 1¾		85 65
Galvanized Iron—		
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet , do., 28 gauge	95 75	
Iron Horse Shoes-		

0.	2 and	large	r	••••	 	 	•••			65
0.	1 and	small	er		 	 		2	5	90
ar	Iron,	per 100	) ]	bs.		 		 1- PT (1-1		80
ar	lots				 	 				75
		Steel,								55
		Steel,								55
		Steel.								60
		Steel,								60

Name of Article.	Wholesale	E. Wigley WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF	Name of Article.	Wholesale
HARDWARECON		R	LEATHER-	0 0 0
<ul> <li>m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26</li> <li>m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28</li> <li>boiler plates, iron, ¼ inch</li> <li>boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch</li> <li>boop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger.</li> <li>base of ordinary iron, smaller size.</li> <li>Extras.</li> <li>Canada Plates—</li> </ul>	\$ c \$ c 2 75 2 90 2 10 2 10 2 40	such a	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter, No. 1 light medium and heavy No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain	
Polish           rdinary, 52 sheets           rdinary 60 sheets           rdinary 75 sheets           rdinary 75 sheets           ''a inch           ''a inch	8 500 2 30 2 3t 2 400 2 07 2 34 2 90 4 15 5 63 6 76 9 00	enders & Fi	Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Light French Calf Splits, light and medium Splits, small Leathef Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain Blove Grain Blove Grain Blove Grain	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 45 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 85 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 1$
teel, cast per lb., Black Diamond teel, Spring, 100 lbs teel, Tire, 100 lbs teel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. teel, Toe Calk teel, Machinery teel, Harrow Tooth Tin Plates— 2 Coke, 14 z 20	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 077 \\ 2 & 500 \\ 1 & 900 \\ 1 & 800 \\ 2 & 600 \\ 2 & 755 \\ 2 & 500 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3 & 775 \\ 4 & 000 \end{array}$	Kitchen suoul a	Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, light Russetts, heavy Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Saddlers', dozen Imt. French Calf. English Oak, lb. Dongola, extra Dongola, No. 1 Dongola, No. 1 Dongola, ettra Dongola, Pebbles	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Charcoal. 14 x 20 Charcoal erne Plate IC, 20 x 28 ussian Sheet Iron	$\begin{array}{r} 4 & 00 \\ 4 & 75 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}$	105 Upper Trinity Street,	Colored Calf	0 16 0 1
and 24 gauge case lots and 24 gauge case lots ead: Pig, per 100 lbs teet tot, 100 lbs., less 17½ per cent ad Pipe, per 100 lbs Zinc-	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 0 & 04\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 & 50 \\ 7 & 00 \\ 1 \\ ess & 30 \\ p.c. \end{array}$	BIRMINGHAM, Eng.	Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfid., Norway Process Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian Zastor Oil, Norwegian Castor Oil, barrels Lard Oil, extra	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
elter, per 100 lbs eet zinc Black Sneet Iron, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 75 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 07\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 15 \\ \end{array}$	& SONS	Lard Oil Linseed, raw, nett Linseed, boiled, nett Nive, pure Dive, extra, qt., per case Lurpentine, nett	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
to 20 gauge gauge gauge Wire—	$     \begin{array}{r}       2 \ 05 \\       2 \ 10 \\       2 \ 20 \\       2 \ 25     \end{array} $	LENS CAP	Petroleum: Benzine Gasoline	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 21 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 21 \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 2 \end{array}$
ain galvanized, No. 5         5           do         do         No. 6, 7, 8           do         do         No. 9           do         do         No. 10           do         do         No. 11           do         do         No. 12           do         do         No. 13           do         do         No. 14           do         do         No. 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The second secon	Pirst break, 50 feet First break, 50 feet First Break, 100 feet First Break, 100 feet Pourth Break PAINTS, &c.	$1718 \\ 3234 \\ 404 \\ 42$
rbed Wire	2 50 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base,		Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs         Lead           Do. No. 1         Do. No. 2           Do. No. 3         Do. No. 4           White lead, dry         Do.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
al, base do 7-16 and up io 3-16 nilla, 7-16 and larger do 3-16 do 3-16 do 3-16 WIRE NAILS—	$\begin{array}{c} \upsilon \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 14\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 10 \end{array}$	B B B B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	ted Lead Venetian Red, English Vellow Ochre, French Vhiting, ordinary Vhiting, Gilders' Vhiting, Paris, Gilders' Orglish Cement, cask Legian Cement erman Cement inited States Cement ire Bricks. per 1,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
se Price extra f extra extra and 5d extra	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 20 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 40 \end{array}$	Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Lens R Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c. D	Glue— ownestic Broken Sheet	0 75 1 24 4 50 7 50 0 08 0 20
and 7d extra and 9d extra and 9d extra and 20d extra to 60d extra BUILDING PAPER-	0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base	34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Great Hampton Street, B I RINGHAM, ENGLAND, Special prices to Canadians under the	rench Casks rench, barrels merican White, barrels oopers' Glue runswick Green rench Imperial Green o. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon. a Furniture Varnish, per gallon.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
r Sheeting, roll red Sheeting, roll HIDES—	0 40 0 50	0 0 0	rown Japan lack Japan range Shellac, No. 1 range Shellac, pure	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
fontreal Green Hides- ntreal, No. 1 ntreal, No. 2 ntreal, No. 3 ners pay \$1 extra for sorted ured and inspected.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	WANTED P	utty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel utty, in bladders aris Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg. alsomine, 5 lb. pkgs.	1 75 1 8 0 181 0 1 0 1
pepakins pepakins fskins, No. 1 fskins, No. 2	0 00 000 0 00 1 10 0 11 0 13 0 09 0 11	Address in confidence, NANAGER BI	and then Wr. 1. 1	10 24 0 2 0 1 <sup>-</sup> 0 1 0 36 0 4



