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5.

The Chartered Banks.

942

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament Capital (all paid up) \$ 1 2.000,000.00 Reserved Fund. = 8.4.00,000.00 Undivided Profits. = 35,698.00

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcons and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. Bir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. Child Lownston San Sunt, of Branches.

A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches BRANCHES IN CANADA:

MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

Rt. John's, Nfid., Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands. Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager.

manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Branches. DANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: BANKERS IN THE OWNEDS New York-The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "National Bank of Commerce in Soton-The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. Ban Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Angle-Californian Bank. N.Y.

Montreal, 31st December, 1902

THE BANK OF TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1855.

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

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President.

WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Henry Cawthra, Esq.,

Robert Reford, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., William George Gooderham, Ksq. John Waldie, John J. Long C. S. Hyman, M P.

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

Ostavilla

" King St. W. Br	Elmvale	Port Hope, Rossland, B. C.
Montreal, " Pt. St. Charles	Gaspe Basin, P.Q.	St. Catharines.
Collingwood.	London, London, East. Milbrook, Ont., Oakville. Peterboro',	Stavner,

London, Eng.-The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York-National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank.

Careful attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper and Securities.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
MODULT AMERICA
NULLE AMERICA
Established in 1886.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid up Capital, . £1,006,000 stg. Reserve Fund,
Reserve Fund,
Head Office 5 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.
A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby,
Secretary Manager.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare,
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Henry R Farrer, Frederic Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn, Goerge D. Whatman,
M. G. C. Glyn. Head Office in Canada, St. James Street, Montreal
Head Omco in Canada, St. James Street, Montroat H STIKEMAN, General Managor.
J. ELWSLY, Sunt. of Branches.
H. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
Promised i Montreal St. 1 St. I OFKLOH N. W.
Hamilton, "herine St. Battlaford.
Hamilton, "herine St. Battleford. Toronto "Quebec, Que NW.T.
Kingston " St John N.R Greenwood,
Midland. " Fredericton N.B Victoria.

Midland. Fredericton N.B. Wincouver, " Ferelon Fa'ls, Dawson City, Wancouver, " Ottawa, Ont., Y.T. Rossland, Weston Winnipeg, Man. Baslo, "

Faralon Fa'ls, Dawson City. Vancouver, "Article and State and State

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. Capital, all paid-up, - - \$2,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - 2,250,000

2,250,000 Reserve Fund. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BURED OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Molson Macpherson, - President.
S. H. Ewing, - - Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn,
H. Markland Molson, Lt. Col. F. O. Heashaw.
JAMES FILLIOT, General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendeat of Branches: W. H. Draper, Inspector.
H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chimaso, Asst. Inspectors

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Acton. Que. Knowlton, Que. Revelstelle B.O. Alvins'on Ont. London. Ont. Athaba ka Weaford. Ont. Stimcoe, " ville Que. Montreal. Aylmer. Ont. "St. CatherineSorel, Que. Arockrille, Ont. St. Branch. St Thomas, Ont. Calgary, Alberts, "Mrk't& Barb Toronto. " Chesterville, Ont. St. Branch. St Thomas, Ont. Chesterville, Ont. St. Brance, Yancower, B.O. Fraetry, "Morrisburg, Ont. Victoriaville, Q. Praetrylle, Que. Norwich, "Waterloo, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ottawa, "Winnipeg, Man. Hensall, "Owen Sound, "Woodstock, Ont. Highsate, "Port Arthur, " Kingsville, "Quebec, P.Q., AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES. London, Liverpool-Parr's Bark, Idd.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES. London, Liverpool-Parr's Bank, I.td. Ireland-Munnter and Leinater Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand -The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa - The Standard Bank of South Africa, Vimited. France - Societe General. Germany-Dentsche Bank. Baloinm Antwern-La Banque D'Anvers.

Column, Antwerp-La Banque D'Anvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong and Shangha Banking Cornoration. Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank: National City Bank; Hanover National Bank: The Morton Trust Co. Boston-State National Bank; Kidder, Peabody & Co. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Bank; Fourth Street National Bank. Porland, Me.-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First Na-tional Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank, Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank. Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Buffalo-risco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Porliand, Oregon-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Beattle, Wash.-Boston National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Trav-ellers' Circular letters issued available in all parts o'the world.

The Chartered Banks.	
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.	
Capital Paid-sp, \$2.481,000 Reserve Fund, 2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, M.S. BOARD OF DIRECTORS;	
Thes. E. Kenny, Esq., President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Keq., Hon. David MacKeen.	
CHINF EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE, E. L. Pease. General Manager; W. B. Torrance, Superintendent of Branches; W. F. Brock, Inspector.	
Antigonish, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Pictou, N.S. Pirdgewater, N.S. Darlotetown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N.B. Stand B.C. Dorchester, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John's, Nfd. Supporo, N.S. Bubenacadie, M.S. Supmeraide, P.E.I.	
Londonderry, N.B. Louisburg, C.B. Linenburg, N.B. Koncton, N.B. Konztreal, Que. Mailand, M.S. Konztreal, Que. Manzimo, B.O. Meansimo, B.O. Meansimo, B.O. Messatle, N.B. Newsatle, N.B.	
Agencies in Havana, Ouba; New York, N.Y.; and	

Agencies in Havans, Ouba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington. (ORRESPONDENTS: Grat Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais: Germeny, Dentsche Bank; Dresdner Bank: Sprin, Credit Lyonnais: China and Jaran Fong Kong & Shan that Banking Corpo ation: New York, Chase National Bank; First National Bank; Blair & Co.; Biston National Shawmut Bank; Chicage, Illinois Truet and Sav-inge Bark: Nan Francisco, First National Bank; Nevada National Pank.

Incorporated 1886.

	St.	81	tepl	hen	, N.	.в.	
Ospital,		-				-	\$200,860
Reserve.	-						45,000
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Л.	F. GRAN	TT.	-	-	-	Cast	der.

WESTERN BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 41.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent, has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and psyable on and after WEDNESDAY, 1st day of APRIL, 1903, at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books

at the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of M rch. will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of M rch. Notice is also given that the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bark will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Dav of AFRIL next a: the Head Office of the Bank. Obhawa. Ont. at the hour of Two o'clock p m., for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the Board. By order of the Board. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

THEO	NTARIO	NTO.
"apital Paid-		\$1,500.000
Rest, -	DIRECTORS :	\$ 425,000.
Hon. J. C. R. D. Perry	Ckbarn, Esq., - , Raq., Aikins, A.S. , Maq., Hon, J R Grass, Eso. McGILL, Genera	Irving, Esq., R. Harcourt,
	BRANCHES:	
Alliston, Aurora, Rowmanville, Ruckingham, Q., Cornwall, Collingwoo d	Fort William, Kingston, Lindsav, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket,	Ottawa, Peterboro, Port Arthur, Sudbury. Trenton, Tweed. Waterford.
Toronto:	Scott and Welli Queen and Por Yonge and Rid Yonge and Carls AGENTS:	ington Streets. tland "" chmond "
	-Parr's Bank, IA	

Boston-Elict Nati nalBank.

Bank by the su By order of t

of April A.D.

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NOTICE is h Meeting of th Bank of Com Room of the l Streets, Toront

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Dated February

Traders (Incorpora Capital Paid U) Reserve Fund,

C. D. Wa How, J. R. n Drynan, J Toronto. C. S. W. J. Johr

Head Of H S. STRATH J. A. M. ALLI

Arthur, Ont., Beeton, Burlington, rayton, Dutton, Simira, Glencoe, Grand Valley, Guelph, Hamilton,

Great Britain-New York-The Montreal-The BANOU

Capital Su Capital Pa Reserve F

F. X. ST. CHARI President. Hon. J. D. R and M. J. A. PREND C. A. GIROUX, E. A. BERTRAN O.E. DORAIS

E. A. BERTIAN O. E. DORAIS HEANOHES - JOI Louisville, P. (Quebec, P. Q. Sorei, P. Q. Sherbrooke, P. Q. Sherbrooke, P. Valleyfald, P. Valleyfald, P. Vankleek Hill Winnipez, Mi Consessonne of N. America, T. ders' National B Ladenburg, The Ickelheimer & C International Sank.' Philadelphia, N. Truat and Rawin Philadelphia, N Trust and Savin Bank (Limited) Industriel & Co compte de Pari Société Général Comptoir Nati France. C dit L che B ' k, Berlin P''V. des Pay Banque de Rotte Latters of Caedit Interest on depor

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

The Chartered Banks.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Eank of Commerce will be held in the Board Room of the Bank, corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of April A.D. 1903, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, to consider and if thought fit to pass a by law for increasing the Capital Sock of the Pank by the sum of \$2.000.000. Bank by the sum of \$2,000,000.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. E. WALKER, General Månager.

Dated February 24th, 1903.

Traders Bank of Canada
(Incorporated by Act of Paritament 1885). Capital Paid Up,
C. D. Warren, Esq. President. HON, J. R. STRATTON, Vice-President. John Drynan, Esq. C. KLOEPFER, Esg. M.P. Toronto. Gualph. C. S. WILCOX, Esq., Hamilton. W. J. SHEFFARD, Waubanshene.
Head Office, - Torouto. H 8. STRATHY. General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector BRANCHAS :
Arthur, Ont., Ingarsoll, Sarnia, Avimer, Lakefield, Sault Ste. Marle, Beston, Leasmington, Schomberg, Burlington, Nowcastle, Stratford, Drayton, Ortilia, S., Mary's, Burlin, Ours Sound Stratford, Stratford, Dutton, Ortilia, S., Mary's, Burlin, Ours Sound Stratford, Stratford, Burlington, Stratford, Stratford, Burlington, Stratford, Stratford, Burlington, Stratford, Stratford, Burlington, Stratford, Stratford, Stratford,
Simira, Owen Solnd, Sturgeon Falls, Glencoe, Port Hope. Sudbury, Grand Valley, Prescott, Ont., Tilsonbury, Guelph, Rid.estown. Windsor. Hamilton, Rodney, Woodstock.
Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland, New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—TheQuebec Bank,
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, Capital Subscribed, - \$1,999.700 Capital Paid-up, - 1,967,000 Reserve Fund, - 950,000
F. X. ST. CHARLES, President, R. P., Vice-Pres,
A of a second se
BRANCHES - JOIlette, P. Q. St. Jerome, P. Q. Louisville, P. Q. St. Jerome, P. Q. Quebec, P. Q. 1339 St. (Jatherine " Sorel, P. Q. 1376 " " Sherbrooke, P. Q. 2217 Notre Dame " Valleyfield, P. Q. Hochelars. " Vankleek Hill, Ont. Three Rivers, P. Q. Winniper, Man.
Congesponterns Natl'al Park Bank, Nat'l Bank Congesponterns Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Tra- ders' National Bank, Mchis National Bank, MM, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., MM, Heidelbach, Ictelheimer & Co., MM, Kountze Brothers, New York

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Go., MM. Heidelbach, Letalbeimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brothers, New York Interactional Trust Co., National Bank of [Redemp-tion, National Snawmut Bank, Boeton, Philadelphia National Rank, The Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, National Live Stock Bank, Hilnois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. The Clydeedale Bank (Limited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France. C dit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium. Deuts-che B : K. Berlin, Gergany. Banque Imp, Royale & Priv. des Pays Auffichiens Vienna, Anstria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Holland, Letters of Casdit salowed in Savings Dopartment.

La Banque Nationale. EEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Undivided Fronts, B. AUDETTE, President. A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President. Mon. Judge A. Chauveau, N. Rioux, N. R. Kortier, V. Chateauvert. J. B. Laliberté. F. LAFRANCE, Manager. N. LAVORE, Inspector.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager. N. LAYOIS, InSp Branches : (uebec, St. Hyacinthe, Que., do (St. Roch), Jcliette, Que., do (St. Johns St.) St. Johns, P. Q., Montreal, Murray Bay, Que., St. Marte, Murray Bay, Que., St. Francois, Beauce, Que., Fraserville, Que., St. Marte, do St. Castinir, Que., Chicoutimi, Que., Nicolet, Que. Roberval, Que., Coaticook, Que. Baie St. Paul, Quo. Plassiville, Que. Lévis, Que.

Agents-London, Eng.-The National Bank of Scotiand, Lt'd. Parls, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-First National Bank. Boston, Mass.-National Bank of Redemption. Frompt attention given to collections.

Theory is all bank of Canada,
Capital authorized
Capital authorized
Capital authorized
Capital authorized
Capital authorized
State authorized
State authorized
Capital authorized
State authorized
Capital (paid up)
State authorized
Cataget (paid up)
Cataget (paid up)
State (paid up)
Cataget (paid up)
Catag

UNION BANK OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1865
Capital Authorized \$3,000,000.
Capital Authorized, - \$3,000,000. Capital Subcribed - \$2,250,000.
Capital, Paid-up, \$2,236,000,
HEAD OFFICE UBBBC.
Board of Directors:
ANDREW THOMEON, MEQ., President,
HON. JOHN SHAEPLES, VICE President.
D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq.,
E. Giroux Esq., Wm. Price, Esq.,
Wm. Shaw. Esq.
E.E. Webb, - General Manager.
J. G. Billett Inspector.
J. G. Billett, F. W. S. Crispo, Ase't Inspector,
H. B. Shaw, Supt. Western Branches.
Branches
Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd., N.W.T. Qu'Appelle
Altona, Man Innisfa'l. N W.T (Station) N.W.T.
Arcola, N.W.T. Kemptville Ont.Quebec, Que.
Balur, Man Killarney, Man. do St. Louis St.
Birtle. Man. Lethbridge.w.w.T Rapid City, Man.
Boissevain, Man. New Liskeard, Ont Regins, N.W.T.
Calgary, N.W.T. Lumsden N.W TRugsell, Man.
Carberry, Man. Macleod, N.W.T. Sackatchewan
Cardston, N. W.T. Manitou, Man. N. W. T
CarletonPlace, O. Medicine Hat, Shelhurne, Ont.
Carman, Man. N.W.T Shoal Lake Man
Crystal City, M. Merrickville, Ont S'ntaluta F.W.T.
Cypress River, M. Melita, Man. Smith's Falle, U.
Deloraine, Man. Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man.
Didsbury, N W. TMontreal, Que Toronto, Oct.
Edmonton N W.T Moosomin, N.W.T Virden, Man.
Frank, N.W.T. Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Wapella, N.W.T.
Gienboro, Man. Morden, Man. Wawauesa, Man.
Gretna, Man. Neepawa, Man. Wiarton, Ont.
Remiote Man Norwood, Ont Winchester, Ont

Greina, Man. Nordeni, Mai. Wiwkiton, Ont. Barniota, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winchester, Ont Hartney, Man. Oxbow, N.w.T. Winchester, Ont Hastneze, Ont. Oxbow, N.w.T. Wolseley, N.w.T. HighRiver, N.w.T. Fincher Creek, Yorkton, N.W.T. Foreign Agents: Condon, N.W.T. Foreign Agents: National Bank of the Republic. National Bank of Commerces. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Chicago, III. Orton, First National Bank, Chicago, III. Betroit, Mich., First National Bank, Ninch, Minn., First National Bank.

			A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER
BANK		OVA	SCOTIA
JOHN Y. P. CHARLES	DIRE ATEANT, ABORIBALI	CTORS.	R.000,000.00 B.000,000.00 President Vice-President WALTER ALLISON.
GEO. S. CAMPB. Head O	Hice	HALI	FAX, N.S.
			ORONTO, Ont.
D. WATERS, ST H. A GEO. SANDERS In Nova Scot	FLEMMIN ON, Insp'r BRA1 tia—Amhe	Ient of Br G. Secret W. C. NCHES. orst, Anna	nager. anches. ary to the Board. ALDWELL, Insp'r. polis, Bridgetown Granuillo Fours

The Chartered Banks.

Dertmonth. Digby, Glace Bay, Granville Ferry, Halifax, Kentville Liverpool, New Glasgrow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parreboro, Picton, Pugwash, Stel-larton. Sydney Mines, Westville, Yarmouth. In Ontario - Arnprior, Berlin, Hawilton, Ottawa,

In Ontario - Amprior, Bernin, Insmitton, Ottawa, oronto In Quebec-Montreal and Paspebiac. In Manitoba-Winnipeg. In New Brunswick - Campbelliton, Chatham, rederitors, Moncton. Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. .ndrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Wood-tock In P E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside, In Newtoundhaud-Harbor Grace and St. John's. In West Indian-Kingston, Jamaica. In Wited States. - Roston, Mass.: Chicago.

Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Toronto. Citv Hall Branch, Toronto. Dundas Street, Toronto. Market Branch, Toronto. Gneen Street West. Toronto. Sherbourne Street. Toronto, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

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 Surope. China, Japan and the West Indies.

HALIFAX BANKING CO

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

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

943

944		THE	CANADIA
The	Ohartered	Banks.	1
THE HEAD OFF	IČE,	BANK.	Domin
	THORISED D-UP	eorated 1823. \$3,000,000 2,500,000 800,000	
JOHN BREAK	DIRECTOR RY, S, ine, W. A. Man	- Vice-President.	Boston a
THOMAS MO.	DOUGALL,	- Gen. Manuger.	"Canada,"
do Upper T do St. Roch Montreal, St. Ja do St.Cat	own, T 1. T mes St. T	horold, Ont. hree Rivers, Que. oronto, Ont. hewenegen Falls. Q.	BOS "Merion," PORT
St. Romuald, Qu Thetford Mines,	Que. S Que. V Agents.	t. Henry, Que. ictoriaville, Que.	"Nomadic," AVONM
COLOR DOWNSROAD AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	National A. Agts. Bk. o Hanc	Bk. of the Republic. f Brit. North Amer. over National Bank.	BOSTO
Capita	l (authorized	k of Canada	For furthe
	DIRECTORS.	BB0,000	the company The 17 St. Sac
W. F. Alle T. B. Wood,	L.R.ED. WI	LD, Vice-President J. Somerville, on, W. Francis.	
	Campbellford, Cannington, Chatham,	Markham, Orono, Parkdale	INV
Beaverton, sowmanville, Bradford, Brantford,	Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harriston,	Parkhill, Picton, Richmond Hill, Stouffville.	B GO
Brighton, Brussels,	Kingston, Lucan, BANKERS orters and Trad	iers National Bank, mperial Bank, nk of Scotland,	N C
All banking bu	cited.	ak of Scotland. y attended to. Cor-	D
Eastern	Townsh	ips Bank.	S 26
Capital Authoriz Capital paid up. Reserve Fund B		\$1,955,225 1,200,000	
Hon. M. H. Israel Wood, G. Stevens, C.	COUHRANE, VIC J. N. Galer, . H. Kathan.	e-President. N. W. Thomas, H. B. Brown, K.C.,	The Do
HEAD OFF	ICE, SHEE OKINNON, Gener	BHOOKE, Que. ral Manager.	MAS
ford, Coaticook don, Magog, Orr St. Hyaciuthe	. Cowansville, mstown, Richr St. Johns.	Granby, Hunting- nond, Rock Island, Sutton, Waterloo, S.CGrand Forks,	Lond Capital Subso Total Assets
Phoenix. Agents in Can	ada, Bank of M	fontreal and Bran- National Bank of	T. H. PUR
Scotland, Agents in Bost Agents in New Collections ma		xchange Bank, 1 Park Bank, cessible points and	JA of ST.
BANK	OF HA	MILTON.	GENERAL
Head Office,	- HA	MILTON, Ont.	Flour and Provisions, S
FOTAL ASSETS JOHN STUARI A. G. RAMSAN	Directors :	\$2,000,000 1,600,000 	P.E.I. produ Teas, Manufa Fish, Oil
John S. Hendri J. TURNBULL H. S. S	, General Man TEVEN, Asst.	ager General Manager.	America
Atwood, Berlin,	AGENCIE. Hamiota, Man Hagersville,	8: Owen Sound, Palmerston,	78 to 86 7
Beamsville, Blyth, Brandon, Man.	Kamloops, B.	.T. Plum Coulee, M. Pilot Mound, O. Man.	Bank N Bonde
Brantford, Carman, Man. Chesley,	Listowel, Lucxnow Manitou, Man	Port Elgin, Port Rowan, Roland, Man.	Corpor
Delhi. Dundas. Dundalk.	Midland, Milton Mitchell,	Saekatoon, N.W.T. Simcoe, Southampton,	Postag
Dunnville, Georgetown, Gladstone, Man	Minnedosa, Ma Miama, Man. Moose Jaw.	Southampton, sn.Stonewall, M., Teeswater, Toronto, T.Vancouver, B.C. Wingham, Wingham,	With Special AUGUSTUS
Grimsby, Gorrie,	N.W. Morden, Man. Niagara Falis	T. Vancouver, B.C. Wingham, Wingham,	THEO. H. I WARREN I
East End, West End.	Niagara Falle South, Orangeville.	Winnipeg, Grain Exchange. Winkler, Man.	JARED K. JOHN E. C F. RAWDO
Correspondent Fourth National Boston-Interna	ts in United St Bk. and Ha tional Trust Co	tates :- New York- nover National Bk. D. Buffalo-Marine oit National Bank. ank and First Nat-	Mand
Chicago-Contin	nental Nat'l Ba	ank and First Nat-	Ward

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National Bank, Detroit-Detroit National Bank, Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First Nat-ional Bank, Kansse Olty – National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia – Merchants National Bank San Francisco-The Crocker Woolsworth National Bank. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce. Of the St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce. In Great Britain : – National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondence invited.