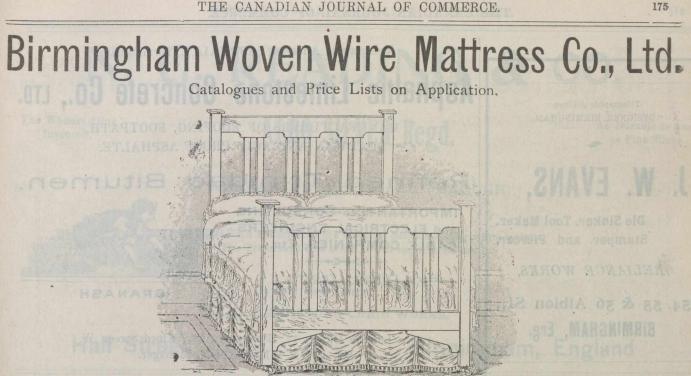


golden globules and exchange with an accommodating relative one's watch for very filthy lucre and a bit of pasteboard, which bears little inscription, although much interest. But one must not dilate upon this manner of passing time, as already some readers are affected by its suggestion of unpleasant memories.

Frequently time speeds on with marvelous pace if one is dining in a railroad restaurant. The half-hour for lunch announced by the train conductor usually expires in ten minutes by the clock, just as the waiter is bringing a frigid entrie and vegetables to cool off throats blistered by the scalding soup.

It is stated that judges pass time more rapidly than any other class. Some have been known to pass fifty years and over of time in one day, and on those occasions the passing of the time of day is not usually cordially reciprocated. It is no wonder that Father Time looks so feeble and troubled, for, as a rule, those who get time from the judge, proceed forthwith to do time, and the old patriarch appears to be about done up from the much-doing of him.

But has it been observed that, although all are trying to pass Time, no one gets ahead of him? Considering his advanced age, he is a marvel. Bent, grizzled, loaded down with a seythe, an hourglass and even heavier impedimenta in the form of Aaronic whiskers enough to fi' the mattresses of a summer hotel, he is able to outstrip even the fleetest youth or the sturdiest man. In the race of life, place your bet on the venerable and



The "Argus Mattress.

Cable Edges and Flat Bands in Centre.

The Pioneer Acock's Green, NEAR Birmingham, Eng Cabinet Works, Special prices under New Canadian Tariff, 33 1-3 preference in favour of Canada.

### Spring Catch Co. General Brassfounders,

Manufacturers of

Showcase and Fanlight Catches, Casement Faiteners, Bolts, Handles, &c.

39 Green St.,

DERITEND. Birmingham, England.

WILLIAM FORD 



Well known as the Champion barrel borer, Borer of the Winning Guns at the great London Field Trial of 1875 and 1879. Borer and Maker of all the trial Guns for Kynoct perfect Cases. Challenged the world for boring in 1884. W. Ford's celebrated Guns may be obtained through all gun dealers. Any kind ot gun made to order.

#### BIRMINGHAM, ENG. St. Mary's Row,

decrepit Father Time. He may not look good on form, but the dope book shows his unbeaten past performances. He is the sure winner, and was never known to take even second money.

As a new year begins, we are reminded

### INVESTMENTS.

Opportunities for safe investments in Canada at 4 to 5 per cent. Corres pondence invited.

> Address: INTEREST. P. O. Box 576, Montreal, Canada

more strongly that tempus is fugiting. Time will not stop, not even pause. Poets and moanytoned recitationists have rent the air with piteous cries, "Turn backward turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!" but Time, despite his sprinting prowess and athletic feats, apparently did not include the backward turn in his gymnastic training, and the ancient and sentimental female who recites these saddening lines at so much per sad, has still her fervent pleas unanswered, that she be made a child again just for tonight. An outrageous demand upon a broken old man like Time! Oh, the years they are many; oh, the years they are long, that he would have to turn backward to make some of those elocutionistic sisters children for a night.

Time' flies. It beats our best-laid plans and our fondest hopes. Before they are realized, Time is there ahead of us. We expect to have certain things accomplished by a specific date. Time gets there before they are finished. That competence we counted upon having, that provision we had intended to make for our families, that comfort we had hoped to guarantee for our old age. In most instances, Time reaches the mark long before us.

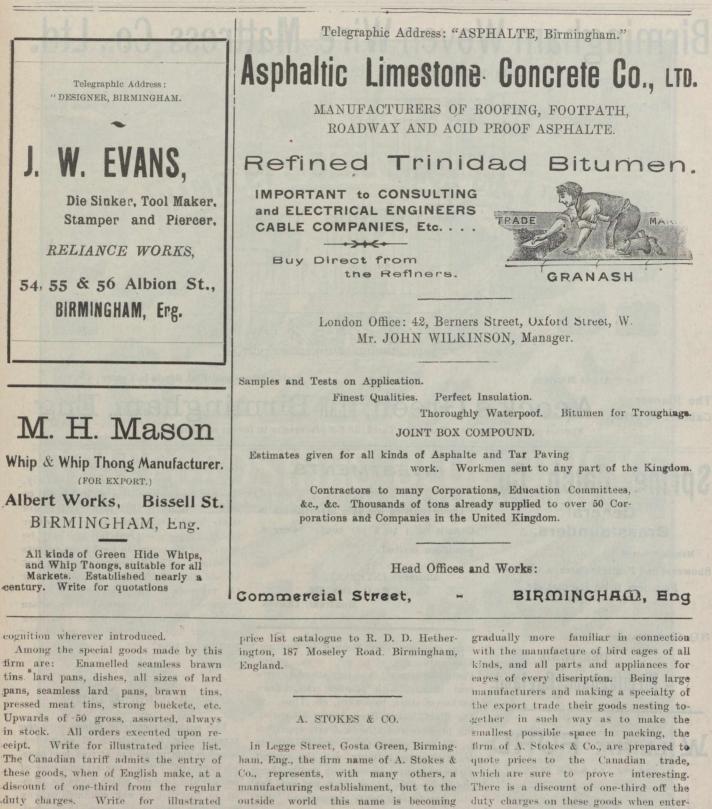
There is but one plan that will enable us to keep pace with Time. That is life insurance. Life insurance is a scheme of discounting time, or, more accurately, discounting the provision we had hoped to make. Secure is that man (and secure is his family) who has a policy of proper size. Time's allotment for him may be short, but his provision for his dependents is certain. Time's span may be long, but his old age will be made comfortable by the proceeds of his policy.

Suppose your time should be up before the bells ring out another new year, how will your wife spend the balance of her portion of time?

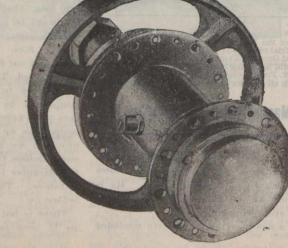
### R. D. D. HETHERINGTON

This name is closely identified with the manufacture, in England, of enamelled, scamless tins, pressed meat tins, lard pans, While the manufacture of buckets etc. enamel and tinware, which might be classed in this list is not confined to any particular country or place, those dealers who handle these goods to a large extent are always desirous of being in touch with representative makers, who, instead of catering to all the wants of the trade, make a specialty of certain articles. In this way such manufacturers give more detailed attention and supervision to their special wares, thereby being enabled to offer the trade something better, possessing more durable properties, and having distinctive selling qualities beyond the ordinary.

It is in the possession of such distinction that certain articles claim and hold attention, this being freely acknowledged by all having experience in the sale of goods. It is in the possession of these qualities that the goods manufactured by the well-known Birmingham firm of R. D. D. Hetherington lay claim to re-







17.6

N. C. READING & CO.

The Whitest Alloy Invented.

ALBO SILVER Regd.

As Durable in wear as Fine Silver.

### 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,

Hall Street,

Established Half a Century. JOHN GARDNER & SONS, Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the Simplex Silent Sausage Machine —And—

**PIE MEAT CUTTER** By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Made for both Hand and Steam Power—These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent Sausage Machine in existence.

The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat Cutter. WITH ENGINE COMBINED.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

**Pork Butchers' Machinery,** On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.

Registered Telegraphic Address: -"SIMPLEX, BIRMINGHAM."

Illustrated Price List & Full Particulars on application.

SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST., BIRMINGH & M, - ENG

### GRAND PRIZE, ST. LOUIS

for

RUSKIN POTTERY, TILES and ENAMELS.

awarded to

# W. HOWSON TAYLOR,

-173 OLDBURY ROAD,---

West Smethwick, BIRMINGHAM, - ENGLAND.

# Wyers Freres,

MANUFACTURERS OF Fish Hooks, Rods, Reels, Lines, AND ALL KINES OF

FISHING TACKLE.

Continental Works,

REDDITCH, = - FNGLAND.

# M. Beard & Sons,

Summer Lane Rivet & Screw Works,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

ing Canada, if made in England, this bringing cost laid down here to a much lower level than were the regular duty exacted as is the case when such goods are sent here from any other country. The hardware and kindred trades

Birmingham, England

### AGENTS WANTED.

In every county in Canada to work, during spare hours, on good commission. Object, to secure persons of exceptional ability to fill salaried positions in Toronto and Montreal.