Ocean Steamships.	Ocean Steamships.
DOMINION LINE	ALLAN LINE
Steamships.	ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX
	LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
Boston and Halifax to liverpool.	ROYAL MAIL SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS.
From Boston From Halifax	Tunisian, 10,575 Tons, Twin Screws. Bavarian, 10,375 Tons, Twin Screws,
"Canada," March 4th "Canada," April 2nd, April 3rd, BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	Ionian, 10,000 Tons, Twin Screws. These are the largest, finest and
"Meriov," March 19	fastest vessels ever built for the St. Lawrence route
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. "Ottomaa," March 7th. "Irishman," March 21st. "Nomadic," March 14th, "Tauric," Match 28th.	From From From From From From From From
AVONMOUTH DOCK & BRISTOL. From Portland	12 MarCorinthianMar. 28, Mar. 30 19 MarBavarianApr. 48 Apr. 6
"Ottoman," March 10th. BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.	26 MarNumidianApr. 11, Apl. 18 2 AplTunis'anApl. 18, Apl. 20
"Cambromato," Mar. 12th. "Commonwealth." March 28th.	26 Feb Tunisian Mar. 14, Mar. 16 5 Mar Parisian Mar. 21, Mar. 23
"Vancouver," April 2nd. "Cambroman,' April 25th.	Turisian and Baysrian sre the largest, fastest and finest steamers on the Canadian route.
For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to	The Saloon and Staterouns are in the centra part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the Hights being
The Dominion Line, 17 St. Sacrament Street MONTREAL.	for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are
14 50. SAURAMPHU SURGEL MUNTREAL.	heated by steam. RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin : \$65.00 and up
INVESTMENT	wards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets. Second Cabin-To Liverpool or Londonderry,
THE PARTY PATTON D	\$37.50 to \$40.00 Single. London, \$1.50 additional. Return \$71.25 to \$76.00
B GOVERNMENT, RAILEGAD AND MUNICIPAL	Steerage-To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bel fast or Londonderry, including every requisite for the voyage, \$26.90.
	Clasgow, and New York Service calling at Londonderry
CENTRAL GANADA	From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York, From Glasgow, From New York,
Loan & Savings Company	14 FebLaurentianSat., 7 Mar. 14 MarMongolianThurs., 2 April
HON. GEO. A. COX, President	Rates : First Cabin, \$45 to \$69 Single, \$81 to \$108.00 Return, Second Cabin.
S 26 KING ST., EAST - TORONTO	\$33 50 Single, \$61.75 Return. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry \$26.00. Outfit for Steerage passengers furnished free.
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12 MarBavarianApr. 4/Apr. 6	
19 Mar Bavarian Apr. 4; Apr. 6 26 Mar Numidian Apr. 11, Apl. 13 2 Apl Tunis'an Apl. 18, Apl. 20	
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For description see "Canadian Journal of Commerce," March 28th, 1902. Full particulars and prices on application.

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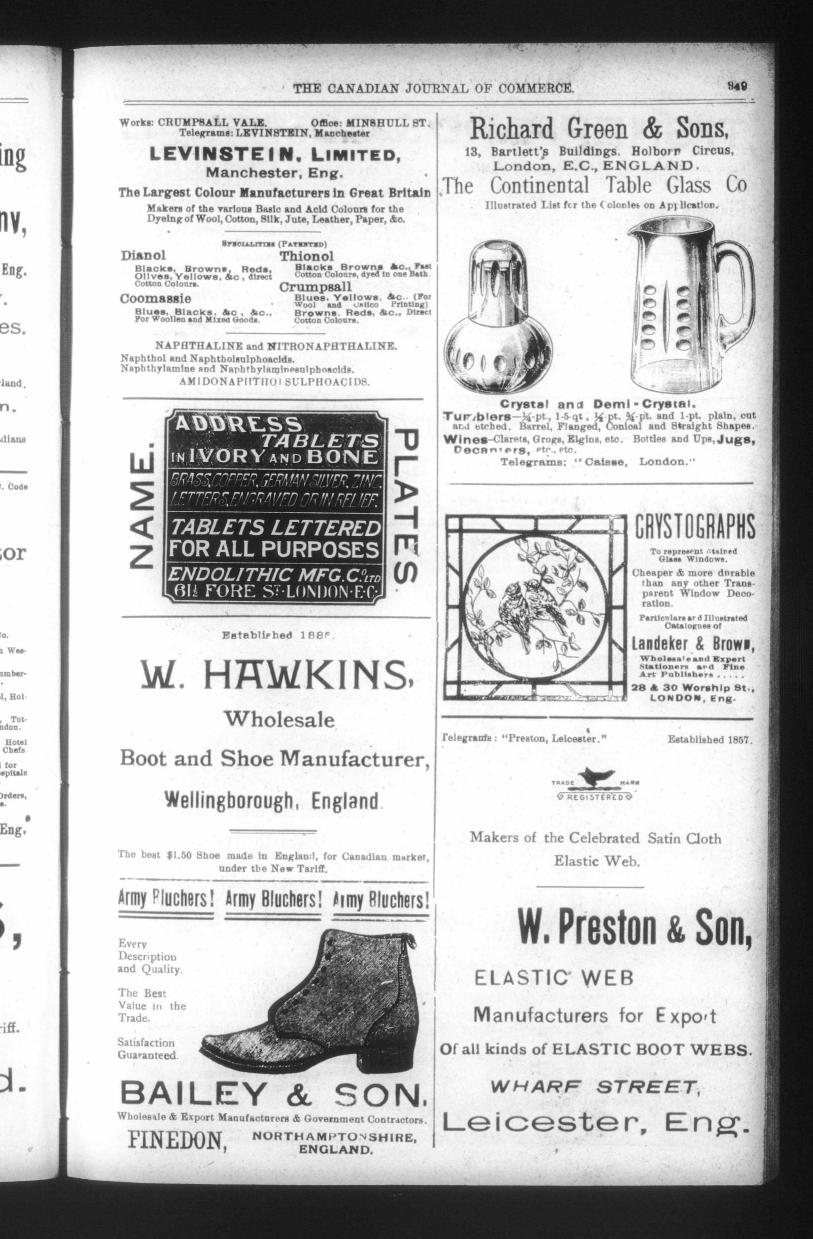
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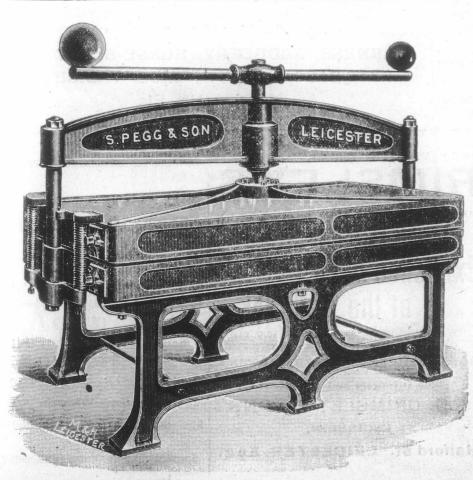
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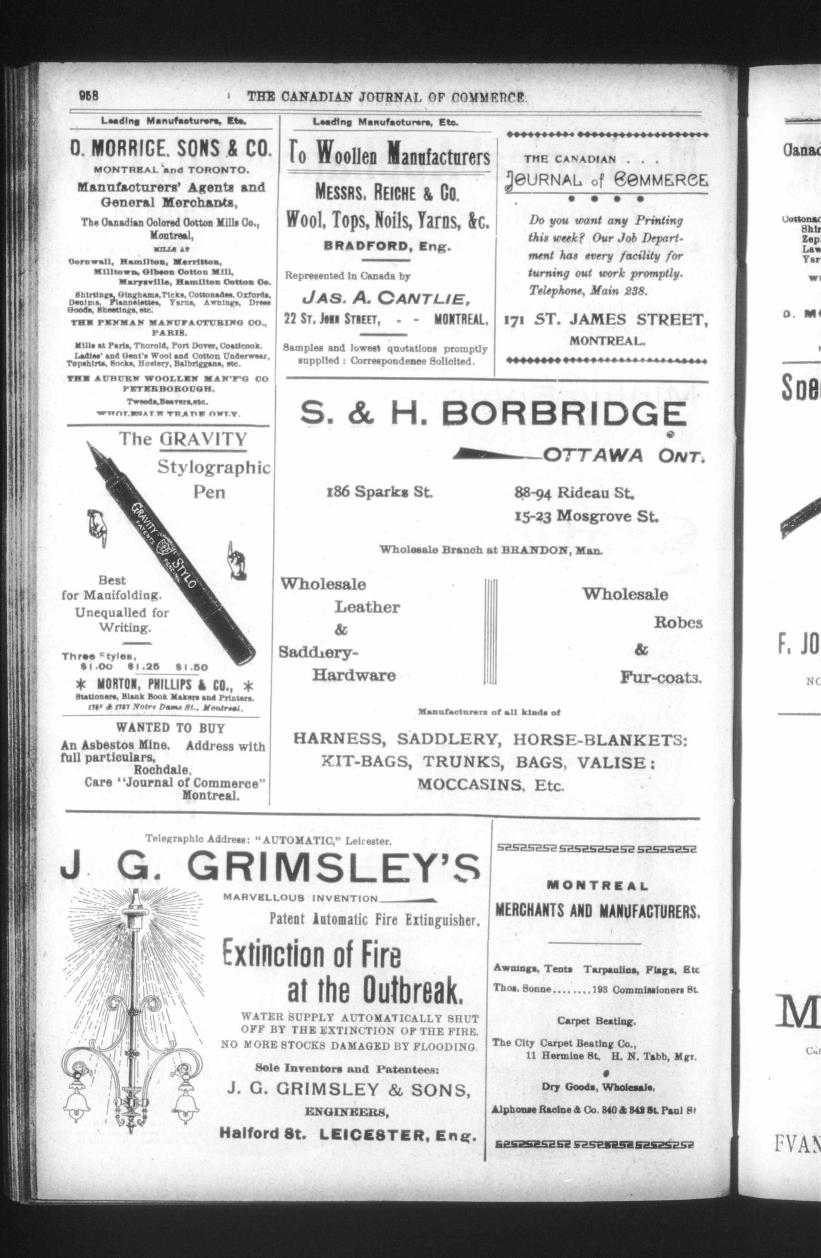
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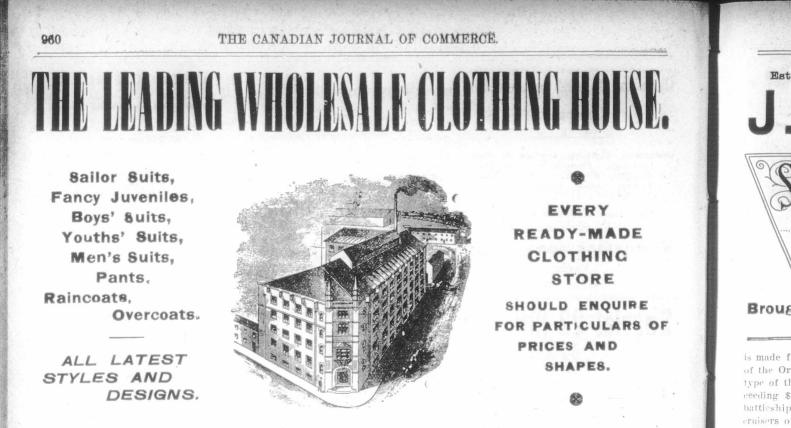
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-The customs receipts at the port of Montreal during February were \$896,588, an increase of \$140,555.

-Grand Trunk Railway System.-Earnings 15th to 21st February, 1903, \$562,765; 1902, \$532,588; increase, \$30,177.

-The Ontario Government's agent in the Temiskaming district reports that there were 175 locations in the district during the month of January.

-The total duty collected at port of Toronto for the month of February, 1903, was \$639,751.70; for February, 1902, \$561,025.41; increase, \$78,726.29.

-It is reported as not unlikely that manufacturers of mallable cast iron hardware will shortly advance their prices 20 per cent., owing to the scarcity of raw material.

-The national confederation of Meat Traders' Association, says a London cable, have resolved to support all the efforts in England and Canada for the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo.

-During the calendar year ended December 31st last, 105 companies were incorporated by letters patent to do business in Canada. The aggregate capital stock of these companies amounted to \$51,202,800.

-We learn from Hamilton that it is the intention of the Canada Steel and Wire Company to increase its plant there. The temporary quarters are too small. When the plant has been increased the company will employ about 2,500 hand's.

-The negotiations between the Bank of Toronto and the proprietors of the Hiscox building, London, Ont., were concluded, the bank having purchased the property for \$50,000. The bank requires more room, and may ultimately appropriate the entire lower floor.

The offer made by the Globe Manufacturing Company, Toronto, to compromise with their creditors at 20 cents in the dollar was not accepted. An arrangement has been arrived at whereby the company will continue in business under the management of Mr. T.-C. Harding.

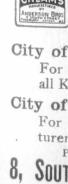
-A delegation of wallpaper manufacturers waited upon the Ministers of Finance and Customs recently, and asked that instead of the present ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., the reduced ad valorem duty and the specific duty be imposed on wallpaper coming into Canada. The Ministers promised consideration.

-Regarding a despatch from London that beginning with May steamship tickets issued by the International Mercantile Marine Company will be good on any steamer of the combine, it is said in New York that the Atlantic Transport liners will go out on Mondays, the North German-Lloyd liners on Tuesdays, the American Line ships and the regular White Star mail steamers on Wednesdays, the Hamburg-American liners on Thursdays, the White Star combination ships of the Cedric class on Fridays, and the Red Star liners on Saturdays.

-The report of the Vancouver assay office shows that 69,925 ounces of bullon, valued at \$1,153,014.50, representing 671 deposits, were received and assayed from July 28, 1901, to June 30, 1902. Tabulation of the deposits, as attributed according to their sources, is appended:-

										Increase
									Weight, oz.	Value.
Yukon		, .				į			50,578	\$ 824,125
British Columbia					Ĩ.,				. 16,469	284,401
N. W. T									. 218	3,992
Ontario									. 2,597	38,368
Ùnclassified	• •	•	••	•••	•••		•••	•	. 62	1,128
Totals									60.026	\$1 153 014

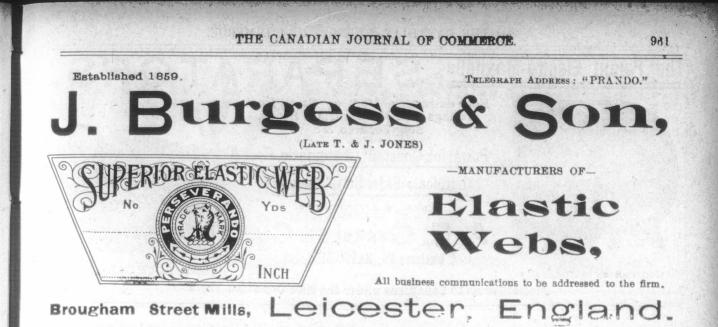
-Senator Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, says a late Washington letter, reported the naval appropriation. The most important amendment recommended by the committee relates to the increase of the navy. The entire house provision is stricken out, and in its stead provision



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is made for four first-class battleships of the general type of the Oregon, and two first-class armored cruisers of the type of the Brooklyn. The battleships are to cost not exceeding \$3,200.000 each, and the cruisers \$2,750,000. The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons displacement and the cruisers of 9,500 tons. The bill carries \$81,277,281, and also provides for two steel sailing training ships for landsmen at a cost of \$370,000 each, and aswooden brig for the same purpose at a cost of \$50,000.

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-Lindon cables report that boisterous weather around the coast has serious affected the Lenten fish supplies. The only kind of fish that can be bought at ordinary prices is salmon, the fishing season, both in Scotland and Ireland, having opened very unsuccessfully. The famine in lobsters, though, is the most serious of all, and lovers of the piak and white salad, as well as the proprietors of the big restaurants, are finding out that this favorite shellfish has become a luxury of the most expensive kind. Lobsters are 100 per cent. dealer than they should be, as much as fivshillings apiece being asked for them during the last few days at the wholesale markets. The toothsome Devonshire crabs have also become scarce and expensive. What are known as "hotel sales" have risen to two shillings a pound. Cod and plaice ar: equally expensive.

-An order-in-council has been passed appointing Otto Klotz and F. W. O. Werry to make scientific observations for the determination of longitudes along the line of the Pacific cable. In 1892 the work was continued from Greenwich to Montreal, and since then carried across the continent, along the line of the C. P. R. to Vanouver, and now the observations are to be continued into Australia, where connection with the previously tetermined telegraphic longitude will make a circle around the world. In addition to determining the longitudes of all the cable stations, the completion of the first astronomic circuit of the globe will be a notable achievement for Canada. Mr. Werry leaves for Fanning Island next Saturday, and in about three weeks Mr. Klotz will go to Bamfield, between which points signals will be exchanged. Then Mr. Klotz will go on to Fiji and Mr. Werry to Norfolk Island. Subsequently both go to New Zealand and Australia.



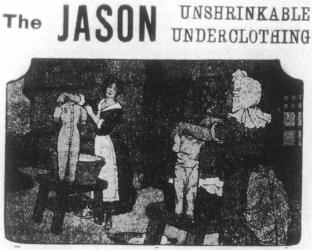


-Lord Strathcona presided at last night's dinner at the Colonial Club to the Canadian members of the House of Commons, namely, Messrs. Lonar Law, General Laurie and Sir Gilbert Parket, reports a late London cable. Lord Strathcona emphatically repudiated the idea of risks from American settlers in the northwest, or the assertion that they would become disaffected with the empire. He said the American settlers became as loyal subjects as those present at the dinner. He asked Britons if it were wise in their own interests to leave Americans to secure so many fine locations and profitable investments in Canada. Discussing Britain's food problem, Lord Strathcona said that all the mother country could or must do was to have the navy strong enough to keep the ocean lane from Canada clear, and also to safeguard other portions of the empire. Canada is able to produce bread and meat enough to sustain the whole people of the mother country. Perhaps Cana-

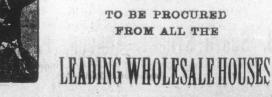


dians were not quite ready yet to tax themselves heavily for maintaining Imperial forces, but when necessity arose, and when a practical proposition was put forward, Canada would not be backward in doing her duty.

-Mr. Peers Davidson, of Montreal, gives notice of an application to Parliament next session for the incorporation of the Shipping Federation of Canada to amalgamate shipping companies, and to consider all questions affecting that industry-The Inter-Provincial and James Bay Railway Company will apply next session for a renewal of its charter.-The Kettle River Valley Railway Company will ask Parliament for power to amalgamate with and to buy or lease other roads.-Authority will be asked for the building of a railway and g n ral traffic bridge across the Detroit River at Amherstburg .- The Elgin and Havelock Railway Company will ask authority to build from Havelock to Chipman. N.B., and from a point on this new line to Moneton and Salisbury .- Notice is given by Messrs. Bickerdike and Trihey, of Montreal, and Parliament will be asked next session to incorporate the Mount Royal Savings Bank of



MEN'S SHIRTS & PANTS LADIES' VESTS & COMBINATIONS, Made in Natural Cashmere. Summer and Winter Weights.



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Ladies' Fir Shoes. School Boot

Girls',

These S New Prefer



Canada, with head office in Montreal, with the usual powers given under the Bank Act.—The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Coempany will seek a renewal of their charter from Parliament.

-"To acquire lands in Ontario and assist emigrants to settle upon them" are the objects of the Canadian-British Land Company, the incorporation of which is announced in this week's Ontario Gazette. The head office of the new concern is St. Thomas, and the capital \$500,000. The provisional directors are Jno. Campbell, A. D. McGugan, Henry Lindop, St. Thomas; J. Rutherford, Blenheim; D. A. Mc-Crimmon, Ripley; G. K. Crocker, St. Thomas; R. D. Ferguson, Southwold; Judge McCrimmon, Whitby .-- Charters have also been granted to the following companies:-The News Printing Company, Toronto, gapital \$500,000, provisional directors, J. W. Flavelle, J. S. Willison, A. H. IA. Colquhoun, all of Toronto .-- Tree Preservation Company, Toronto, capital \$40,000, provisional directors, Daniel Urqubart, and Geo. Wilkie, barristers; W. J. Marshall, student, all of Toronto .-- The Dr. O. K. More Medicine Company, of Toronto, capital \$60,000, provisional directors, E. M. Carleton, J. E. Hansford, and C. H. Carven, all of Toronto.-George E. Gre n. Limited, Toronto, capital \$30,000, provisional directors, G. E. Green, W. C. Harney, J. M. Henwood, all of Toronto .- The Keystone Sugar Co., Whitby, \$250,000, provisional directors, J. Rutledge, J. H. Long, J. D. Howden, F. H. Annes, J. E. Farewell, A. M. Ross, L. T. Barclay, all of Whitby .- Standard Printing Company, of Windsor, capital \$20,000, provisional directors, J. H. McKee, ex-M.P.P.; C. L. Barker, D. Abbott, I. M. Cody, O. E. Fleming, all of Windsor .- Foundries Specialties, Limited, Toronto, capital \$40,-000. provisional directors, G. W. Grant, J. L. Ross, A. W. Holmested, all of Toronto .- The Reid Wrecking Company,

Sedgley, Tyler & Co.,

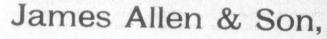
Wholesale and Export Manufacturers.

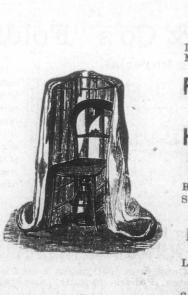
Fleet Street Building, - LEICESTER, England

of Sarnia, capital \$75,000, provisional directors, J. Reid, J. H. Reid, W. H. Reid, David Milne, F. F. Pardee, ex-M.P.P., all of Sarnia.—The Elmira Real Estate Company, capital \$20,000, provisional directors, M. L. Webber, A. Werner, M. Weichel, N. Hedrich, J. P. Luckhardt.—Permission has been given to the Owen Sound Iron Works to increase their capital from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

-A new photometer for measuring the illuminating power of gas or electric light has been invented by Professor W. J. Loudon of the department of physics of the University of Toronto. Tests were made recently at the gas inspection office by Prof. Loudon, along with Dr. Johnstone, the electric light inspector, and Messrs. Donald McPhie of Hamilton and Jas. Pape of Toronto, inspectors of gas, and the apparatus was found to be highly satisfactory. It can be used both for scientific and commercial purposes, and can be made of any degree of sensitiven ss, according to the purpose for which it is required. Dr. W. H. Ellis of the school of Science has been using it recently for testing the illuminating power of acetylene gas, and reports it to be extremely sensitive to variations of int nsity. The advantages of the instrument consist chiefly in the comparative freedom from color, the absence of the error due to the use of both eyes, and in a special reversing arrangement for overcoming the error of in quality of the two surfaces illuminated

-A leading Ontario seed merchant reports a heavy shortage in the stocks of cucumber, garden corn, and pea seed





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These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff of 33% p.c. in favour of Canadians.



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10 Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

in the country, and that the prices for these are fully 400 per cint. higher than last year. Cucumber seed was now worth \$2 per lb. he said, as against 40c last year. The finer grades of garden peas required by the canners were almost unobtainable, and he had been offered \$12 per bushel of 45 lbs. for white corn, that he used to sell at 6c to 7e per lb. in small quantities. The prospects were that owing to the scarcity of seed there would be a much smaller acreage of these vegetables planted next summer than in many years. There was none to be obtained from the United States as the crop over there had been small also. The shortage was due to the fact that the wet weather prevalent all last season had prevented the vegetables from ripening, and as a result not more than 10 per cent. of the seed called for was delivered on some of the contracts.

Mr. J. S. Larke, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce is enthusiastic over a shipment of over ten tons of frozen turkeys from Smith's Falls to Sydney, Australia. The birds on arrival were perfectly preserved and as sweet as when killed, and retailed for 37 cents per pound, which was below the retail price obtaining in Sydney prior to last Christmas. Some of the turkeys were, however, badly plucked, and they were not put up in good cases. A local paper described the turkeys as outclassing

anything seen before in a Sydney shop. Mr, Larke thinks that a profitable trade in turkeys for the holiday trade may be established for some years to come. Orders have been given to Canadian firms for continued shipments of frozen hogs. Shipments by the last steamar were declared superior to the hogs from Chicago.

-The Canadian protest against the appointment of Messrs. Lodge and Turner as Alaskan boundary commissioners, says an Ottawa letter, has gone forward to the Imperial authorities. Of course, it is hardly likely that anything will come of it, as the British Government will not send an official communication to Washington on the subject. The protest, however, will do good in that it will open the eyes of the British people to the manner in which the United States carry out their obligations. In direct antithesis to the action of the Washington authorities, the British commissioners to be appointed will be men of the highest standing. and the names of Lord Alvestone, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir John Boyd, Toronto, and Mr. Justice Armour, Ottawa, are very favorably mentioned in official circles.

-The annual report of the Department of State for the last calendar year has been issued. Companying 1902 with 1892, although the volume of the work performed and the



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It is covered leather, R.R. Lens, F8 with Iris diaphragms, time and instantaneous Shutter, reversible View Finder, Cloth Bellows, rising front, focussing scale and focussing screen, rack and pinion extension swing back and front cross movement of great extent for the front carrying lens, and automatic triple extension of bellows, 17 inches. This allows of lenses of every variety of foci being used, including telephoto work of low magnifications. We know of no such complete equipment at the price, enabling as it does the user to undertake any and every class of work including one double plate-holder, pneumatic release, and tripod bushes, complete in stiff cloth carrying case.

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JOHN SELLERS & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 11 Clerkenwell Green, LONDON, England.

revenue received have largely increased, there has been a striking decrease in the number of the staff and the expendi-Thus, whilst in 1892 the staff numbered forty, the ture. totalled \$50,009.20, and the revenue only expenditure amounted to \$6,775, the number of employees is now only thirty-one, and the expenditure \$47,483.88, whilst the revenue is \$35,666.32. In the same period the volume of correspondence received and sent has grown from some eleven thousand letters in 1892 to nearly thirty thousand in 1902.

-President Hill has introduced a new (conomy into operation of the Great Northern Railway by ordering that as fast as ties wear out they shall be replaced with triangular ties, each of which contains about ten feet less of timber than ordinary ties. The broad surface of the ties on which the rail rests is twelve inches wide. The apex of the triangle is seven inches below the surface of the tie. There is thus a gain of four inches in width over the old eight-inch ties, which means that fewer are needed to a mile of the road. The shape of the new ties produces constant tamping into place, with resulting gain in rigidity.

-The new steamship, which the Allans have contracted for on the Clyde, and which is to be ready for service in a year's time, will make a valuable addition to the St. Law-

Manufacturers of BIRD CAGES

S RAMSEY & Co,

rence route fleet. The vessel will, we are informed, be as large as the present d pth of wat: r in the St. Lawrence will permit of, and will have a sea speed of 16 nautical miles per hour. This will enable the steamer to deliver the mails at Sydn y in five days from Moville, or at Rimouski in six days, or taking the entire run from Liverpool to Quebec the steamer will land her passengers seven days after sailing from Liverpool.

-Vessels of the direct line from Canada have, it is reported at Ottawa, been detained for weeks at South African ports b fore getting a chance to discharge their cargoes. In one instance the delay was seven weeks. The Canadian Government has therefore represented to the Imperial authorities the loss that resulted from such detentions, and asked that as they carry the mails to and from Canada, wharf accommodation by given them as soon as possi-



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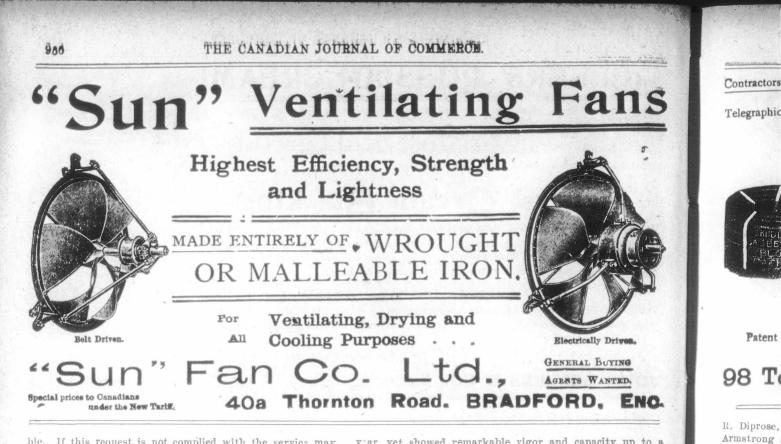
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-At the shareholders' meeting of the Home Savings and Loan Company, held at Toronto recently, the action of the directors in authorizing the company to change itself into a chartered bank, under the name of the "Home Saving Bank of Canada." was unanimously approved of. Of the 20,000 shares of stock, over 19,000 shares were represented either in person or by proxy at this meeting. The new bank will have its quarters in the office building to be erected on King Street, opposite the King Edward Hotel.

-With fullmess of years and bonors through a long course of prosperous commercial life, there passed away at his home at Hespeler, Ont., on February 21, Mr. Andrew B. Jardine, head and founder of the well-known Tool Works, which bear his name. Deceased was in his 80th y ar, yet showed remarkable vigor and capacity up to a week before his death. Mr. Jardine was born near Glasgow, Scotland, came to Hespeler in 1862, and in 1870 founded the business with which he has since be n connected.

-It is announced that the Canadian General Electrical Company will this year spend half a million dollars in Peterboro', Ont., for new buildings and equipment. Plans are almost ready for the erection of additional manufacturing buildings, which will permit of a great expansion of operations, and will call or the employment of a thousand additional hands. This expansion is render d absolutely necessary by the large and active demand upon the works.

-At the annual meeting of the Strathroy, Ont., Board of Trade, the following officers were elected:-Hon. President, Charles Grist; president, Fred Harvey; 1st vice-president. R. Dickinson; 2nd vic -presid nt, J. W. Cameron; Treasurer, H. E. Mibell; secretary, S. E. Kinder; council. S. M. Smythe, L. Fortner, John Robertson, James Cox,



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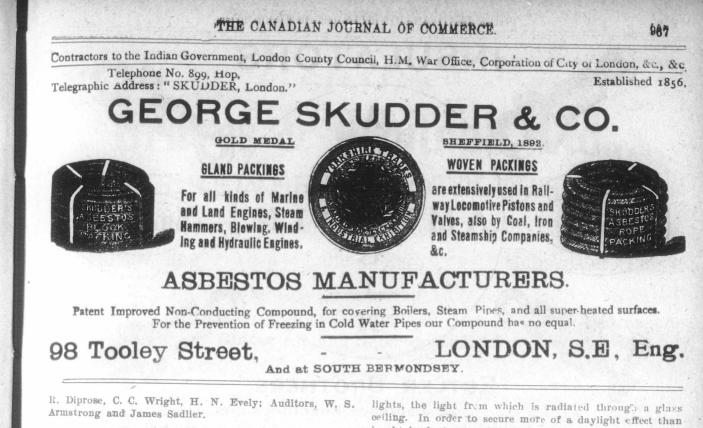
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-The Tomato Growers' Association, says a Hamilton I tter, decided to cut down the growth of tomatoes this year by about half the former quantity. The new factory at Burlington will take 40,000 bushels, at 25 cents, and Mr. W. G. Lumsden 30,000, if not more, at the same price. The growers have not taken kindly to the suggestion that they grow sugar beets instead of tomatoes.

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-It is learned in Winnipeg that a change is to be made at once in the western division of the C. P. R. whereby Calgary will become the headquarters of a new division. The new division is to be created by annexation from the western and Pacific divisions, with the castern boundary at Moese Jaw and the western boundary at Kootenay Landing.

-A petition has been signed by a majority of the freeholders of the town of Cayuga, Ont., stating that they will vote for the by-law to take stock in a new beet sugar company to the amount of \$20,000. More than half the required number of names have been secured, and when the list is complete the promoters will immediately cable to France for the machinery.

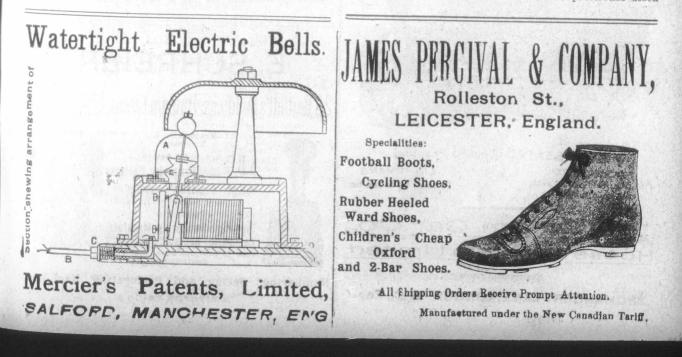
-Experiments are being made with a view to the better lighting of the House of Commons, Ottawa. At present the chamber is illuminated with 960 incandescent electric nghts, the light from which is radiated through a glass ceiling. In order to secure more of a daylight effect than is obtained at present, it is proposed to have the incandescents replaced with 80 arc lamps.

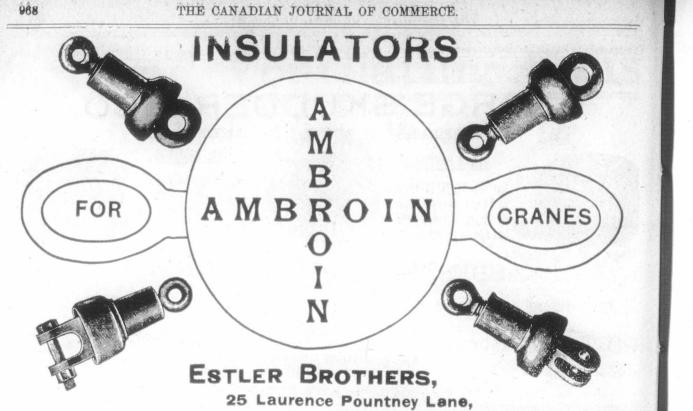
-During 1902 the gold mines of Nova Scotia produced 30,679 ounces of gold from 93,842 tons of quartz milled. The bulk of the production was from forty mines. The largest yield was that of the Brookfield Mining Company, which secured 4,962 ounces from 6,475 tons of quartz. The Richardson mine at Stormont came second, with 3,203 ounces from 28,075 tons.

-Messrs. Charles Mackenzie, David Milne, Alfred Wayland Samis and John Robert Kettle of Sarnla have been incorporated under the title of "The Mackenzie Samis Ranching Company." The capital stock is \$20,000. The capital stock of the Otis Elevator Company has been increased from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

-Mr Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has recently acquired several nickel mining properties in the vicinity of Sudbury, Ont. Several applications have recently been received by the Crown Lands Department, and it is surmised that Edison will construct reduction works in northern Ontario.

-At the recent annual meeting of the British Columbia Packers' Association the old Board of Directors was reelected, and a dividend declared on the preference stock





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at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the six months from May 20 to November 20, 1902.

-The shipping companies which operate at the port of Montreal have applied to Parliament for incorporation as a shipping federation. The federation will have nothing to do with rates, but is formed, it is stated, for mutual protection with regard to pilotage and insurance.



-Peterboro', Ont., advices report a boom in real estate, many properties changing hands. In many cases the purchasers are people who either have taken or intend to take up residence in town. There is also a great demand for houses to rent, and these are scarce.

-The Allan royal mail steamer Tunisian sailed from Moville Friday with mails and the following passengers: 115 first cabin, 310 second cabin, 570 third-cass and 310 Government passengers—total 1,305. This is probably the largest number of passengers that ever sailed from Liverpool for Canada at so early a date in the year.

-The Dominion Customs revenue for the eight months ending 1st instant, amounts to \$23,434,042, a gain of \$2,758,-832 over the same period of last year. For the month of February alone the receipts were \$2,681,176, an increase of \$359,844 over the same four weeks of 1902.

-Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, G. B. Fraser, E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, G. L. Cains and Mes. E. B. Greenshields are incorporated to take over the dry goods business of Messrs. S. Greenshields Son & Company, of Montreal.

E. SCHREIER, 23 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, LONDON, Eng. 23 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, LONDON, Eng. Manufacturer and Exporter of BABC, 3, 4 and 5 Action ABBC, 3, 4 and 5 Action ABBC, Hand Numbering Machines, Por Printing Presses, Patent automatic Type-High Numbering Machines, Automatic Chasses for Printing Che gues in one operation, and every

Numbering. Dating and Perforating Machines. WRITEVOR PRICES. Tes Lead. Best : (W.W. & R. Johns Lead Foil, for g

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Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., BREWERS & BOTTLERS.

Regent Rd. Brewery, || Globe Bottling Works, || Alexandra Brewery Salford, Eng.

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-A lumber deal has been consummated, says a Sher-

brooke, Que., dispatch, whereby the Messrs. H. Lovell &

Son, of Coaticooke, have disposed of their timber property

and mills in Gaspe. The price is \$100,000, and the sale

comprises 34,000 acres, mills, and all equipment. Possession

will be given at once. The purchasers are Americans, from

Buffalo, who are largely interested in pulpwood, and have

purchased the tract for this purpose. The lumber cut

during the winter remains the property of Messrs. Lovell

& Sons, but will be taken over by the new company in the

For the second time within a year, says a Toronto letter

self-defence they entered into an agreement

furniture manufacturers have advanced their rates to re-

tailers by 10 per cent. The increased cost of raw material

has played havoc with the profits of furniture wholesalers.

a short time ago to raise prices another 10 per cent. Last

summer a raise of 10 per cent. was put on in consequence

WOERS: Po;lar, Limehouse, and Millwall. TELEGRAMS: "Locklancoe, London," or "Sonjon, London." Cones: A B C, 4th Edition, A 1, and private.