Address: WORKER,

P. O Box 576, Montreal. P.Q.

throughout the Dominion should be in possession of a copy of the superb illustrated price list catalogue gotten up by Messrs. Stokes & Co., which is really an interesting production in this line, and offers much room for study of the various cages made for various birds, etc. Among the firm's specialties are brass



dish bottom cages to nest for export.

Progress has become such a marked feature in all lines of business of late that the public has learned, if not to tire of last year's ideas, to at least look for something new with the coming of the new season. Whoever possesses a bird does so through love of beauty and of harmony in tone. A suitable cage is necessary to the furtherance of these and in order to enjoy each more fully keep track of the name of A. Stokes & Co.. as makers of cages of all kinds. Address, Legge Street, Gosta Green, Birmingham, Eng.

# The Kings Norton Metal Co., Limited.

Registered Offices; 16 Great George Street, London, S.W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Rolled Metals, Ammunition for Small Arms, Quick Firing and other Guns.

NEAREST STATION LIFFORD, M.R.

Telegraphic Address: "METAL,' KINGS NORTON.

Brass and Copper Wire, Rivets, Washers, etc , etc .

# Kings Norton, Near Birmingham, Eng.

International Exhibitions :

Brussels, 1897, Gold and S Med ; Paris, 1900, Two Gold Medals, One Silver Medal.

TRADE MARK

SOLID DRAWN DRIVING BANDS

for

LARGE or SMALL STEEL PROJECTILES.

> CUPRO-NICKEL or NICKEL STEEL

In the form of STRIP, BLANKS, CUPS, or FINISHED BULLETS.

and other specialties connected with QUICK FIRING and other AMMUNITION

ALUMINIUM STRIP, SHEET & FOIL

TIN AND LEAD FOILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTIC

I.

GERMAN SILVER, &c., &c. M STRIP, SHEET, or WIRE.

### GEORGE HINDER & SON.

Established in 1874, the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of George Hinder & Son, Bristol, England, have been gradually increasing their output and extending their list of customers, until today they not only supply a good proportion of the English trade, but have their lines well represented in many of the colonies.

To those of our Canadian readers who, noticing this firm's advertisement in our columns, might not be immediately led to seek further acquaintance with them, we desire to say that where a firm of manufacturers in the boot and shoe line (a line of goods considered among the most necessary and accordingly among those subject to the most widespread competition) so established their plant at the outset that despite all competition that plant has never ceased to increase its productions, for the simple reason that the make, durability, style, finish and cost of the goods demanded a constantly increasing output, the soundest

practical business ideas must be shown in every detail of the business.

This firm, having control of such a large share of home patronage, are in the best possible position to buy all materials which enter into the construction of boots and shoes at the lowest possible cost, their very large output admitting of this, and it is with this knowledge of what bottom prices for good goods can do, the firm are desirous of increasing their business in Canada.

Good goods, when sold at sufficiently close prices, will command attention in any part of the civilized world. We would, therefore, suggest to our readers in the trade that they write Messrs. George Hinder & Co. for catalogue price list, or better still, for a small order sufficient in size and variety from which to compare the quality and cost laid down, with those which they are now carrying in stock. This order will neither make nor break, but it will certainly prove most conclusively how prices and quality from a representative Eng-

Name of Company.	No. Shares.	Last Dıvidend per year	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.	
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Vestern 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	98 98	
British & Foreign-Quotations on the	London	Ma rket Jan.	7, 04. Market	value p.	p'd up sh.	
Alliance Assurance	$\begin{array}{c} 250,000\\ 120,000\\ 67,000\\ 21,500\\ 50,000\\ 200,000\\ 89,155\\ 35,862\\ 10,000\\ \pounds 245,640\\ 30,000\\ 110,000\\ 11,000\\ 53,776\end{array}$	10s. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 8 45 20 20 20 20 32 34/6 p.s. 45 35 634	20 10 20 25 50 10 25 25 10 ST. 100 25 100 50 20 20 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 100 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 1-5 \\ 24s \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

"Excluding periodi al "ish bonus.



such goods of Canadian and United States make. The latter country sends large lots of goods in here and pay a rate of duty 33 1-3 per cent. higher than demanded from boots and shoes made in England.

On another page will be found the following: Established, 1874, Geo. Hinder & Son, Home, Foreign and Colonial Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and Leather Merchants, Lawrence Hill, Bristol, England. Please see samples of our Leading Lines, and judge the Value we offer. From the strongest Navvy Boot to the Daintiest Lady's Shoe.

### INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Fire insurance—Waiver.—Held that an examination of assured under oath touching the fact of the loss and assured's business in accordance with the provisions of the iron safe clause. Am. Cent. Ins. Co. ve. Urum.

Fire insurance—Waiver.—Held that, where the insurer by a course of shuffling obstruction and deny prevents the msured from making proper proofs because of his inability to procure the necessary blanks, this constitutes a waiver of any further proof. St. John vs. German Am. ins. Co.

Fire insurance—Change of title; sale of stock of merchandise.—When a sale of goods is made and nothing more is to be done and the price is upon but nothing said about payment or delivery, the property passes at once and the future risks of the fire are upon the purchaser although he cannot take the goods away before he pays the price.

Fire insurance — Ownership; time payment.—Held that where the policy covers property of the assured bought on the installment plan and part of which is unpaid for, the entire policy is void there being no such absolute ownership as required by the policy. Dow vs. Assurance Co.

Fire insurance—Notice of loss; custom: waiver.—Held that where the policy requires a sworn statement of loss the statement is not waived by the insurer who does not act to mislead insured nor is it superseded by a different custom (Derchants and Manufacturers. Awnings, Tents Tarpaulins, Flags, etc. THOS. SONNE, 193 Commissioners St. Carpet Beating. the City Carpet Beating Co., 11 Hermine St. Dry Goods, Wholesale. ALPEONSE RACINE & Co.; 340 & 342 St. Paul St.

179

prevailing in the community. Bornzewski vs. Middlesex Mut. Ins. Co.

Fire insurance—Waiver; vacant home. —Held that if at the time of issuing an insurance policy a house is vacant, which fact is known to the agent of the insurer, this constitutes a waiver of a clause providing for a forfeiture in case the property become vacant. Queen Ins. Co. vs. Strarghan.

Fire insurance—Authority of agent.— Held that where a clerk signs a consent to removal of goods to a different loca-





tion the acts and conversations of his employers—the agents after the fire are admissable to show consent to act of clerk. Thningia Ins. Co. vs. Goldsmith.

Fire insurance — Waiver, effect. — A finding that a clause in a fire insurance policy has been waived by an insurer eliminates that clause from the policy. Hanna vs. Orient Ins. Co.

Fire insurance—Defense; mortgagee.— Held that in an action on an insurance policy by a martgagee to whom loss is payable that all defenses available against **the owner are available** against the mortgagee. Habmurg Brement Fire Ins. Co. vs. Ruddell.

Fraternal life insurance—Change in beneficiary.—Held, where the by-laws of an association provide certain prerequisites before a substitution of beneficiaries can take place, such provision must be followed before a change is binding. Kempter vs. Modern Woodmen of A.

Health insurance—Notice; waiver.— Where the policy requires notice to be given the insurer within ten days of the commencement of illness, failure to notify within that time invalidates the claim and a statute permitting notice within tharty days in case of accident and death held not to apply to health insurance. Where the insurer is ignorant of the time of commencement of the illness, the forwarding of blank proofs to insured does not constitute a waiver. Whalen vs. Equitable Accident Co.

Life insurance—Suicide, incontestible.— Held that the incontestible clause and suicide clause are independent covenants and the insurer is not stopped from defending on the grounds of suicide by reason of the incontestible clause. Children vs. Fraternal Union.

Life insurance—Delivery of policy.— Where the contract for insurance provides that the insurance is not effective until the policy is delivered if the insured dies before delivery of the policy, there is no liability on the part of the insurer. Kilcullen vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co., Mo.

Life insurance—Notice to pay premiums.—Held that a statute of the State of New York requiring a notice that premiums are due before forfeiture not to apply to a resident of the State of Texas where the statute in question is not made part of the contract of insurance. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. vs. Bradley.

Life insurance—Paid up policy.—Held that where the policy required that policy was to be given upon application under certain conditions and upon surrender of the policy in force was a condition preecdent to an issue of a paid up policy. Inloes vs. Prudential Ins. Co.

Life insurance—Creditor's insurable interest.—Held, a creditor has an insurable interest in the life of his debtor and the issue or pledge of a policy upon his life as collateral security for the payment of the debt is valid. Gordon vs. Bank, U. S.

Life insurance—Insurable interests; assignee of beneficiary.—Held that where the beneficiary of a policy pledged to secure a debt assigns or sells the policy his assignee insurable not requisite.

Life insurance—Return of premium.— Held not necessary where defense is that policy never went into effect. Austin vs. Mutual Reserve Life Fund Assn.





We are Manufacturers of every description of MACHINERY SPRINGS, high-class quality and guaranteed workmanship.

Spiral, Volute, Flat or Scroll Springs.

From Round, Square, or Flat section of Steel, from .005 diameter to 3 inches.

Also in Brass or Phosphor Bronze.

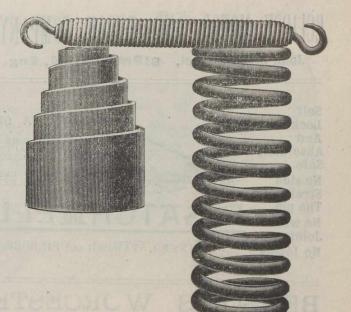
SPECIALITIES, RAILWAY SPRINGS. —For— BUFFERS, DRAW BARS, AXLE BOXES, LUBRICATORS, BRAKES, DOOR CHECK SPRINGS AND TICKET HOLDERS. For GUN CARRIAGES, FUSES, ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, SWITCHES, LAMPHOLDERS. ELECTRICAL AND STEAM TRAMWAYS, RELIEF VALVES, SAFETY VALVES.