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> Enquiries invited as to AGENCIES or DIRECT SUPPLY through THE CORPORATION OF COLONIAL AGENCIES Toronto or Montreal.

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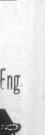
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94 Gracechurch Street. lead Manufacturers LONDON, Eng. and Desilverisers. MANUFACTURES : Pig Lead (Common and Refined). Laminated Lead, for dampwalle. Bar Lead. Tin Foil, (Pure and Ordinary). Sheet Lead (Ordinary and Chemica'), up to Sft. wide. Sheet Lead (Grainated and Tapered'. Dry White Lead Warranted genuine English (made by old Dutch process). Ground White Lead. Warranted genuine Eaglish stack made White lead, ground in best refined Hnseed ofl. Lead Pipe (Ordinary and Chemical). Lead Pipe (Soil. Composition, and Tin Washed). Flake White. Snow Flake. Litharge (Flake and Ground), Ordinary, selected Refined, and Assayers. Zinc Discs. Lead Wire Tape Lead. Carm Liead. Tea Lead. Best Incorrodible. (W.W. & R. Johnson & Sons'Brand) Lead Foil, for gold and silver asseaving. Zinc Discs. Zinc Plates, for Marine Boilers. Auriforous Lead Bullion.

Brand for Tea Lead, White Lead, &co.

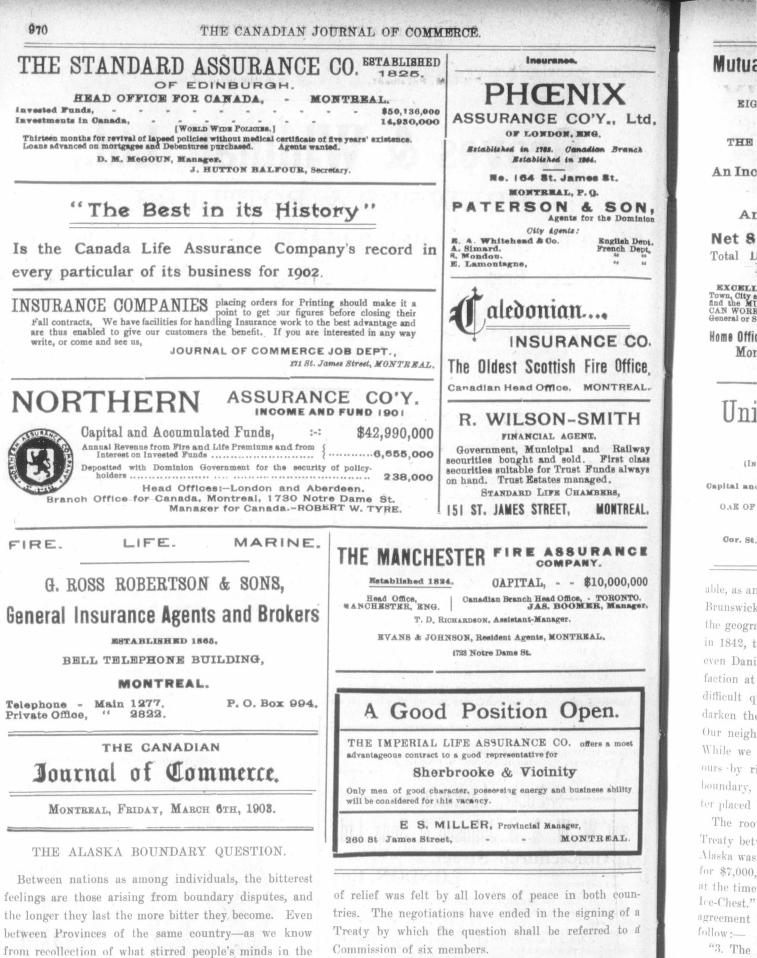
of the increased price of lumber. Two months ago lumber prices took another jump. Glass, which is largely used by furniture manufacturers, went up 20 per cent. last month. Within the last year and a half lumber has increased fully 100 per cent., and prospects point to a still further increase. A circular has been sent out by the Manufacturers' Association, to retailers all over the country, notifying them of the increase in prices and stating that no orders will be accepted at the old prices.

-The employees of the C. P. R. at Prescott, Ont., purpose, we are told, having a co-operative coal company of their own for next season. They will require in the viclnity of 500 tons of anthracite, and will endeavor to procure a large load for their own use. Each member will get his coal at actual cost, but none will be sold to any outsider. as this, they think, would be unwarrantable interference vith the regular merchants.

-The employees of the Winnipeg Postoffice have decided to petition the Postmaster-General for an increase of 25 per cent. in pay.

-A branch of the Quebec Bank is being opened at Sturgeon Falls, Ont.





'80's-as between relatives, disputes over division lines

engender greater heart-burnings than any other known

cause. When, therefore, Sir Michael Herbert and Sir

Wilfrid Laurier arranged lately for practical means

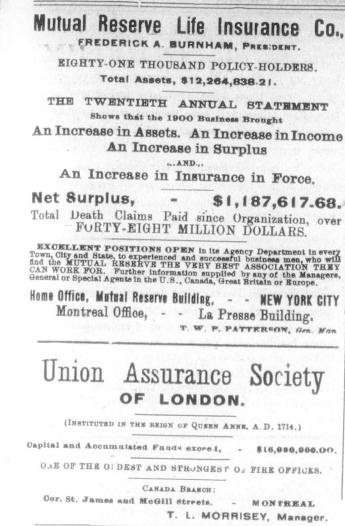
looking to an adjustment of the dispute between the

United States and Canada over the boundary line which

should divide British America from Alaska, a sense

Although one at least of the United States' commissioners is known to have given utterance to opinions the reverse of pacific or judicial, it is believed that moderate views will prevail throughout, and every confidence is reposed in those representing Canada's interests in the matter. Our experience under the settlement of historical boundary questions by arbitration is not agree"3. The of the Higl continent, north-west, Commencin, called Princ parallel of between the

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able, as any person may see for himself in a map of New Brunswick and Maine, but every schoolboy understands the geography of the territories to-day better than did, in 1842, the King of Holland and Lord Ashburton, or even Daniel Webster. In England there is great satisfaction at the prospect of disposing of a tiresome and difficult question, which has repeatedly threatened to darken the Empire's relations with the United States. Our neighbours are no less satisfied with the Treaty. While we are naturally anxious that nothing which is ours by right shall be sacrificed in determining the boundary, we are vitally interested in getting the matter placed beyond the possibilities of dispute.

The root of the controversy is to be found in the Treaty between England and Russia in 1825. In 1867 Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States for \$7,000,000, and so little value was attached to it at the time that it became popularly known as "Sewell's Ice-Chest." The third, fourth and sixth clauses of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia read as follow --

"3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the High Contracting Parties upon the coast of the continent, and the islands, of North America to the north-west, shall be drawn in the manner following: Commencing from the southernmost part of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and between the 131st and the 133rd degrees of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend

to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from the last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

4. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood, first, that the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia; second, that wherever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be of a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the Ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the strip of coast (la lisiere de cote), which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom (et qui ne pourra jamais en etre eloignee que de 10 lieues marines).

6. It is understood that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the Ocean, or from the interior of the Continent, shall, for ever, enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line (traverseront la ligne) of demarcation upon the strip of coast described in Article III. of the present Convention."

These are the crux of the whole affair, and the result of the Treaty depends wholly upon their interpretation. The old Treaty evidently intended that Russia should have a strip of territory thirty miles broad, running parallel to the configuration of the coast. This coast is deeply indented with inlets, arms of the sea; and the question is when are the shores of these arms part of the coast? Are the Commissioners to follow up all the windings and irregularities of the coast and measure the thirty miles inland from where the salt water. ceases at high tide? Everything, as a writer in the London Spectator puts it, depends upon the interpretation of the word "coast.". Again, is the coast line to include the islands which are numerous and of all sizes? The prime object of the Treaty would seem to be to give Russia a strip of not less than thirty miles broad all along the shore of the mainland. Article VI. would seem to have been framed with the view of protecting the right of free navigation of all rivers and streams. The use of the phrase, "the windings of the coast" would seem to indicate that the framers of the Treaty meant to follow the larger inlets round with a thirty mile radius.

The evidently inspired article in the Spectator undertakes to tender Canada a little sensible advice in the matter. It may be needful, but people who can control their tempers under such provocations as those common along the disputed territory taken possession of by our neighbours within the last two years can certainly be depended upon to maintain their equanimity pending

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the negotiations now afoot. We must believe that whatever way the question is decided, our people will abide by it with that becoming dignity of demeanour which is not our only inheritance as a people. Those who desire to whet their feelings in the matter may consult a very interesting paper in the January number of the "Empire Review," from the pen of F. C. Wade, K.C., Crown Prosecutor of the Yukon Territory.

Such sentiments as those expressed by U. S. Minister Choate and other distinguished guests at the gathering of the Pilgrim Club in London this week go far to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two great nations of the world. Long may they last. Let us "strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

THAT BELATED HARBOUR REPORT.

We had searcely gone to press last week ere the longdelayed Harbour Commissioners' Annual Report for the year 1901 reached us. The information it contains comes too late for general usefulness, especially so as regards its financial features, which, at the same time, we may say would be very meagre even if it had come out at a more reasonable time. It is of no use or value when discussing the present position of the Board's finances, in which many people, apart from the Commissioners, must have a deep interest.

It may be hoped that the report for 1902 will soon be out, with fuller information, such as the public may comprehend. There is nothing unreasonable in expecting this, and it can be accomplished, with but little effort.

That promptness in such matters is appreciated by the public is shown by the following editorial in last Saturday's New York "Herald," which we would respectfully ask the Harbour Board and its officials to ponder over:---

"Corporate Publicity in Model Form .-- With the exception of our own government and those of the great European Powers that may be counted on the fingers of one hand, no nation in the world has as large a revenue as that collected last year by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The annual report issued yesterday is a model in respect of the fullness and clearness of the information given to the stockholders. Nearly every question that may be framed touching physical and financial conditions, details of operation or future plans, can be answered by reference to this lucid statement. Not only in the character of the report, but in the manner in which it is put forth, the Pennsylvania sets an example that might well be followed by all railways and industrial corporations also. In contrast with the methods of some railways that grudgingly surrender, in pamphlet form, a few copies of reports so condensed as to be unintelligible, the Peńnsylvania, without waiting for the printing of its annual statement in permanent form, hastens to spread it broadcast through the columns of the leading newspapers .- This is 'publicity' in the truest and most commendable form.'

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-At a meeting of the creditors of Misener Bros., grocers, Brantford, Ont., the firm offered 35 cents in the dollar, which was accepted.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This pioneer Company of life assurance in Canada keeps up its lead, although competitors have sprung up in recent times whose aggressive tactics and seductive offers might well have been expected to stop the progress of an older company which relies for business upon more sober attractions than catch the crowd. When we consider how very few persons really understand the principles upon which life assurance is founded, or the working of the business, it is surprising that so many are attracted by offers of life assurance on terms that are below those on which contracts can be based which are meant to be fulfilled. There are thousands of men who have become policyholders in a socalled Friendly Society that issues life assurance attracted into membership by glittering regalia, cocked hats, epaulets, fancy drill and grandiloquent titlies, whose families some day will discover that the so-called life insurance policy was worthless.

The Canada Life has no such meretricious attractions, its policies are granted on fair business terms, and the policyholders have overwhelming evidence of the company's permanent stability and more than ample rerources to meet all claims that can possibly arise. Those who have sense enough to prefer absolute security to fanciful attractions, will take out a policy in the Canada Life.

Last year the Company issued 4,736 new policies, amounting to \$9,734,002. These figures show an increase of 1,077 in number of policies issued, and an increase of \$1,972,871 in total amount. The total assurances now in force amount to \$89,170,574, the increase during the year having been \$4,745,602. Last year's increase alone over preceding one was large enough to constitute a business of itself that would cause many a company of that size to boast.

The net premium and annuity income amounted to \$2,615,171, and the interest from investments was \$1,-098,968, including \$14,085 profit made on sale of securities. The net income, therefore, was \$3,714,139, which is an increase of \$196,522 over that of 1901. The death claims last year were \$1,179,370, which, it will be noted, were met almost wholly out of the interest on investments, leaving the reserve laid aside for such claims to be only drawn upon for \$80,402, out of \$1,-179,370. Including bonus additions, endowments, and annuities, the payments were \$1,442,920, while \$162,-457 was paid as surrender values and cash dividends to policyholders, making the total payments to policyholders, or their representatives, \$1,605,377.

The assets increased last year to the extent of \$1,460,-142, the total at close of 1902 being \$25,964,932.

A unique feature in the Canada Life business is the valuation of its liabilitis on the Institute of Actuaries Hm. 3½ per cent. table for all business secured before 1st January, 1900, and on same table with 3 per cent. interest for policies issued since 31st December, 1899. These valuations are a severe test of a life company's financial soundness, and it speaks volumes for the stability of the Canada Life that after providing for reserves on such strict lines it holds a surplus on policyholders' account of \$1,831,718. It is quite superfluous to dwell upon the strength of a company in such a position.

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The enprogressive a week end of these and course monetary ture of the every prace of and acc ings, and are heard little fear sufficient It was

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\$600,000, a: in the Mar \$4,000,000, of its total also the go was establis of this jou one of the the Eastern

When the the Canadia There were remarks on features in the life assurance busines made by the President, the Hon. Senator Cox, which are very interesting. But more than sufficient has been adduced to demonstrate the solidity of this pioneer company, which is, we may add, extending its operations successfully throughout Great Britain. Our numerous friends in the old land may place unlimited confidence in the Canada Life.

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THE BANK OF COMMERCE PURCHASES THE HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

The establishment of new bank branches in every progressive section of Canada is going on apace. Scarce a week elapses that does not witness the announcement of these new feeders and promoters of business in city and country, facts that go to prove that our large monetary institutions have confidence in the great future of the country, and are preparing to forward it by every practical means in their power. The enlargement of and addition to older substantial and palatial buildings, and the acquisition and erection of new premises, are heard of in every direction, and there is now but little fear that the Dominion will not be provided with sufficient banking facilities.

It was an open secret in certain financial circles for some months past that the Halifax Banking Company was looking forward to some change in its condition sooner or later. The recent visit of Mr. F. H. Mathewson, the Montreal manager of the Bank of Commerce, to Halifax, was looked upon as significant, but financial curiosity is at length satisfied on learning that the second-largest bank in Canada, which but a few years ago bought out the principal bank on the Pacific coast, with its important connection in Great Britain, has now absorbed one of the most respectable and conservatively managed banking institutions at the eastern coast of the Dominion, at one coup establishing some eighteen branches, including St. John, N.B., in a portion of Canada not heretofore covered by its agencies.

It is given out that the name of the Halifax Banking Company will be retained in its native field of operations, as part of the title of the larger institution; the services of the directors will also be continued in the capacity of a local board at Halifax, and the staff of the Halifax Bank will be retained in the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Business men in the Maritime Provinces will welcome a bank with such large resources in their midst.

The Halifax Banking Company, with a capital of \$600,000, and a rest of \$525,000, has seventeen branches in the Maritime Provinces. It has deposits of about \$4,000,000, and the transaction includes the purchase of its total assets amounting to over \$6,000,000, and also the good will of the business. The bank, which was established in 1825, is not unknown to the readers of this journal, where it still holds its place. It is one of the oldest and most conservatively managed in the Eastern Provinces.

When the amalgamation of the two banks is complete the Canadian Bank of Commere will have 105 branches, including those at New York and San Francisco, and London, England. The total assets of the bank will amount to about \$78,000,000, and the combined deposits of the two banks will aggregate nearly \$60,000,-000. The Bank of Commerce is still expanding in the great West; it has recently opened a branch at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

The terms of the amalgamation are briefly as follow: When the necessary approval of the shareholders of the Halifax Banking Company has been obtained, and all the requisite legal formalities completed, the Canadian Bank of Commerce will assume the liabilities of the Halifax Banking Company and give in exchange for the surplus of its assets over its liabilities stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of the par value of \$700,000, together with a small sum in cash. The members of the staff of the Halifax Banking Company will become officers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Halifax Banking Company, for the past ten years, has been under the management of Mr. H. N. Wallace, who was at one time in the service of the Bank of British North America, and who is widely known among bankers throughout Canada, as a capable and conservative banker; the position to which he has brought the Bank speaks well for his careful management. Mr. Wallace will enter the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the position of manager of the Halifax branch, where a large commercial business is transacted.

Both banks are to be congratulated upon the arrangement made, which must materially strengthen the position of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and add to the facilities which it already possesses for conducting a successful banking business.

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THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

On another page we reproduce the Annual Report of the staunch old British America, a company which continues to hold its place as a testimony to what has been and can be done by native fire insurance institutions when judiciously conducted. In the table published several weeks ago it was shown that the loss ratio of this Company had decreased from 61.06 per cent. in 1901 to 38.8 per cent. for 1902, leaving the Balance of Income over Expenditure amounting to \$173,713.63, a large advance on these figures in recent years. The underwriting profit made by the Company was seriously affected by heavy fire losses in the Eastern States, else the gratifying percentage noted above had outstripped any of the remarkably low records of the year.

The brief remarks of the President, Senator Cox, one of the pioneer life underwriters of the Banner Province, included a reference to the substantial addition to the Reserve Fund of upwards of \$90,000, which was due in some degree to the maintenance of the dividend at the usual rate of 6 per cent. The profits of the year might have warranted a higher distribution, but it was uanimously preferred to still further strengthen the Company's reserves. The forecast made by the President last year, that the advance of rates would have a beneficial effect upon the business, has been fully borne out, although the general prosperity of trade was a strong co-worker in the field. The results pointed out called for complimentary references to the management, the officers and staff generally. Mr. J. J. Kenny, the vice-president; whose name as an underwriter is one to conjure with in any part of the continent, and the very efficient secretary of the company, Mr. P. H. Sims, have the congratulations of every well-wisher of Canadian institutions.

HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY.

The above company is now undergoing the process of re-organization, out of which it will emerge as, "The Home Savings Bank of Canada." The reasons for making this change are not fully stated, but, with men of such good business judgment as Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, president, Mr. James Mason, managing director, and Mr. John Foy, vice-president, at the head of the institution, we may place full confidence in their decision having been arrived at for good reasons.

The Home Savings as a chartered bank, will have to dispose of its mortgage loan business, as lending directly upon real estate is not allowed by the Bank Act; though a mortgage may be assumed as collateral security. The Company for many years past has refrained from enlarging its mortgage loans, all its additional deposits having beeen utilized for advances upon the security of bonds, debentures and stocks. The rates charged for these loans on bonds and stocks are less than on a mortgage, but they enable a company to keep its assets under better control than loans extending several years, they entail far less labour, involve less anxiety, are subject to less depreciation and risks, and altogether are a much more desirable security than real estate.

The Home Savings is especially favoured by depositors, the money it holds from this class being \$2,586,928, which is over twelve times the amount of the paid-up capital of \$200,000. Of this sum \$2,049,695 has been advanced on stocks and bonds, so that it is probable the entire deposits of the Home Savings & Loan Company could be liquidated in a few days, in case of need, by calling in its loans on collaterals.

The real estate mortgages held amount to \$700,276, which will be disposed of by powers now being sought from the Ontario Government.

The new bank will open with every prospect of having a large, expanding, safe and profitable business at the very start, and fully equipped with a Board of Directors and Manager whose past record is a guarantee for the future prosperity of the "Home Savings Bank of Canada," which ere long will make its debut before the public of Canada.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The above progressive company made what is called "a record" last year by its increase of business having been over \$1,000,000 larger than in any previous year. This, however, is not an unusual experience, for life companies are not seldom like snow-balls, which, as they are revolved, attach larger and larger masses of fresh snow the larger they grow. Business brings business, and a company's agents should endeavour to secure a promoter of its interests in every new policyholder.