PATENT PACKING GOVERNORS, STEAM ENGINES, GAS ENGINES,

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

Telegrams: "SPRINGS, OLDBURY."

OLDBURY.



# LION SPRINC CO. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



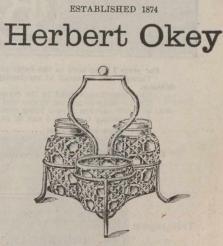
Robert Hughes & Sons, FIREARM/WORKS, Birmingham, Eng



Are now making somerspecial lines of

Sporting Double Guns,

With **B.S.A.** superior Stee Barrels, fully nitro-proved and bearing the celebrated B.S.A. trade mark. Apply for Prices and Particulars.



Manufacturer of Electro-Plated Wares, Cruets, Toast Racks. Egg. Frames, Fruit-Bowls, <sup>2</sup>ugar Baskets, Salts, Cake-Baskets, Jellies, Butters, Biscuits, Tea Sets, Waiters, etc.

Special prices to Canadians under new tariff

61½ Kenyon Street, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

THE Ward Commercial Agency Mercantile Reports, Collections. Personal Attention, Prompt Returns. 246 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Attention Given to Special Reporting.

# The Most Reliable Motor 21/2 or 5 h p. at will.

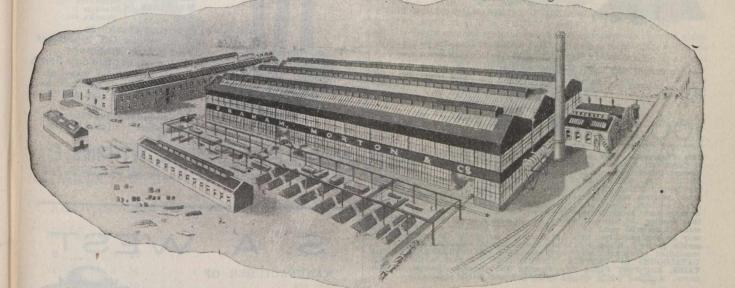
Every essential part is duplicated. Most ordinary stoppages are avoided. Either cylinder can be worked independently, or both together for speed, stiff hills, or extra passenger. Lighter than most 23/4 h.p. single-cylinder motors, steadier drive, better cooling, and more powerful.



CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE LISTS MAURICE GRAHAM, M. Inst, Mech. E.; Assoc M. Inst. C.E.; M, Inst. Mining E.



HEAD OFFICE, Hunslet, Pepper Road, LEEDS, Eng.



### London Office:-Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Australian Address:- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.



Send for particulars to



contain exact wants.



All Brass Cage Polished base and corners and engraved glass seed shields. ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST.

Assortment of gramples to any value at wholesale rates may be had.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

J. Ashford, Aston Road. Birmingham, Eng.



Blocks and Fittings, Chisel. File, and other handles. And every

description of Hard and Soft Wood Turning.

12

Farm Street, Hockley, Birmingham, Eng

184





The body is made of best seasoned pine, and birch legs. Well finished.

ALL WITH GLASS EYES AND PADDED SADDLES.

No.	No. Size of Wheels.								Price.
0	12	x	12						36s each
1	14	x	14						40s each.
1	16	x	16						44s each
3	18	x	18						50s each

# 131 and 133. Birmingham, Eng

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

London Showrooms. 47 Holborn Viaduct. and 49 Farrington street.

# Soutter & Sons,

185

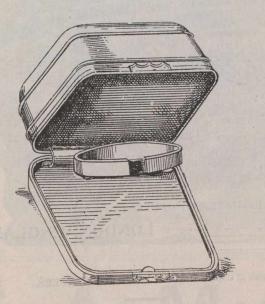
... MANUFACTURERS OF ...



# ART BRASS WORK, ELECTROLIERS

COPPER & WROUGHT IRON WORK, &c.

Farm Street Works, BIRMINGHAM, England Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



Manufacturers of Jewellery and Plate, Cases and Pboto Frame Manufacturers. 12 Caroline St. Birmingham; Eng.

W. H. Swingewood & Sons, E. Bocker



Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



Contractors to H. M. Government.

# FIRMIN & SONS, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF \_ Established Over 200 Years.

HELMET, SWORDS, BELTS CAPS SASHES and all kinds of MILITARY, NAVAL POLICE, and FIRE BRIGADE ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUTTONS FOR ARMY & NAVY, LIVERIES, HUNT, YACHT AND GOLF CLUBS, ETC.

Designs submitted and Dies Cut to Order. Gold and Silver Lacemen and Embroideries.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

108 and 109 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London, W.C., Eng. Late 153, 154 and 155 Strand. WORKS:

ONDON & BIRMINGHAM.