Last year the total net premiums amounted to \$1,-054,815, and receipts of interest to \$186,074, making the total income \$1,240,889, which exceeds that of previous year by \$136,060. The total expenditure, including death claims, dividends to policyholders and stockholders, surrender values, taxes, matured claims, and expenses, amounted to \$640,826, which left a surplus of income over expenditure to the amount of \$600,063. The assets consequently were enlarged by this large amount, the total of them being \$4,406,329. Of this sum \$3,753,892 is appropriated for policy reserves, government standard, \$45,318 for all other liabilities, leaving a balance of \$607,118, as Surplus on Policyholders' Account, including \$300,000 Capital Stock paid-up. The total security to policyholders amounts to \$5,561,010, which is much in excess of what any circumstances require.

The Manufacturers' having taken over the "Temperance & General," reports on the result of the Temperance section of the business as follows: "The death loss was exceedingly low, being only \$5.80 per \$1,000 of insurance, while in the Temperance section it was only \$3.66 per \$1,000 of insurance." Before an absolutely correct judgment could be formed as to the respective values, in an assurance sense, of the lives of non-abstainers and abstainers, more data would be necessary than the above, which is evidently open to criticism, and needs explanation, as it is not reasonable to assert that "Temperance" lives, on the average, are worth over one-third more than the others selected by a life assurance company.

The Manufacturers' is doing well under the management of Mr. J. F. Junkin, managing director, and steadily advancing in volume of business, in financial strength, and in public confidence.

DISTRIBUTING INSOLVENT ESTATES.

That wholesale merchants and manufacturers throughout the Dominion have pretty good reason for not entirely approving of the existing mode of winding up insolvent estates, may be gathered without much figuring from a perusal of the subjoined table respecting a retail general storekeeper who recently failed and was not permitted to settle his debts at a certain sum in the dollar.

It appears strange that with the political papers voicing the merits of law-makers from year to year, and with the whole country clamouring and its leaders often talking themselves hoarse about what is best for the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, the fruit-raiser, etc., such a crying evil as exists regarding the proper winding up of insolvent estates must be allowed to continue; a reflection, not only on the common sense of those whose duty it is to look into such glaring waste of money, but on the intelligence of the people as a whole. The truth is, the public is not individually concerned. Among those who are concerned, one side gains; and gains, we may add, abundantly, while the other must "pay the piper," and proceed on their way trying to The cas

A retail s pay his do much in t accepting Stock, fixt at \$12,644 He owes \$ leged, whi trustees, c ordinary c receive the claims, wh table, eat u

What is very remun is concernent that the y Canada are best for all say that the man who f able to dict this mode do the winds, Who, excep 100 cents if say that the are being the

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The case in question, boiled down, amounts to this: A retail storekeeper writes his creditors that he cannot pay his debts, and makes an offer of settlement at so much in the dollar. The creditors are not justified in accepting this. The storekeeper makes an assignment. Stock, fixtures, book debts, real estate, etc., are valued at \$12,644.61. At forced sale these bring \$7,018.10. He owes \$15,924.89 ordinary debts, and \$1,255.97 privileged, which latter must be paid in full. When the trustees, custodians, attorneys, etc., get through, the ordinary creditors, those who sold this man on time, receive the substantial sum of 16e in the dollar of their claims, while the expenses, as detailed in subjoined table, eat up 58 per cent.

What is there wrong with this? Nothing in so far as very remunerative employment for a host of outsiders is concerned. Who can look at this statement and say that the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Canada are getting that protection by law which is the best for all concerned? Who can read this statement and say that the honest dealer has an even chance with the man who feels disposed to so shape his affairs as to be able to dictate his own terms to his creditors, or, failing this mode of settlement, assign and let his estate go to the winds, and his creditors whistle for their money? Who, except the dealer who wants to settle at less than 100 cents in the dollar, can read this statement and say that the merchants and manufacturers of Canada are being treated fairly?

It has been frequently stated that the wholesale merchants are too easy with those who make offers of settlement. The present case shows pretty conclusively why they are not. It may seem very pleasing to prevent a retailer from settling legally at a rate in the dollar, thus depriving him of continuing in his own name, but when dollars and cents are involved, it is generally deemed more judicious to accept 50c or 65c in the dollar, than to permit an estate to be wound up, when the process of winding absorbs nearly the entire estate.

At present wholesale merchants are, as it were, between two fires in this matter. If they agree to accept an offer of say, one-half of their claims, they may be but encouraging a class of retailers who have been planning and preparing for this. If they do not accept one-half they are very apt to get less than a quarter.

Were there no legal privileged claims except wages, and these to be limited to thirty days' claims, it would prevent much of the estate being divided other than equitably. If, where the wholesale merchants decided it best to wind up an estate, a competent man, one thoroughly posted in the various branches of trade, an up-to-date business man, was appointed to take full charge of the insolvent's estate and dispose of it then and there, without unduly sacrificing, closing it out at cost, in a retail way, or at a percentage less in lots to suit the trade, all creditors would receive the maximum amount of their claims, and it would, besides, largely do away with failures for a purpose.

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Dividend Sheet in re F. J. K. Alexandler, of St. Agath: and Little River East, P. Q.

RECEIPTS.

By proceeds of stock and fixtures at Ste. Agathe	
amounting to \$3,447.41 sold at 63c in the \$ By proceeds of Book Debts, at Ste-Agathe amount-	\$2,171.87
ing to \$66.89 sold at 33c in the \$	22.07 *
Collections at Ste-Agathe	6.10
By proceeds of stock and fixtures, etc., at Little River East amounting to \$3,619.15 sold at 50c	1 1
in the \$	1,809.58
By proceeds of book debts at Little River East	
amounting to \$3,140.36 sold at 201/2c in the \$	643.78
Collections and sales by E. Collette	141.48
By proceeds rent on the farm at Grand River	30,00
By proceeds of two cases of goods, net	263.04
By proceeds collection from New York	784.18
Ditto. ditto.	605.00
By proceeds real estate, net	490.00
Interest on money in Savings Bank	51.00

\$7,018.10

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid to Prothonotary of Ste. Scholastique	@
Trip to Ste. Scholastique to file consent	\$ 50.75
F. X. Gagnon and P. J. Chartrand, Informations	5.15
Trip to Ste. Scholastique to d posit (bilan)	27.25
Off. Gazette Not. of Assignment.	6.40
Trip to Ste. Scholastique for nomination	5.17
Off. Gazette Not. of our nomination	5.25
75 Regd. Not. of app't sent to creditors	4.58
Insurance on stock at Ste. Agathe	9.00
Ditto. at L. River East	20.40
Ditto. at L, River East J. G. Raymond Stock Taking at Ste. lAgathe	30.60
J. A. Leduc, Stock Taking at Ste. Agathe	84.00
Alex Monoson Stock Taking at Ste. Agathe	13.05
Alex. Mongeon, Stock Taking at Ste. Agathe	17.00
Leon Blondin, Stock Taking and Guardian	21.06
5 Not. of meeting sent to inspectors	.60
78 Cop. Minutes and Statements sent to creditors	9.36
27 Not. of sale sent to creditors	1.89
J. G. Raymond, copy of inventory and statement	
of affairs.	8.00
Not. of Sale in La Presse, 6 ins	20.00
La Patrie, 6 ins	20.00
Star, 6 ins	30.00
Herald, 4 ins	16.00
Le Soliel, 6 ins	6.06
Av. du Nord	7.00
Moniteur du Com.	5.00
Benning et Barsalou, Commission on sale	30.00
J. G. Raymond 3 days' trip to Ste. Therese about	
Informations.	12.50
J. G. Raymond, Showing and Lel'vg Stock.	33,50
P. J. Chartrand trip to Ste. Agathe about rent of	and a start
the store	15.00
E. Collette, Stock Taking at L. R. East.	134.35
F. X. Gagnon, copy if Inventory and B. Debts and	
Statement of Affairs.	10.00
J. G. Raymond copy of Inventory of goods found,	
at L. R. East.	5.75
Not. of Sale in Star, 6 ins	30.00
La Presse, 6 ins	30.00
Le Patrie, 4 ins	18.70
Soliel, 6 ins.	8.06
Moniteur du Com	5.00
Benning & Barsalou Commission on sale	30.00
34 Not. of Sale sent to creditors and buyers	2.38
F. X. Gagnon auditing books and services	25.00
5 Not. of meeting sent to inspectors.	.60
Not. of Sale of 2 cases of goods in Star, 1 ins Ditto. La Patrie 1 ins	3.00
	3.10
F. X. Gagnon inventory and copy of 2 cases of	Territ (
goods at Benning & Barsalon	15.43
F. X. Gagnon attending sale and services.	3.00
P. J. Chartrand and all expenses regarding the 2	
cases of goods	20.00

Canadian Clothing Co., paid to get back the 2	
cases of goods	35.21
E. Collette, showing and del'vg and Guardian at	
L. R. East	480.59
V. G. Gaudin, guardianship	22.50
103 Statements and letters sent to creditors	10.30
5 Not. of meeting sent to inspectors	.60
F. X. Gagnon Statement of Affairs and Letters	
sent to creditors	10.00
Reg'd Certificates R garding Real Estate	26.80
Copy of ditto	20.00
Reg'd, ditto	
Copy of ditto	10.00
Newspaper and stationery	2.73
P. L. Turgeon and E. Collette trip to Grand River	
and Little River East, etc. regarding Real estate	181.25
M. Sullivan services at L. R. East	5.00
Making Fince at L. R. East	10.00
A. Beaudry, costs	6.78
Not. of Sale of Roal Estate La Patrie, 2 ins	37.60
Le Soliel, 2 ins	38.82
Que. Chronicle, 2 ins.	20.50
Herald, 2 ins	33.00
F. X. Gagnon, assorting deeds, services and ask-	0.0.00
ing for tenders for r al estate	30.00
99 Not. of Sale, list of informations sent to cre-	0.00
ditors	9.90
Insurance on Real Estate	52.00
F. X. Gagnon translating and preparing list of	20.00
charges, etc	18.21
Telegraphs, Teleghones	4.40
5 Not. of meeting sent to inspectors	.60
Printing, etc	12.25
Trip to New York by P. L. Turgeon, and expenses	10,000
regarding collection of \$784.18	169.75
American Consulate and expenses	4.00
Trip to New York by P. L. Turgeon expenses re-	1:00
garding elaim of \$1,279.87	109.55
Commission paid in N. Y. on \$1,389.18	208.37
Collections on cheques and drafts	3.81
F. X. Gagnon preparing Divd. sheet	30.00
Printing of Dividend	12.00
Not, of Dividend in Off. Gazette	5.80
103 Not. of Dividend sent to creditors	12.36
and a second provide second	

PRIVILEGED CLAIMS.

Prefontaine, Archer & Perron, costs	\$550.14
A. E. Merrill, N. York, costs	300.00
Osias Longpre, Ste. Agathe, rent	200.00
G. V. Gaudin, salary	77.85
La Cie, d'Ass'n Mutuelle du Canada	40.75
Edouard Garneau	20.00
Arthur Lelievre, salary	14.40
J. E. Parent, insurance	13.28
Frank LeGallais, salary	10.42
J. R. Curry, damages on goods	9.98
Alex. Mongeon, salary	8.65
Daniel Louis Lelievre, rent	5.00
Daniel Lelievre, son of Louis, salary	2.75
Daniel Lelievre, son of Daniel, salary	2.75

	\$1,255.97
5 Inspectors	\$150.00
Allowance to Curators	500.00
Money reserved for Contingents	32,28
Dividend on ordinary claims of \$15,924.89 at 15c	

> \$3,230.36 \$3,230.36

\$2,531.77

FIRST AND FINIAL DIVID	END PAYABLE MARCH 10, 1903.
Ordinary Creditors.	Claims. Dividends.

	Benning & Barsalou, Mont	837.98	134.08
5.21	Liddell, Lesperance & Cie., Mont	723.09	115.69
	The Ames Holden Co. of Montreal, Ltd	655.85	104.94
).59	Milton & Alexander (notes), St. Henri de		
2:50	Mascouche	630.00	100.80
).30	Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Mont	552.50	88.40
.60	M. R. Alexander (J. O. Lamarche, note),		
	St. Henri de Mascouche	530.30	84.85
0.00	The Canada Hardware Co., Ltd., Mont	515.25	82.44
6.80	The W. R. Brock Co., Ltd., Montreal	497.90	79.66
00.0	M. R. Alexander, rent, St. Henri de Mas	487.50	78.00
.15	J. B. Rolland & Fils, Mont	471.48	75.44
00.0	James McCready & Co., Ltd., Mont	452.00	72.32
.73	William Alexander, St. Henri de Mas	400.00	64.00
	S. Greenshields Son & Co., Montreal	394.85	63.17
.25	American Net & Twine Co., Boston	351.23	56.19
.00	S. S. Alexander, St. Henri de Mascouche	325.00	52.00
.00	Delong, Seaman & Co., Boston	296.17	47.39
.78	The Howell Lithograph Co., Hamilton, Ont.	271.75	43.48
.60	W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.	231.35	37.02
.82	E. H. Heney & Co., Montreal	215.75	34.52
.50	Finley Smith & Co., Montreal	209.49	33.52
.00	Whitehead & Turner, Quebec	201.34	32.21
	The Empire Mf'g Co., Ltd., Montreal	201.20	32.19
.00	Hutchison & Oughtred, Montreal	201.11	32.18
	M. R. Alexander (Comptoir d'Escompte),		
.90	St. Henri de Mascouche	200.00	32.00
.00	Mathew Moody & Son, Terrebonne	199.10	31.86
	Silverman, Boulter & Co., Montreal	170.67	27.31
.00	Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd., Montreal	165.73	26.52
.21	Alex. Mongeon, Montreal	159.38	25.50
.40	Kerry Watson Co., Montreal	156.54	25.04
.60	The Colonial Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal	152.51	24.40
.25	Louis Beaubien, Qu bec	145.32	23.25
	Molsons Bank, Hamilton, Ont	133.00	21.28
.75	Michael Sullivan, Breches a Menon	125.00	20.00
.00	McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Co., Mont.	120.00	19.20
	The Bagley Wright Mfg. Co., Montreal	104.03	16.74
.55	Frank Legallais, Paspebiac	100.50	16.08
.37	Fifty-two other creditors, whose claims		
.81	aggregated	,829.70	292.84
.00			
0.0	012	094 00 4	0 747 00

\$15,924.89 \$2,547.98

Some of the above items of expense recall the adventure of the country youth who, on his first visit to Montreal, after a night on the train, sought a small hotel and engaged a room in order that he might present a better "front" after having a sleep. When he went to pay his bill the clerk, who, by the way, had failted in business himself, said: "\$1.75." Being asked how it amounted to that, he said: "Room 75c, sleep 50c, dinner 50c." But the boy had evidently been at school in his day, for he replied: "I guess you think I'm asleep yet, don't you?" He then settled, less the item for sleep.

—The value of the mineral products of Ontarlo for 1902, according to the neports of the Bureau of Mines, totalled \$13.577,440, an increase of \$1,746,354 over 1901. Metallic products contributed \$6,285,259, and non-metallic \$7,292.181, both classes show an excess as compared with last year's figures. The value of the nickel production was \$2,210,961, an increase of \$350,991; of steel, \$1,610,031, an increase of \$1,262,751; of copper, \$686,043, an increase of \$96,963, and of iron ore \$518,445, an increase of \$344,017. The output of copper and nickel was the largest yst recorded. In iron ore there was also a large gain. The production of pig iron, however, was slightly under that of 1901, blast furnaces finding it difficult to procure regular and ad quate supplies of coke. The very/decided increase in quantity of steel was mainly due to the starting up of the works at Sault Ste. Marie.

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A jou large tr to the c voke con fore be enterpris acter ha irrigatin before a ly speak and the the harv perience of labour a very b which pr settlemer tile prai much gre portions reaping r able. To where our cooperat needs are West, Th ly attaine tivation o or say 12 acres of la ing Co. T likely ere tiguity an agricultur be employ rowing, st doubtless electricity

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THE BRITISH-CANADIAN WHEAT RAISING CO., LTD.

A joint-stock company for the purpose of cultivating a large tract of virgin soil-the great farms in North Dacotah to the contrary notwithstanding-is singular enough to invoke comment, and the above-named company would therefore be scarcely the men for the place if they expected their enterprise to escape criticism. Companies of kindred character have heretofore been mostly confined to draining or irrigating schemes, in which a large outlay was necessary before a plough could be used. In our North-West, generally speaking, all that is necessary is to break the surface, and the natural fertility of the soil does the rest-until the harvest-time comes. The chief difficulty heretofore experienced in our great fertile districts, has been in respect of labour to garner the grain, which work must be done in a very brief space of time. The system of co-operation which prevailed throughout Canada in the days of early settlement is, unfortunately, not so applicable in the fertile prairies of the North-West, because the farms are much greater, and, being largely in alternate sections or portions thereof, the harvesting "bees" of the days ere the reaping machine came into common use are not so practicable. To the early settlers in middle and Western Ontario, where our most prosperous farmers are to be found to-day, co-operation was indispensable, and similar but stronger needs are felt in the fertile prairie regions of the North-West. This co-operation, it is needless to say, is most readily attained, or rather rendered unnecessary, by the cultivation of sixty or more quarter-sections of 160 acres each, or say 125 farms of 80 acres each, constituting the 10,000 acres of land secured by the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Co. The sections of a square mile (640 acres) each, are likely ere long to be exchanged more or less to secure contiguity and facilitate the co-operative id:a. All the modern agricultural labor-saving implements and machinery should be employed in a tract so large: steam ploughing and barrowing, steam-driven reaping and threshing machines and doubtless steam waggons, and they doubtless will. Even electricity may find its uses here also, and the elements themselves be thus forced into service to hurry in and save the crops during favourable weather.

Since the appearance of the prospectus of the new enterprise, some letters have reached us, the writers of which challenge the statements made of prospective profits. As it was but fair to the promoters that they be allowed to reply, interviews have been held in which it was explained that the figures employed were d rived from one of our Government Blue-Books, and that Mr. Sifton's paternity should be sufficient for the ordinary searcher after knowledge. The promises of people in high places-we do not pr tend to doubt the ipse dixit-are proverbially untrustworthy, but had the company cut the figures in halves they would still have enough and to spare to prove the value of the investments. It is a simple Rule of Three: If a man can farm 80 or 160 acres with very limited help at very high rates of wages, and make so much money, how much can be made on the same land with all the appliances that modern invention and experience provide? Indeed the chief objections in the letters received apply with far more force to the lesser enterprises of small farmers-if we may so term those owning 160 acres each-than to the cultivation of tracts of ten thousand or twenty thousand acres in blocks mear enough to permit of what must b considered a step in advance of co-operative farming. If our correspondents will be good enough to indicate any obstacles in the way of cultivating a tract of 10,000 acres that would not apply more forcibly to the working of farms of moderate size, we shall be glad to give them equal publicity; but until they do we must say that from a reasonable point of view it does not savor of pure patriotism or clean nesting to throw stones at the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company. Should the enterprise through some fatality not succeed, it will not be through any lack, territorially, of the elements of success.

-R. R. Simpson & Co., are the new lessees of the Royal Hotel, Hamilton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 20th ult., treating of the dairy produce situation, says:-Butter.-The reduction of price last week has brought a very much better demand for New Zealand butter, and there is a general belief that prices will not go lower before April, and if cold weather and a late spring ensue, then prices will be well maintained until May. Choicest brands are making 98s to 100s, and for the "Gothic's" butters, which arrived to-day, 100s is the lowest offer of holders. For fancy brands some holders are asking 102s. Finest brands may be quoted at 94s to 96s. Milled butters range in value from 88s to 92s. Last year New Zealand butter was 12s per cwt, higher than it is to-day.

The Copenhagen Official Quotation remains at 92 kroner, whilst last year at this date it was 100 kroner, and to-day prices on the spot for choicest are 108s to 110s, against 116s to 118s last year. A very interesting feature in the supply of foreign butter is exhibited this season by the Argentina, which shows a very large increase over last season, viz.:—163 per cent. The following table shows the increase or decrease, compared with last year month by month, from September, 1902, to the middle of February, 1903:—

1901 1902	Cwts.	Cwts. 1,269	Cwts. 1,250	Cwts, 4,038	Cw.ts 6.642	Cwts.	Total. Cwts. 13,499 34,717
	\$1,125	-172	x2,739	x6,665	x5,075	x5,786	x21.215
							1

Cheese.—There has been a steady demand during the week for Canadian and New Zealand cheese at last week's prices. The "Maori," which is due here on March 27th, is bringing about 3,450 crates of New Z aland cheese. The "Gothic" arrived yesterday with ,834 crates of cheese from New Zealand. Canadian commands 64s to 65s for choicest. Corresponding week, 1902, same quality sold at 51s to 52s, and finest for 48s to 50s.

QUININE HIGHER.

Manufacturers of quinine have advanced prices, as expected, but surprise is expressed that the advance did not amount to more than two cents an ounce, when the cost of bark would seem to warrant a rise of at least four cents. It is thought, however, that another two-cent advance will be made, bringing the price for bulk up to thirty cents an ounce. It appears, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, that the German makers cabled a quotation of twenty-eight cents on Friday, and the Americans, rather than run the risk of an unsettled market at this time, when an active consuming demand is about due, advanced to that figure instead of to thirty cents, which price more nearly represented their views, trusting to reach the higher figure later.

The advance had its inception in the Amsterdam cinchona bark sale on Thursday, which went off at an advance of a fraction over twenty-eight per cent., the average price per unit being eight and one-fifth Dutch cents, which compares with previous sales, as shown in the following table:—

	1903.			1900. nts.——	1899.
First Second. Third Fourth. Fifth Sixth Seventh. Eighth Ninth Tenth	6.45 8.20 	7.50	7.25 7.50 9.00	8.90 10.65 10.05 10.10	4.70 6.70 10.90 8.50 8.35 7.60 6.25 5.35 6.80 7.75

79.66 78.00 75.44 72.32 64.00 63.17 56.19 52.00 47.39 43.48 37.02 34.52 33.52 32.21 32.19 32.18 32.00 31.86 27.31 26.52 25.50 25.04 24.40 23.25 21.28 20.00 19.20 16.74 16.08 292.84 \$2,547.98 advenvisit to ı smáll ht prehen he ad fail-

134.08 115.69

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or 1902, totalled Metallic ,292,181, t year's ,210,961, ease of 63, and output d. In tion of 1, blast d quate ntity of orks at

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The sale consisted of 4,871 bales and 412 cases of Java cinchona bark, weighing 480,940 kilograms. Of this small quantity only about seventy-nine per cent. was sold.

Another factor in the advance was the light bark shipments. In January, of course, the shipments were exceptionally light, and the February shipments, while a little larger, are nevertheless far below the average of last year.

The auction of Java quinine at Batavia took place on Wednesday, and went off at an advance. Of the amount offered, 60,000 ounces sold at an average price of eighteen florins, compared with previous sales.

The Amsterdam freight-handlers' strike may cause serious trouble in the American quinine market, unless it is soon settled. So far as we can learn, none of the bark purchased for domestic consumption, at the January Amsterdam auction, has yet arrived in this country. The makers of quinine, we are told, are able to take care of the present business, but should the expected demand set in at once, they are apt to become short of bark.

Cod Liver Oil Advancing.—The upward tendency of the market for cod livel oil, noted regularly in market reports for a number of weeks past, still continues. Another advance has been made in the price since our last issue and it seems likely that values will go'still higher in the very near future, although, at present, the movement of goods is greatly restricted by the scarcity of supplies and the firmness of holders. The situation has reached that point, where some dealers have practically been forced to withdraw from the market, owing to the extremely light stocks held by them.

Letters from Norway report nothing of an encouraging nature, stating that, owing to the continued stormy weather, fishing is still out of the question, and that those fishermen who have not come into Lofoten, have been advised to remain at home. Refiners at Aalesund, Bergen and Tromso, report that they have produced no new oil whatever. Our correspondents also state that the seals are still present on the coast and prevent the cod from schooling.

In all the discouraging reports, there is, however, a hopeful note, based on the possibility that there may yet be a fair catch before the end of March, when the Lofoten fishing season closes. Cablegrams received on Friday stated that the prospects were a little better, although the fish livers were lean. The Lofoten catch last season was only a moderate one, but the amount of oil produced was exceptionally light, owing to the leanness of the fish livers. We give figures below showing the production of Lofoten oil, in hectoliters, during the last ten seasons:—

Year.	Fish. Oil	
1902	14,250,000 9,500)
1901	13,000.000 15,900)
1900	22,700,000 10,800)
1899 2	24,500,000 18,500)
1898 2	29.800,000 11,200)
1897	31,300.000 18,300)
1896	32,300,000 8,900)
1895	36,600,000 12,300)
1894	28,000,000 12,300	0
1893 2	26,700,000 18,600	0

In 1902 Lofoten produced 9,600 hectoliters, Finmarken, 2,200 hectoliters and Sondmore, 2,000 hectoliters of medicinal oil, making a total production for the season of 13,800 hectoliters.

It will be seen, therefore, that the catch of cod this year, will need to be exceptionally heavy to supply the domand next year, and it seems hardly likely that we shall see last year's prices during 1903.

-E. Ross, boot and shoe dealer, Norwich, Ont., has offered to compromise with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar. The liabilities are placed at \$8,000.

-It is stated that the manufacturers of tubs and pails have decided to advance their prices to wholesalers about 5 per cent, all around.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT.

The Directors beg to submit the Twenty-fourth Annual Report with accompanying Financial Statement duly audited showing the result of the Company's business for the year ended 31st December, 1902, and its position on that day.

The business of the year was very satisfactory. After paying and providing for two half-yearly dividends

at the rate of seven per cent. per anum, and paying all expenses, including Salaries, Printing, Advertising, Auditors' Fees, Government Tax and Commissions on Loans, and providing for Directors' compensation, there remained a balance of \$29,240.93, which, added to \$2,543.39, balance Profit and Loss account lass year, makes \$31,784.32. Of this sum \$30,000.00 is placed at the credit of Contingent Account, and the remainder, \$1,784.32, at credit of Profit and Loss (Account.

The Reserve Fund stands at \$200,000.00, being equal to the Paid-up Capital, and the Contingent Account at \$30,000.

Deposits increased \$87,205.36. Loans on Collaterals increased \$196,159.56, and Mortgage Loans decreased \$120,-078.82.

By-Laws Nos. 56 and 57 providing for the appointment of Assistant Manager, and Managing Director, respectively, were passed by the Directors during the year, and will be presented at the Meeting for confirmation by the Shareholders.

It has been evident for some years past the time was coming when a change would be required to be made in the Constitution of the Company, to provide for its increasing business. That time has arrived, and the Directors, after much consideration, and after consultation with a number of the largest Shareholders of the Company, decided that in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders arrangements should be made for converting the Company into a Chartered Bank. Accordingly applications have been made to the Dominion Government for a Bank Charter, and to the Ontario Government for power to dispose of the assets, good-will and business of the Company to the Bank when the Charter is obtained. The Shareholders of the Company to become Shareholders of the Bank. The Shareholders will be asked at the Annual Meeting called for the 19th day of February inst. to take such action as may be deemed advisable with reference to this matter.

The Directors have to deplote the loss during the year of one of their number-Mr. John Ryan-who died in March last. During Mr. Ryan's service on the Board he took a deep interest in the affairs of the Company. Provision having been made for the appointment of a Managing Director, the Manager, Mr. James Mason, was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Ryan's death. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EUGENE O'KEEFE,

President.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31st DEC., 1902. Assets.

Toronto, February 2nd, 1903.

Loans on Collaterals of Stocks, Bonds and D	ie-	
bentures	\$2,049,695	35
Real Estate Mortgages and Securities		
Debentures		00
Real Estate (including Office premises)		01
Cash in Bank	98	
Cash on hand 5,348	68	
	- 158,428	66
Office Furniture	1,575	00
	\$3,028,212	43
	4-1-molinate	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, authorized \$2,500,000.00, subscribed, \$2,000,000.00, upon which has been paid ten per cent., amounting to.....\$ 200,000 00



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Due Deposit Dividend pay Directors' Co Reserve Fun Contingent 2 Balance Pro

T Interest Paid Expenses of I Tax, Comm Auditors' Fee

Directors' Co Dividend pai Dividend pay

Balance—App To credit o To credit of

> Earnings for Balance Profi

We hereby of Receipts and pany, Limited also the Secur correct and in

Toronto, Fe

The Twenty Sharcholders Church Street, at 12 o'clock r The meeting

tative one, as Stock of the C sented, either The Presider and the Mana

Secretary. The notice control tory declaration

the Loan Corp The Minutes 20th February, as read, and v C.

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NT. Annual audited le year d'ay.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

Send for a complete set of Catalogues. TWIN LENS CAMERAS, for plates, films or roller film (daylight loading) with full size finders, giving exactly what will be seen on the Plate.

THE ZYLO CAMERA

A Film Camera de Luxe, carrying 24 films of any make without backing or notching.

THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, THE PIONEERS OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

STAND or FIELD CAMERAS of the Best Make. STEREOSCOPIC CAMERAS, in Great Variety. The LARGEST STOCK of every requisite for Photographers of any house in England.

106 & 108 Regent Street and 54 Cheapside, E.C., LONDON, ENCLAND.

Due Depositors, Principal and Interest 2,586,928	11
Dividend payable 2nd January, 1903 7,000	00
Directors' Compensation	00
Reserve Fund 200,000	00
Contingent Account 30,000	00
Balance Profit and Loss Account 1,784	32

Established 50 Years.

\$3,028,212 43

PROFIT AND Loss. 7 Dr. Interest Paid and Credited Depositors..... \$ 81,750 76 Expenses of Management, including Government

impenses of management, including dovernment			
Tax, Commission on Loans, etc	19,256	15	
Auditors' Fees	900	00	
Directors' Compensation	2,500	00	
Dividend paid 2nd July, 1902 \$7,000 00			
Dividend payable 2nd Jan., 1903 7,000 00			
	- 14,000	00	
Balance-Appropriated as follows:-			
To credit of Contingent Account \$30,000 00			
To credit of Profit and Loss Account 1,784 32			
	- 31,784	32	
	\$150,191	23	
Cr.			

Earnings for the year..... \$ 147,647 84 Balance Profit and Loss Account last year ... 2,543 39

\$150,191 23

JAMES MASON, Managing Director.

We hereby certify that we carefully examined the Books, Receipts and Vouchers of the Home Saving and Loan Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, also the Securities and Cash on hand, and found the same correct and in accordance with the above Statement.

J. M. SULLIVAN, J. G. HALL.

Toronto, February 2nd, 1903.

Auditors.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Sharcholders was held in the Company's Offices, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto, on Thursday, February 19th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting was well attended, and was a very representative one, as of the 20,000 shares into which the Capital Stock of the Company is divided, 19,356 shares were represented, either in person or by proxy.

The President, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, occupied the chair; and the Managing Director, Mr. James Mason, acted as Secretary.

The notice calling the meeting together with the statutory declaration of the Managing Director, as required by the Loan Corporation Act, was read.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, held 20th February, 1902, were upon motion to that effect, taken as read, and were confirmed, The (Annual Report and Statement was then presented, and upon motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. John Foy, was adopted.

Motions of thanks to President and Directors, also to General Manager and Staff, were passed, and Messrs. J. M. Sullivan and J. G. Hall re-appointed Auditors.

By-Laws Nos. 56 and 57, relating to Assistant Manager and Managing Director, were confirmed. Moved by Mr. John Foy, seconded by Mr. T. R. Wood,

Moved by Mr. John Foy, seconded by Mr. T. R. Wood, and "Resolved that the shareholders of The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, hereby approve of and concur in the application now pending to the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of a Bank, and assent to the name of such Bank being "The Home Savings Bank of Canada," and they aprove of the Directors of the Company promoting a Bill before Parliament pursuant to such application."— Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. W. T. Murray, seconded by Mr. Thos. Long, and "Resolved that the Shareholders of The Home Saving and Loan Company, Limited, having heard read the application by the Company now pending to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, hereby approve of said application, and the Directors are hereby requested and' authorized to promote if they think fit the said application with such variations, additions and amendments as the Directors may think fit to make in order to carry out the true intent, and as the Legislative Assembly deem proper to make."—Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. H. C. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Samuel Barker, and "Resolved" that the Shareholders of the Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, heneby, in view of the increasing business of the Company and in the interests of all concerned, approve of an agreement being entered into between the Company and the Shareholders with the internt and object that the said Company may transfer the good will and assets of the Company to a Bank and otherwise realize the assets of the Company and that the Shareholders of the Company obtain shares in the Bank in lieu of shares in the Company; and further that the Directors of the Company take all such steps as they may deem prudent to carry out such object and submit such agreement to the shareholders for execution by them—Unanimously earried.

Moved by Mr. J. J. Foy, seconded by Mr. J. Cooper Mason, "That the poll be now open for the election of Directors, and that the same be closed whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote having been tendered; and that Messrs. C. C. Baines and R. B. Street be the scrutineers to take the vote; and that they report the result to this meeting."—Carried.

• The election was then proceeded with, the result of the ballot being the election of the following: Messrs, Eugene O'Keefe, John Foy, Edward Stock, William T. Murray and Mr. James Mason, Managing Director.

On motion the chair was taken by Mr. Thos. R. Wood, and a vote of thanks was tendered the President for his conduct in the chair. 980

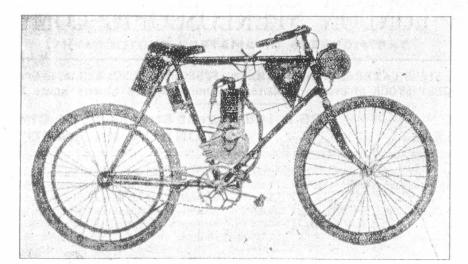
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

FACTORS OF : Motor Accessories, Motor Bodies in Wood and Aluminum, Electrical Parts, Rubber Goods, Lubricating Oils, &c. Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLATRY."

AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam, Petrol and Electric Motors, Gears, Axles, Frames, Tools, Fittings and all Motor Component Parts, for Cars, Launches and Stationary Work.



18-20 Church St., Islington, N., - London, England.

NOTE—These Cars are supplied 33¹/₃ p.c., less to Canadians, F.O.B. London, under the New Preferential Tariff.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the new Board, held immediately after the close of the above, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe was re-elected President, and Mr. John Foy re-elected Vic-President of the Company.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's Office, Toronto, on Monday, February 23rd, 1903. The President, Høn. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair; and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as Sccretary, read the following:

ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Sixty-Ninth Annual Financial Statement of the Company, the Directors have pleasure in calling attention to the following most prominent features shown in the year's accounts:—

The Balance of Income over Expendi-

The second of theorem and period		
ture is	\$173,713	63
There has been written off Securities		
to bring them to actual market value,		
at December 31st \$ 7,894 42		
And written off the Company's Pre-		
mises and Furniture 15,000 00		
Two Half-yearly Dividends have been		
provided for at the rate of 6 per cent.		
per annum, being 60,000 00		
	\$2,894	42
The Balance, being the amount by which the Reserve Fund is increas-		

ed, is.... \$90,819 21

Compared with the business of the preceding year, the Premium Income shows an increase of \$164,794.00, while losses show an increase of \$18,171.00. The estimated Liability on Policies Current at the close of the year is \$662,312.77, an amount ample, according to the Company's past experience, to run off existing risks. GEO. A. COX,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

THE FRICE HOUSENIT.	
Fire losses, including losses under adjustment at	
Dec. 31st, 1902 945,817	29
Marine losses, including losses under adjust-	
ment at Dec. 31st, 1902 338,299	50
Commissions and other charges 697,164	72
Government and local taxes 51,336	
Balance	
\$2,206,331	61
Fire Premiums	
Marine premiums 454,363 52	
\$2,510,557 96	
Less reinsurance	
	05
Interest and rent account 42,136	56
\$2,206,331	61
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dividend No. 117	00
Dividend No. 118	
Written off securities 7,894	
Written off company's premises and office fur-	14
niture 15,000	00
Reserve at Dec. 31st, 1902	
102,021 ve at Dec. 318t, 1902	
\$785.715	59
Reserve at Dec. 31st, 1901	. 96
Balance of revenue account	63
\$785,715	59

Special I

President.

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Government at Municipal bond Railway bonds Loan and Sav Toronto Electri Oth r stocks at Morigages... Real estate (c Offic furniture Agents' balance Cash on hand a Bills r ceivable Interest due (a

Capital stock.. Losses under a Fire..... Marine

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The Best Value

Men's Fine Footwear

IN

-IS ONLY TO BE SEEN AT-

John Marlow & Sons,

LIMITED.

THERE'S MONEY !!

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

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

To be got out of our Splendid Range of New Samples.

Expert Boot Buyers Recognise these Distinctive Lines As the greatest VALUE ever offered.

Phænix Shoe Works, - Northampton, England.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Government and State bonds	\$	261,075	00
sumerpal bonds.		559,876	21
na iway bonds.		136,335	00
toan and Savings Co.'s bonds and stocks		96,605	50
Toronto Electric Light Co. bonds		20,000	00
oun r stocks and bonds.		79,000	00
and 18.985		10,000	00
(company's building)		140,000	00
one furniture, business maps, etc.		33,774	73
as balances and other accounts		392,021	18
Cash on hand and on dome-it		115,191	30
in ceivable.		7,001	00
Interest d'ue and accrued		13,850	21
			1
Caritat	\$1	864-730	12
Salntal stock.	Q1	000 000	10
		,000,000	00
Pile	12		
Marine 22.323	00		

\$1,864,730 13

881

REINSURANCE RESERVE.

Reserve to cover stimat d liability on outstanding risks..... \$662,312 77 J. J. KENNY, P. H. SIMS, Vice-President, Secretary. We hereby certify that the books of the Company have

We hereby certify that the books of the Company have been audited and the vouchers and securities relating thereto have been examined for the year ending 31st December, 1902, and the same are carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statements:

> JNO. M. MARTIN, F.C.A., R. M. WALTON,

Toronto, February 14th, 1903.

Auditors.

In moving the adoption of the Report, which was second-131,908 96 ed by the Vice-President, the President said: Telegrams: "WINTERINE, LONDON."

L. & P.WALTER & SON

Wholesale and Export Clothiers, and Woollen Warehousemen,

68, Commercial Street, Spitalfields,

LONDON, E., England.