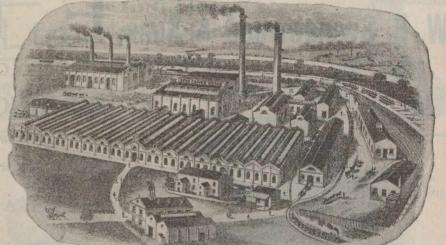
THE LEEDS COPPER WORKS LTD



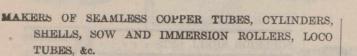
ON ADMIRALTY LIST

Telegrams : "ELECTRO, LEEDS" .

LONDON, ENGLAND



**REGISTERED** OFFICE :



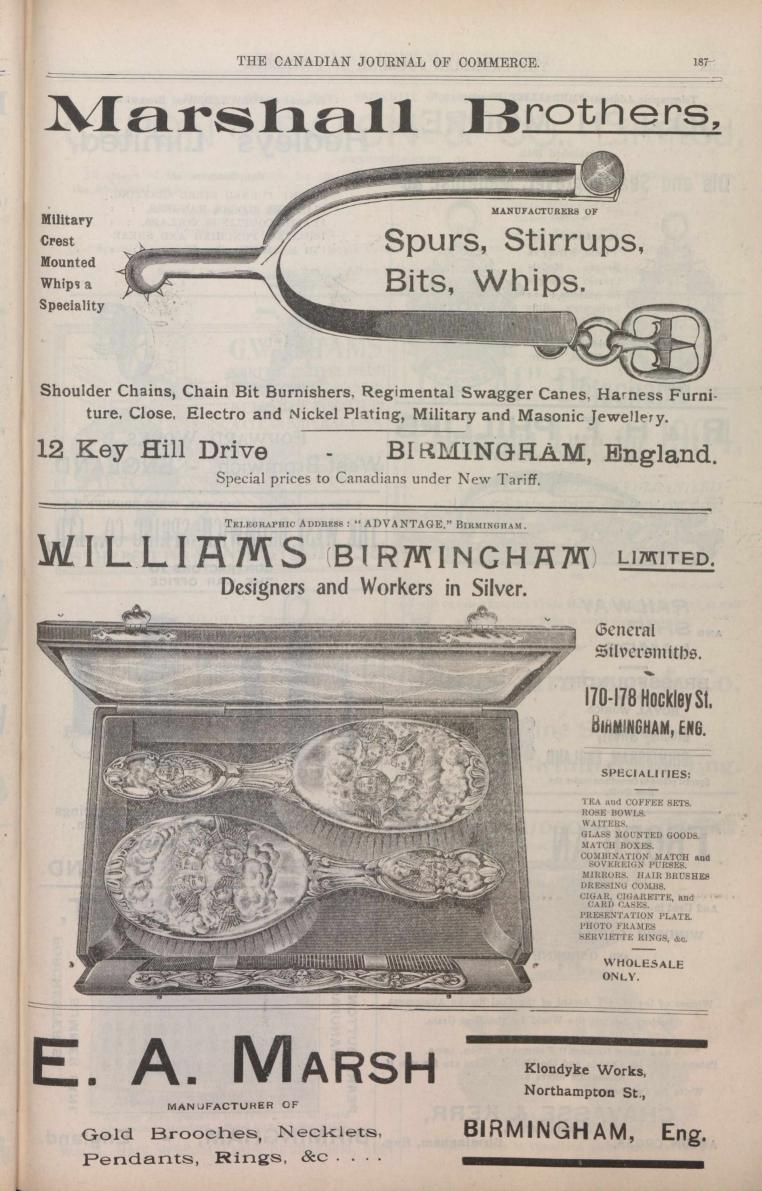
MIGH CONDUCTIVITY COPPER STRIPS, COMMUTATOR SECTIONS, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. BRASS TUBES, LOCOS, AND CONDENSERS.

HYDRAULIC RAM COATINGS, AND CYLINDER LININGS.

### RADIATOR TUBES FOR MOTOR WORK, &c., &c.

Every Tube tested to tour times its working pressure before leaving the Works.

39 COLEMAN STREET.





Registered Offices and Works: HAZELWELL MILLS, Near BIRMINGHAM, England

Limited, MANUFACTURERS

All classes of Rubber goods suitable for the Cycle and Motor trade, also of every description of Rubber used in the mechanical trade.

Covers Beaded Edge.