We manufacture specially for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff, 33¹/₃ p.c. in favour of Canada.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

In presenting our Annual Report at the Shareholders' Meeting a year ago, I spoke of the more encouraging outlook in our business at that time as compared with the conditions that had prevailed during the preceding two or three years, and I ventured to give expression to the hope we then entertained that the advances in fire insurance rates which were being adopted by Companies generally, as a result of the adverse experience on this Continent during the preceding three years, would place the business on a footing that would yield a fair margin of profit to The figures embraced in the report you underwriters. have just heard read bear evidence that these expectations have, as far at least as the business of this company for the past year is concerned, been realized. The Report sets forth the results of the year's transactions so clearly that I need not enlarge upon it to any extent; but I may point out that while the year's earnings, which include some \$42,000 derived from interest on investments, may be regarded as satisfactory, the profit upon underwriting is a moderate one, being equal to about seven per cent. on the business transacted. This profit, I may say, has been realized entirely upon the business of the last six or eight months; the serious conflagrations at Waterbury, Conn., and Paterson, N. J., in February last-to which I referred at our last meeting-having made the loss ratio unduly heavy for the earlier months of the year. These heavy losses, affecting, as they did, most of the fire insurance companies doing business on this Continent, and following closely upon similar disasters in the previous two years at Ottawa, Montreal and Jacksonville, Fla., emphasized the necessity for an advance in rates and brough about a general movement on the part of the Companies to secure this. The conditions of all branches of trade and of manufactur-, ing industries, both in Canada and the United States, have fortunately been prosperous of late, and insurers have, speaking generally, recognized the fact that rates of premiums which would afford a fair return upon insurance capital are a legitimate charge upon their business.

In regard to the items written off in Profit and Loss Account, I am sure the policy of placing our securities at their actual market value at the 31st December in each year, and making a liberal allowance to provide for any possible depreciation in the value of the Company's premises, will commend itself to Shareholders.

The substantial addition to the Reserve Fund of upwards of \$90,000 must, I think, be regarded as the most satisfactory feature in the Report, from a policyholder's point of view, as well as from that of a Shareholder, even though this increase is to a certain extent brought about by keeping the dividend down to 6 per cent.—the rate paid in 1901. The profits on the business of the past year might have warranted a return to a somewhat higher rate, but the Directors feel that the strengthening of the Company's reserves must be regarded as of primary importance.

I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Directors of the manner in which the Officers and Agents of the Company have performed their respective duties during the past year, and of saying that I feel that the general outlook is sufficiently encouraging to warrant our anticipating at least equally favorable results from the business, on the lines on which it is now running, to those shown in the report under consideration, the adoption of which I have much pleasure in moving.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:-Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Augustus Myers, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffrey, Lieut. Col. H. M. Pellatt, E. W. Cox.

At a meeting of the Board ,held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President.

-A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Portage La Prairie, Man. In addition

Telegrams

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SIXTEENT

1902. Net P**remiu**n Net Renewa

Total Net Interest....

Total Inco

1902. Matured End Policies at Death Claim Dividends to render Val

Total Pa Expenses and Taxes.... Dividends to Excess of In

, Total.. .

1902. Mun[:]cipal De Loans on Pol

Telegrams : "Solidity, NORTHAMPTON."

ESTABLISHED 1830.

F. GOODMAN & SON.

Abington Street. NORTHAMPTON, England.

-SOLE MAKERS OF-

(HH)"SOLIDITY"

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in all Qualities,

-ALSO-

"WALKAWAY, "Unlonease," "Civilian."

-FACTORIES AT-

NORTHAMPTON & BOZEAT.

In addition to the above, F. GOODMAN & SON have always on hand a Large Stock of Factored Goods.

AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN.

1902

Note:-

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

INCOME.

Net	Premiums	on New Policies	\$217,160.56
Net	Renewal	Premiums	837,655.16

Total Net Premiums..... \$1,054,815.72 Interest...... 186,074.11

Total Income \$1,240,889.83

	EXPENDITURE.	
902.		

Matured Endowments and Investment Policies and Annuities.. \$ 88,653.50 Death Claims.. 174,965.20 Dividends to Policyholders and Surrender Values..... 52,937.93

Total Payments to Policyholders..... \$ 316,556.63 Expenses and Office Furniture..... 291,412.41 Taxes.. Taxes.. Dividends to Stock-holders 8,857.67 24,000.00 Excess of Income over Expenditures 600,063.12

Total......\$1,240,889.83

ASSETS.

1902

1902

Municipal Debentures, Bonds and Stocks.. .. \$2,435,822.89 Loans on Policies and Life Reversions..... 330,325.29

Mortgages on Real Estate		971,978.41	
Real Estate	1.1	46,229.80	
Loans on Policies and Life Reversions		330,328.29	
Office Furniture, less 20 per cent. written of	f	6,605.77	
Agents' Current Accounts		5,643.81	
Interest Due and Accrued		59,850.79	
Net Premium Outstanding and Deferred		216,142.49	8
Cash on Hand and in Banks		75,926.94	

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserves (Government Standard)..... \$3,753,892.00 All other Liabilities.... 45,318.63 Surplus on Policyholders' Account (including

Capital Stock Paid Up, \$300,000),. 607,118.56

\$4,406,329.19

For security of policyholders the Company holds

(a)	Surplus a	above.					 \$ 607,118.56
(a)	Reserve a	is above.					 3.753.892.00
(c)	Uncalled	Capital	Stock.	• • •	••	• •	 1,200,000.00

Total Security to Policyholders.. \$5,561,010.56

Applications received for insurance during 1902 \$6,542,336.00 New Assurances issued during 1902.... 6,082,336.00 (Being an increase over any previous year of

more than \$1,000,000.00).

Insurance in force December 31st, 1902.....\$30,152,883.00 The death loss for the year was exceedingly low, being only \$5.80 per \$1,000 of insurance, while in the Temperance Section, it was only \$3.66 per \$1,000 of insurance. The average rate of interest on the mean amount of all invested assets (lfdger value) was 5.08 per cent.



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985



Manufacturers,

Corset—

Brown Street, Leicester, England.

MANUFACTURERS OF MADAME JEANNE, MADAME LIEDER, ANGLO FRENCH RIBOLINE.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:-

HON. GEO. W. ROSS, Toronto. LIEUT-COL. H. M. PELLATT, Toronto. LLOYD HARRIS, Esq., Brantford. J. F. JUNKIN, Esq., Toronto. E. R. WOOD, Esq., Toronto. E. J. LENNOX, Esq., Toronto. A. J. WILKES, Esq., K.C., Brantford. PROF. JAMES MILLS, Guelph. R. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Toronto. HON. J. A. OUIMET, Montreal. R. R. McLENNAN, Esq., Cornwall, WILLIAM STRACHAN, Esq., Montreal. ROBERT ARCHER, Esq., Montreal. HON. J. D. ROLLAND, Montreal, HON. V. W. LARUE, Quebec. D. D. MANN, Esq., Toronto. LIEUT.-COL. JAS. MASON, Toronto. ROBERT JUNKIN, Esq., Toronto. S. G. BEATTY, Esq., Toronto. B. F. PEARSON, Esq. Halifax. A. P. BARNHILL, Esq., St. John, N.B. W.M. MACKENZIE, Esq., Toronto.



At a su officers v First Vice President Low de earning p

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special ad

-By th company ern Railw company lines of ra northwest charter co although



Great Reduction of Import Duty.



Real Street

Speciality in Mens Suits In Serges and Tweeds.

9/11 & 10/11 All sizes delivered

Free on Board, London.

Strong, Durable and Well Made. Write for Patterns or send remittance or trade references for Sample Range.

E. Berger & Co., Famous Works, Rutland St., - LEICESTER, Eng.



At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were re-elected:—President, Hon. Geo. W. Ross; First Vice-Presidtnt, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pellatt; Second Vice-President, Lloyd Harris, Esq.

Low death rate, low expense ratio, and high interestearning power, all demonstrate the sound basis on which the company is doing business.

A full report will be sent to all policyholders. Booklets regarding the insurance plans of the company and copies of the annual report can be had by application to Head Office, Toronto, or to any agent of the Company.

This Company is the only one in America which offers special advantages to total abstainers.

-By the acquisition by the Canadian Northern Railway company of the charter held by the Morden & North-western Railway Company, says a Toronto report, the former company secures the right to construct, if it so desires, lines of railway from Winnipeg to Morden and from Morden northwesterly across Manitoba to its western border. The charter covers several other proposed branch lines, and, although in several cases the charter parallels the Mac-

kenzie and Mann roads, there are immense districts for which the Morden & Northwestern charter is the only one at present secured. By the amalgamation of the two interests, the Canadian Northern will have a freer hand to proceed with their projected lines in various fine districts of Manitoba .- The Canadian Northern has pledged itself to the Northwest Territories Government to be in a position to handle the harvest of 1904 from the Edmonton district. Their line to that city is being pushed forward with every possible despatch. The Canadian Northern will also have some vessels on the Atlantic service this season. Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, who is in Britain, will, with Mr. Petersen of the Turret fleet, make the necessary arrangements for the Atlantic service. It may not be possible to have all completed for this season, but some of the vessels will assuredly be on the route. This latter arrangement is the sequence of the arrangements with the Great Northern, and also the Canada Atlantic, which Mr. Mann virtually completed a few days ago.

-Manitoba's Treasurer, J. A. Davidson, brought his budget down in the Legislature some days ago, and claimed a surplus of \$289,686 for last year. The revenue for the year was \$1,890,720, being \$669,780 in excess of the revenue



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Uneasy is the Head that Wears a Crown

---BUT---

Easy is the Foot that Wears a Boot made by

L. Watkin & Sons,

Wellingborough, England.

33½ p.c. In Canada's favour.

Cut will be inserted when received.

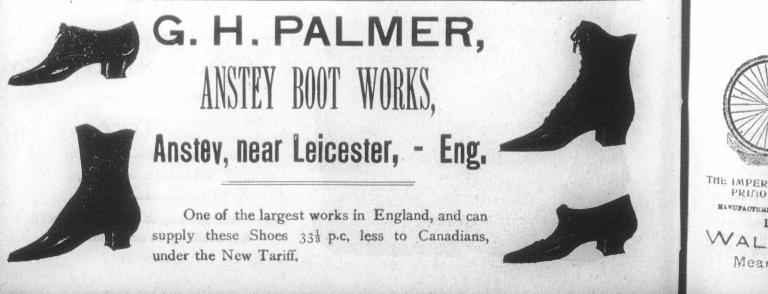
for 1899, the last year of the Greenway Administration. The incr ase is made up of \$224,000 received from the Dominion Government on school lands funds account, and \$1.7,000 for H. & N. W. land sales accruing from the bargain made by the Greenway Government in 1899. The balance of \$268,000 was derived from the increased revenue of land titles offices and other Provincial departments as a r sult of the increase of population and the great prosperity which has visited Manitoba during the last year.

986

-We learn from Quebec that Mr. Jas. L. Newton, Watertown, N.Y., clos d a deal with the Provincial Government, through which he became owner of two water powers on Pentecost River, in the lower St. Lawrence and adjoining land, for \$13,500. The water powers are 70 and 54 feet

high, and are considered very valuable property, as they are situated in a great lumbering district. Mr. Newton intends forming a syndicate to manufacture pulp and timber, and will commence operations as soon as navigation opens.

-The Birmingham Post, in a late issue, calls the attention of British manufacturers to the fact that contracts involving, the sum of \$65,000,000 have been obtained by American interests during the last few weeks for the construction of electric traction systems in England, Russia. and Holland. These contracts include the conversion of all the horse tramways of St. Petersburg into electric roads. the construction of an underground railway and the crection of 16 iron bridges across the Neva.



-Uncle S voted by C the arts of to the art o The \$50,000 disallowed;

BSTANLISH: Abcolutely s.est to Regulation

> PRIMO MANUFACTURI

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O.A. MILLER LAST CO

987

Manufacturers of standard Boot and Shoe Lasts of every description, modelled after the latest

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

shapes by experienced model makers.

Also Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Boot and Shoe

UPPER PATTERNS

(in cardboard, steelbound), by the most experienced American Designers.

We are always ready to prepare sample lasts and upper patterns for any manufacturer, and guarantee the grade and measurement of all our productions. You are invited to write us for new samples and particulars regarding our lasts and upper patterns, for either men's or women's shoes of any grade.

OFFICE AND WORKS, Northampton, England.

-Uncle Sam is girding up his loins. In the moneys just voted by Congress we find about \$280,000,000 devoted to the arts of peace, and, if we include pensions, \$316,000,000to the art of war. Pensions alone are nearly \$140,000,000. The \$50,000 required for the Joint High Commission was disallowed; but it may be obtained from Contingent Funds.

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 EMARLINE VIELDST.
 Telegrums: "PNFUMATTC, Leeds."

 A beointeity the finest Motor Cycle made. Simplest to Manipulate, easi to Regulate a set of the state of the s

-The Pere Marquette International Bridge Company is, we learn, being organized to build a bridge across the D troit River near Grosse Isle, twenty miles below Detroit. It is said the Pere Marquette will continue to co-operate with the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk to secure the erection of the bridge at Detroit.

-The Ontario D partment of Fisheries has decided to recommend that the legislation restricting the sale of bass, speckled trout and maskinonge be renewed for another three years. An act to this effect has been in force for three years and has been found to be most effective and valuable.

-The contract for 25,000 tons of stell rails has been awarded by the Government to A. G. Kitson & Co., Glasgow.

NOTICE.

Our readers will please note the initials, especially the second initial, in the name of the Managing-Editor and Proprietor of this Journal. Similarity of name occasionally leads to confusion, moreover if in kindred callings. Our pity goes out to the John Smiths and the Sandy McPhersons so circumstanced.





126 HOUNDSDITCH,

DRR

331 p.c. in

in England, for the Canadian Market, favour of Canada.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday Evening, March 5, 1903.

There is great disappointment felt in American financial circles over the defeat of the Aldrich currency bill. Had this measure passed, there would have been considerable relief given to the National Banks, whose funds would have been more at the service of customers, and notes much invested in government bonds. Another Bill having the same object will probably pass, but even that is a quite crude, imperfect measure. There seems to be a profound, though never expressed distrust of the banks in the United States, which is, however, manifested by the legislation, that fetters their freedom and keeps the currency as inexpansive as a rock. The defeat of the Aldrich bill sent the money rate up to a 51/4 per cent basis, as easier money had been anticipated from its passage. Poor railway returns for January also helped to depress the market, the effect of which was felt here, and caused prices to sag. This month that was predicted to be a time

of marked improvement over December and January, opens with a very sluggish market, and prices lower than in those months. Pacific selling at 130 is 6 to 7 points below quotations earlier in the year, so also Dominion Iron at 501/4 to 56 is from 4 to 5 points lower than in Jan. All along the line there has been a decline instead of the considerable advance so confidently anticipated. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has raised its dividend from 21/2 to 3 per cent., which will keep this stock from declining, though after a slight rise to-day a reaction was shown. The h avy buying of Dominion Iron & Steel is buzzling the brokers; there is something afoot, but what is unknown, perhaps an organized bull movement to enable more of the stock to be got out of underwriters' hands. Guessing is lively and helps to fill up time in the absence of business. The Bank of Commerce has made another step on to a commanding position by taking over the Halifax Banking Company, which, though not a large one, is prosperous, and has 17 branches. The Commerce will now operate in the Lower Provinces, with its 10 millions of capital, and its strength in Ontario, in this city, and in British Columbia. It is rumoured that another eastern bank will be absorbed

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by the Comm money is lik by several tically, the r private depo market to-da grade. Banl 214; Merchan to 256½; H change on 1 3 days' sight

The follow ending Marc Brokers, Mos

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BOOTH & CO.

Wholesale and Export Boot Manufacturers,

DUKE STREET,

NORTHAMPTON, - - ENGLAND.

The finest High Class Boots and Shoes, for Canadian Market, 332 p.c. in their favour.

by the Commerce in the near future. There is a feeling that money is likely to be tighter, the calls for enlarged capital by several banks must have some effect, though, practically, the money to a great extent, will merely pass from private deposits to the bank's own custody. The local stock market to-day is more lively but prices are on the down grade. Bank stocks: Montreal has sold at 255; Molsons 214; Merchants 175%; Commerce 167%; Ontario 132; Toronto 2561/2; Hochelaga 137%. Consols 92 15-16. Paris, exchange on London 251 16c. Foreign exchange, 60's, 81/4, 3 days' sight, 9. Money rates remain as last week.

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y, opens in those w quotaat 501/4 ll along considerva Scotia 21/2 to 3 , though n. The ling the nknown, re of the essing is business. on to a Banking osperous, te in the and its olumbia. absorbed

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending March 5, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

	s		res.			erage same date
Banks.		so	old.	Hig'st.	Low'st.	1902.
Montreal	•••		66	255	2501/4	255
Ontario	• •	••	4	132	132	126
Molsons Toronto	• •	• •	93	215	214	208
British North America	**	• •	1	2561/2	2561/2	230
British North America	• • •	• •	10	145	145	
Merchants	**	• •	66	171	170	147
Royal.	• •	• •	3	220 %	2203/4	
Eastern Townships	• •	• •	50	172	172	
Commerce			425	1701/4	1671/4	
Hochelaga	•••	•••	74	137%	135	

989

Joseph Dawson & Sons,					
LONDON, ENGLAND.					
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF					
BOOTS AND SHOES					
MEDIUM TO BEST AMERICAN OR ENGLISH STYLES. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.					
Head Office :					
23 London Wall, LONDON, E.C., Eng.					
Manufactories: NORTHAMPTON AND TONCESTER.					

990 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE *********************** The Clothing Company, Ltd 47 and 49 Moor Lane, London, E.C., England. .. EXPORT CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS .. 33% p.c. in favour of Canada. Ŵ/ No Travellers. No Direct Trading. A1 Value. Superior Make and Finish. MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and JUVENILE CLOTHING of every des-Spe 1 cription supplied. MILITARY OVERCOATS, FROCKS and V/ TROUSERS, in Khaki, Blue Serge, or Drill. RIDING PANTS, 1N BEDFORD CORDS. WHIP CORDS, &c., a speciality, Laced or Di Buttoned, Strapped or Plain. City 4 per Laurentid Ogilvie, p (Cats will be inserted when received) Detroit U Dominion *********************** Dif Nova Scot Ditto. Bonds Montreal Nova Scoti Ogilvie ... Laurentide Dom. Iron 2501/2 Quebec. 15 120 120 **El Padre Needles** Miscellaneous. 130 110 10 CENTS. Duluth, S. S. & A., common.. . 1 17 17 13 Montreal Street Railway.. .. 50 273 271 266 Montreal Power Co.. 850 88 Toronto Street Railway.. 152 115 VARSITY. 85 951/2 1131/2 1161/., 105 111 5 CENTS. Toledo Ry. Co.. 525 35 347/8 Twin City Transit.. 1385 1201/2 117 1121/2 Toronto Ry., new., 12 The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly 1141/2 1141/2 Richeli u & Ont. Nav. Co.. .. 466 1041/2 half a century's experience can produce. 1021/4 108 Commercial Cable.. 746 167 1571/4 151 Montreal Telegraph.. 70 161¾ Bell Telephone.. .. 18 163 $161\frac{3}{4}$ 169 Made and Guaranteed by 163 167 Marconi.. .. 160 Davis & Sons, Dominion Cotton.. .. 51 55 Lake of the Wood's, xd.. 101 1777 165K MONTREAL, Que. 20 20 Virtue.. 8 73/4 Made expr Dom. Coal, common.. 150 127% 1261/4 1021/2 -------



Ditto. pref..... 55 117 1161/2 ... 105 ... Laurentide Pulp Co.. 325 95 91 . . . Ogilvie, pfd.. Ognivie, pfd. 40 132 Detroit United Electric Ry. 630 88 Dominion Image & Start 132 86 ... 53½ 35½ 95 88 691/2 111 Ditto. new..... 8 109 109 ... Bonds.