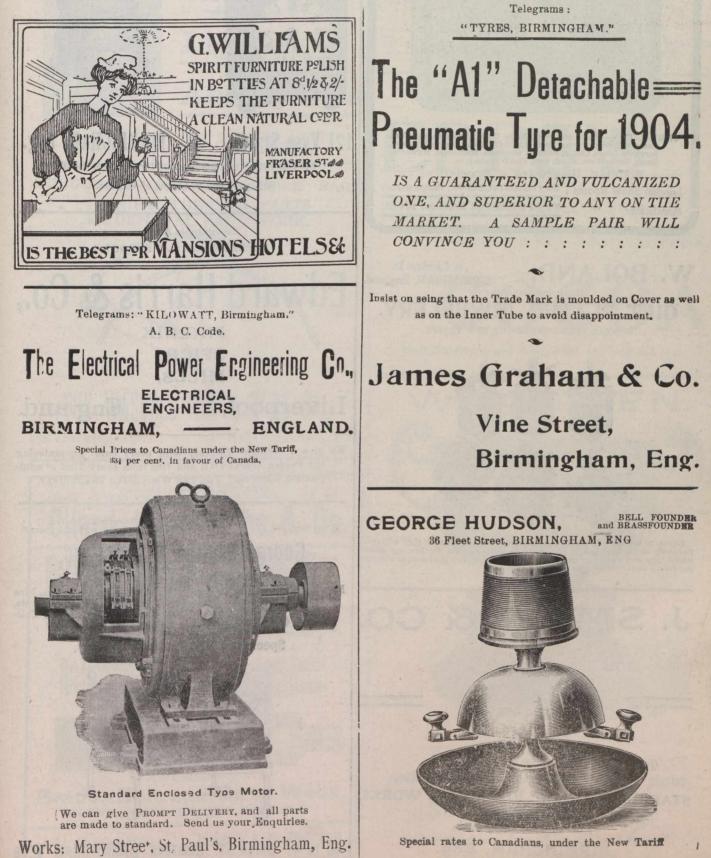
Covers Wired on Inner Tubes,

Pedal Rubber, etc., Motor Cover Motor Tubes.

189

Sole proprietors of The Fleuss Tubeless Tire. "Special" Vulcanizing new Treads on old Motor Covers.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff 331/3 per cent in favor of Canada.



Special rates to Canadians, under the New Tarin





192 .





194



Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff; 33 1-3 per cent. in favour of Great Britain.



The Canadians have Special

Terms with us.



ROLLED COPPER, BRASS, BONZE, GERMAN SILVER AND OTHER ALLOYS; OF MILITARY, NAVAL AND SPORTING AMMUNITION; ALSO BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, RIVETS, WASHERS, NAILS. ETC.

195



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Insurance Insurance. ASSURANCE British America company ASSURANCE The Federal Life COMPANY HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO. Incorporated 1833. HAMILTON, CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, -\$2,763,960.70 - 1,052,760.70 - 204,018.40 FIRE AND MARINE **Capital and Assets** Surplus to Policyholders - • Paid Policyholders in 1903 • \$ 1,000,000.0 Cash Capital, .. 1,864,730.1 22,527,817.57 Most Desirable Policy Contracts. GEO. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. P. H. SIMS, Secretary. EVANS & JOHNSON, General Agents, 1723 Notre Dame St., - MONTREAL. DAVID DEXTER President and Managing Director. J. K. McCUTCHEON, Sup't. of Agencies Provincial Manager H. RUSSELL POPHAM, PROTECTION is what every business man is looking for. We are thoroughly in accord with these views, and to this end have deposited with the Dominion Government Get the \$1,015,180 in Cilt Edge Canadian Securities for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. Best The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of PORTLAND, MAINE. protects its Canadian policyholders not only by having more than the reserve called for by the Dominion Government, but also through the operation of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law only applicable to UNION MUTUAL policies. Do not place your insurance policy until you have learned UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. all about the Guaranteed In OF PORTLAND, MAINE. vestment Plan offered by FRED. E. RICHARDS, - - PRESIDENT. ARTHUR L. BATES, - VICE-PRESIDENT The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, HENRI E. MORIN CHIEF AGENT FOR CANADA, 151 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 151 St. James St., Montreal. - TORONTO. Head Office, Cable Address: "GALVANIZER, BRISTOL." S. M. WILMOT & CO., The Birmingham Electrical Fittings Go. BRISTOL, Eng. Anufacturers, Inventors and Designers of Galvanized Steel Troughs -FOR-Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, etc. GALVANIZED Corrugated Cisterns, Corn Bins, Wheel Barrows, Mangers, Racks, etc.

### BASKERVILLE ELECTRIGAL ENGINEERING WORKS,

BROAD STREET, BIRIMNGHAM, - - - England Special prices to Canadians under the Preferential Tariff.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

Canadian Head Office:

State of the state

J. E. E. DICKSON. Manager.

112 St. James St., MONTREAL.

(FOUNDED 1825.)

Law Union & Crown Ins. Co.

(OF LONDON.) Assets exceed, • \$24,000,000. Fire risks accepted on most every description of insurable property.



Bevels Planed up to 30-in. - - diameter. Supplied Complete - - or - -Cutting only

ASSURANCE

Send us Specification of your Requirements, and see if our Price and Delivery will not satisfy you.

E. G. WRIGLEY & CO., Limited, Foundry Lane Works, Soho, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

The Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Co.

is prepared to MAKE CONTRACTS that will be SPECIALLY REMUNERATIVE, with SEVERAL GOOD MEN FOR 1905.

Communicate with DAVID BURKE, General Manager, Head Office, Montreal.

January 1st, 1905.

# Association of the set of the set

Hon, Geo. A. Cox, Pres. J. J. Kenny, Vice-Fres. & Man.Lin C. C. Foster, Secretary. Montreal Branch, - 189 ST. JAMES STREET.

Robert Bickerdike, Manager.



JAMES McGREGOR, Manager.