Montreal Street Ry..... 3800 106

Laurentide Pulp.. 10000 105

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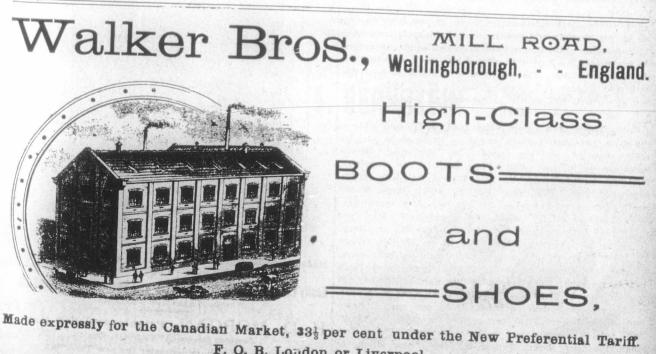
-London Clearing House .- Total for week ending Feb. 26, 1903, clearings, \$703,303.

-London Clearing House .- Total for month ending Feb. 28, 1903, clearings, \$3,000,763.

-Ottawa Clearing House .- Total for week ending Feb. 26, 1903, clearings, \$1,770,706.65; corresponding week last year, \$1,539,332.69.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, March 5, 1903. Much additional life was added to the drygoods and kindre lines this week through the millinery openings which brought large crowds to the city. Values show little change.



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F. O. B. London or Liverpool.



Damp Proof Welted, M.S., Non-Creaking. Latest English Fittings, 3 to 6 Fittings under the New Tariff. FLOYD, KIGHTLEY & CO., DRENSTER ST. Northampton, Eng.

BUTTER.—There has been a very good trade passing, with the market more active, though reported somewhat easier, through hold rs being more anxious to get rid of stock on account of the spring-like weather. Fall creamery is offering freely at 20½ to 21c, with qualities a trifle under finest bringing 19 to 19½c. Dairys are not over plentiful, and strictly finest fetches 17 to 18c. Bakers' grade sells at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16c. Rolls seem plentiful and prices favor buyers. Sales at 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is some new make creamery butter arriving, but the quality runs poor and very stably in flavor. This makes it more difficult to move than held goods, and makes a range in price of from 17 to 20c.

CHEESE.—The situation remains about the same, with but a moderate business passing. Choicest quality is held at 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}c$.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The market is firm, with demand more than sufficient for arrivals. Prices are unchanged. Chickens 14c lb.; fowls 12c lb.; ducks, 13c lb.; geese 10 to 11c lb.; turkeys 15 to 16c lb. Fresh killed, bright lots, in every case bring outside quotations.

EGGS.—The market has varied more or less from day to day as per receipts and weather, wit ha largely increased trade passing. Stocks are held in fewer hands, therefore the low priced, such as were offered last week, at 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}c$, are not to be had. Western limed are worth 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}c$, with cold storage fall stock selling at 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}c$. New laid are worth $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c as per size of lot.

FISH.—The Lenten season makes trade active and jobbers report a very satisfactory trade. Prices hold steady, with supplies arriving ample for demands. Quotations are as follows:—Salt Fish—Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.15 keg: new Labrador do., brls., \$5; do., half-brls., \$2.75; green cod, No. 1, \$6; do., No. 2. \$4.75; large, \$6.50. Fresh fish.—Cod in cases. 3c per lb.; less quantities. 3¼c; haddock, 3¾c; steak cod, heads off, 4½c per lb.; fresh frozen pike, 5c; fresh pickerel or dory, 7c; white fish. &c; lake trout, 7½c to 8c; halibut, frozen B. C. 9c: salmon, do., 9c per lb.; Qualla salmon, cases. 7, small lots, 8c; smelts, case. 8 to 10c lb.; mackerel, fresh frozen. 15c each; fresh frozen herring, large, \$1.50 per 100 count; tom cods, \$1.90 barrel. Salt cels, 6½c per lb., kipperenes (case of 3 doz. cartons), \$3.50 per case. Standard bulk oysters \$1.40 per gallon: medium do.. \$1.50, and selects, \$1.60 per gallon. Smoked Fish.—Herrings, 15c per box; finnan 'haddies, new stock, 6c per lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 box; St. John bloaters, 90c per box. Kippered herring, 90c per half-box. Prepared fish-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5c; dry cod in cwts., \$4.75 per ewt.; skinless cod in cases, \$5.00 per case.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Leading millers report an active local demand for both flour and feed, with prices showing no change from last week's report. Quotations on another page. The following from the C. P. R. has been addressed to the secretary of the Board of Trade in relation to Montreal terminals on export grain: Grain, other than oats, on the above a rate of seven eighths of a cent per bushel (\$1.46 per hundred pounds) will be made, to include elevation and twenty days' storage, or part thereof, but shall



Made of Special cold flattened; close-aonealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt.
Easily Erected. Self-Gauiking. Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Axles fitted if required.
H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaica Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

B. Soap Trade Suppliedunder the new Tariff

be exclusive o erage. Oats earnings are terminal char include eleva and floating i C. P. R. earn the terminal c including elev and floating i ment will incl elevators at 1 15 inclusive. ration of the additional cha ten days or p or later and additional stor out collection

GREEN FRUT apples are quo crate higher. California, who siderably dama



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W. SIMPSON & CO., WHOLESALE BOOT and Shoe Manufacturers, Millstone Lane Leicester,

England.

Special prices to the Canadian Trade, under the New Tariff.

Turiff

be exclusive of any portion of the cost of floating or lighterage. Oats for export .-- Oats on which this company : earnings are ten per cent. per hundred pounds or over the terminal charge will be two cents per hundred pounds to include elevation, twenty days' storage or part thereof and floating in Montreal harbor. On oats upon which the C. P. R. earnings are less than ten per cent. per 100 lbs., the terminal charge will be three cents per hundred pounds, including elevation, twenty days' storage, or part thereof, and floating in Montreal harbor. The foregoing arrangement will include storage on oats for export received into elevators at Montreal on and after March 15 up to May 15 inclusive. Oats which remain in elevator after the expiration of the storage period as above will be subject to an additional charge of one-quarter cent per bushel for each ten days or part thereof. On oats warehoused March 15 or later and paying terminal charges up to May 15 and additional storage charges after date, will be floated without collection of any additional charges.

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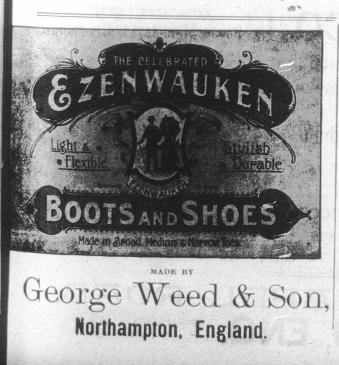
GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Prices held pretty steady. Pineapples are quoted lower, while California celery is 50c per crate higher. This latter is owing to appreciations in California, where the Orange County crop has been considerably damaged by incessant rains, resulting in there

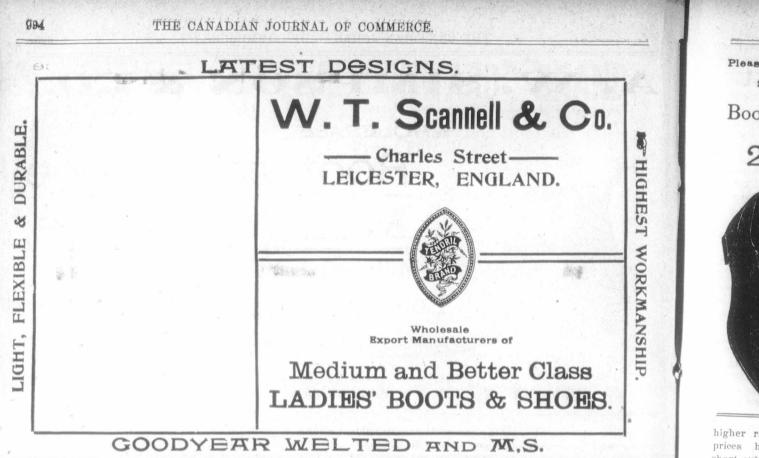
being a shortage of the product for export. Cauliflowers there have also suffered greatly from the same cause. Quotations:-California cauliflowers, \$3 large crate; oranges. Valentias, 420 size, ord., \$3.75; 714 size, large cases \$4.25 to \$4.50; California navels in boxes, sizes to box 96, 112, 126, 150, 176, 200 and 216, \$3.50; Jamaica oranges in boxes, 150, 176 and 200 size \$3.00; lemons, extra fancy new Mesina lemons \$3.00; fancy do, \$2.75; choice do \$2.50; grape fruit, choice Jamaica stock, 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size. \$4.25; 96 size, \$4.00; Almeria grapes, fancy long keeping heavy weights, \$7.00; choice ditto, \$6.50; good medium weights \$6.25; cranberries, dark Cape Cod, per brl., \$14.50; extra fancy Nova Scotia, per barrel, \$11.00; fancy do., \$10.50; apples, finest Spies, \$4.00; Greenings, fair stock, for immediate use, \$2.50 brl.; finest Baldwins, Russets, etc., \$3.00; sweet potatoes, double head Jersey, bbl., \$5.50 to \$6; baskets do., about 50 lbs. \$2.75; pineapples (24 to case) \$4.25; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs. to box, 131/2c lb.; 4 crown, 10 lbs. to box, 121/2c lb.; 2 crown, 1 lb. boxes, 13c; bananas, Jamaica fruits \$1.25 to \$2; tangerines, 1/2 boxes, \$3.25; tomatoes, six basket crates, \$5.00; dates, new golden, 41/2c per lb.: one pound packages, 61/2c; evaporated fruits, apples, 50 lb. boxes, 61/4c to 7c; Calif. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; California pears, 25 lb. boxes, 13c; California peaches, 25 lb. boxes, 91/2c; do. prunes, 40-50, 9c; do., 50-60, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts. 13c; Taragona almonds, 13c; Sicily filberts, 9c; Jumbo pecans, 16c; large pecans, 14½c; pea-nuts "Bon Ton" roasted, 11c; Sun, 10c; "G" 9c; Coon. 7½c;

Manufacturer of the cheapest SHOES and SLIPPERS, all hand sown, in England, for the Canadians, under the New

2, Moor Lane Fore St. LONDON, E.C., Eng.

993





shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 28c; shelled walnuts, 25c; cocoanuts, new (100 in bag) \$3.50; California celery, \$5 to \$5.25 crate.

GREEN HIDES .- Prices are unchanged, and the market presents no features warranting comment. Quality arriving is very inferior. Quotations are given in prices current on another page.

HARDWARE .- Slight advances are shown in some lines, but on the whole prices are pretty steady under indications of a very busy season. L. & F. tin is now worth 34c and strip tin 35c, a slight advance. Lath-yarn rope is 1c per pound lower. An advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. has been made in brushes. Rubber belting has advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. American axe and sledge handles have advanced about 10 per cent. There is a scarcity of castiron goods, and an advance is daily looked for. Brass and coper wire discounts have been reduced 21/2 per cent.

GROCERIES .- An advance of 10c per 100 lbs, in all sugars on Tuesday has brought standard granulated again close to the 5c mark. The U.S. markets have been advancing and raw beet has been working upwards for some time. There have been reports of advances in nutmegs and cinnamon, but Montreal wholesale dealers do not verify them. White nutmegs are worth 35c lb. for No. 1 and 40c for No. 2: brown, 60c for No. 1 and 65c for No. 2. Whole cinnamon is worth 13 to 15c lb.; ground, 14 to 17c lb. Molasses is reported in light supply, and growing firmer at 26c in puncheons.

LEATHER .- Local demand is not at all up to expectations, but somehow the factories appear to be quite busy with balance of summer goods. Prices hold quite firm, however, and export trade continues active, preventing accumulation here.

PROVISIONS .- Dressed hogs are easier at \$8 to \$8.25 per 100 lbs., though towards the close the tendency is toward a



higher r prices h short cut to \$23.50 finest kett pails, 103, to 9c; Boa Globe at hams, 12 t

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FACTORIE Leices WAREHOU Londo Cardifi

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held in the board-room of the Company on March 5. The trade of the past y ar was satisfactory, showing as usual an increase of sales over all previous years. The officers for the ensuing year are Mr. W. F. Carsley, president; Mr. S. Carsley, junior, vice-president; Mr. Cecil L. Carsley, treasurer; Mr. Chas. W. Batho, secretary.

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A. G. WALLIS, No. 5 Gracechurch Street, Londov, E. O. 8rd March, 1908.

(Signed,)

Secretary.

FACTORIES: Leicester, Desborough. Patentees of the celebrated brands. WAREHOUSES: Established, 42 Years. The "PIONEER" The "STONEWALL' The "SNOWDROP" The "HACKETT." London, Leicester, Manchester, Cardiff. & E. Turner, Limited, Wholesale and Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers, 🖉 HEAD OFFICE : CHURCHGATE. LEICESTER, ENCLAND. Over 130 Branches throughout the United Kingdom. Agents and Travellers in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, & c.

Canada Life Financial Abstract

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

56th Annual Report

The applications for new assurances received were 5,022 in number, and \$10,687,672 in amount. The number of policies issued was 4,736, representing assurances of \$9,-734,002. Two hundred and seventy applications for an aggregate of \$712,308 were declined-the lives not coming up to the Company's high standard; and the balance were deferred or incomplete at the close of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 1,077 in the number of policies issued, and \$1,972,871 in amount. The new policies actually paid for in cash again show a satisfactory increase over previous year. These were 4,103 in number, representing new assurances of \$8,398,386, constituting the largest year's business in the Company's history. The total assurances now in force amount to \$89,-170,574, being an increase of \$4,745,602 during the year.

THE INCOME.

The net premium and annuity income amounted to \$2,-615,171.81, and the income from interest to \$1,098,968.07, including \$14,085.58 profit on sale of securities, making a total net income (exclusive of payments on account of Capital Stock) of \$3,714,139.88-an increase of \$196,522.65, as compared with 1901.

THE PAYMENTS.

The death claims paid during the year amounted to \$1,179,370, an increase of \$16,272 over those paid in 1901. Including bonus additions, the death claims, endowments, and annuities paid in 1902 amounted to \$1,442,920.85, while \$162,457.04 was paid as surrender values and cash dividends to policy bolders, making total payments to policy holders \$1,605,377.89.

THE ASSETS.

The total assets at 31st December, 1902, as shown by the balance sheet amount to \$25,964,932.50, being an increase of \$1,460,142 over 1901-deducting the \$37,000 received from calls on Capital Stock, the natural increase is \$1,423,142-a growth which your Directors think is very satisfactory.

THE LIABILITIES.

The valuation of the Company's liabilities was again made on the Institute of Actuaries Hm. 31/2 per cent. table for all business secured prior to the 1st January, 1900, and on the same table with 3 per cent. interest for policies issued since the 31st December, 1899. In valuing on this conservative and stringent basis the Canada Life retains its unique position among the older established companies of having accomplished the necessary change to the higher standard of Reserves. After providing for these reserves, and all other liabilities, except Capital Stock, there remains a surplus on policyholders' account of \$1,831,718an increase of \$483,012 during the year.

REVIEW.

The year just closed has been one of progress and advancement in all branches of business, and that this Company has fully participated in the general growth is clearly evidenced by the figures which the Directors are able to submit for your approval. The increases in assets, interest, and premium income, and in assurances in force, are very satisfactory, while the larger amount of assurances applied for indicates the growing popularity of the Company in the different fields in which it is represented. While no new territory has been entered during the year, a considerable progress has been made in extending and improving the organization in those States and Provinces where we were already licensed to do business. Arrangements were also completed during the year to commence businss in Great Britain on the 1st January, 1903, and having secured suitable offices in London, and selected a manager, we confidently look forward to satisfactory results.

As at 1st January, 1903.

ASSETS.

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, stocks Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Policies, etc.... Real Estate owned (including Company's 5,573,269 78 buildings in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Winnipeg) ... 1.602.122 56

Premiums in Transit and Deferred (net) and 858,987 28 interest accrued..... Other Assets (including cash in banks) ... 790,091 56

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund (Hm 31/2 per cent. for all business prior to 1st January, 1900; Hm 3 per cent. for Policies issued since then)

.. \$23,787,612 00 Other Liabilities, except paid up capital .. 255,602 26 Total Surplus on Policyholders' Account (Hm 31/2 per cent. and 3 per cent basis... 1.831.718 24

RECEIPTS.

Premium and Annuity Income (net).... \$ 2,615,171 81 Interest, etc..... 1,098,968 07 On Capital Account.. 37.000 00

PAYMENTS.

Paid to Policyholders..... \$1,605,377 89 All other payments.. .. 774.332 17 Excess of Receipts over Payments. 1,371,429 82

\$3,751,139 88

\$25,964,932 50

\$25,964,932 50

\$3,751.139 88

The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke in part as follows:

For the first time in our history, the proposals for assurance submitted to the Directors exceeded in amount ten and a half millions of dollars, and showed an increase over those offered in the previous year of \$2,220,429. It is gratifying to note that over one-third of this increase was derived from our Canadian Agencies.

The actual claims incurred in 1901 amounted to \$1,256,206. including bonuses, while those of 1902 amounted to \$1,110 .-006, also including bonuses, a decrease of \$146,200. Our actual death claims for 1902 were materially lower than we were led by the Table of Mortality to expect. This, I am sure, will be most satisfactory to the policyholders and shareholders alike. emphasizing, as it does, the great care which has always been exercised in the acceptance of proposals for assurance.

I take this opportunity of pointing out a fallacious method frequently used by inexperienced persons in comparing the death rates of different companies-that is, by comparing the average number of deaths per thousand, without regard to the age of the Company, or the duration of the risks. Without an actuarial investigation of the claims expected at each age; a comparison with the claims actually incurred at each age, it is impossible to tell whether one Company has had a more favorable mortality than another. In fact, a well managed and old-established Company, with a mortality rate of 13 per thousand, may experience a much larger relative saving in mortality than a young company with an average death rate of 7 per thousand.

In connection with payment of death claims, it may be interesting to mention that since the inception of the Company the total claims incurred, including bonus additions. amount to \$16,257,923.39. In addition to profits paid with claims, a further sum of \$7.130,163.59 has been returned to policyholders as dividends while other items, such as annuities and surrender values, increase the grand total of

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payments to policyholders and their heirs to \$25,318,545.86; and we hold for the security of our policyholders to day cas'h assets of \$25,964,932.50. After the payment of all expenses of management and taxes the Company has paid or credited to policyholders \$6,731,843 in excess of the amount actually paid by them.

As stated in the Report, our policy liabilities have again been valued upon the Company's severe standard—the rate of interest used being $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for all business up to the end of 1899, and 3 per cent. for business issued since that date.

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anof Since the Report was issued, we have received an official certificate from the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Michigan, and it will no doubt be of interest to compare this official certificate with the valuation made by the Company's own Actuarial Department, as follows:

Valuation of policies on Company's own standard \$23,877,612 Valuation by Michigan Insurance Commissioner.. 22,485,879

Difference..... \$ 1,391,733

It will thus be seen that the Company holds reserves of almost \$1,400,000 in excess of those required by the American standard. This large difference is accounted for by the fact that the Company used 3 and 3½ per cent. rate of interest in its valuation, while the American law requires only 4 per cent. Once in five years the Dominion Insurance Department values our policy liabilities, and it will be remembered that a year ago we were able to make comparisons of our own Reserves with the valuation made by the Dominion Department, when it was shown that we held Reserves of \$2,565,198 in excess of the Dominion Government standard, which requires a 4½ per cent. interest basis for business up to the end of 1899, and 3½ per cent. after that date. As intimated in the Report, the Company continues to hold the unique position of being the only old-established Company in Canada or the United States that has succeeded in transferring the whole of its policy liabilities to the new and higher standard of Reserve.

In the history of the Company January 1st, 1903, will mark an epoch as being the date when the Company opened business in Great Britain, with Head Office at 14 King William street, London, England. I am pleased to be able to say that already we have agencies established in many of the leading centres in England, Ireland and Scotland, and we already have had a substantial amount of business from our branch in Great Britain, where the Canada Life has been long and favorably known in Insurance circles.

At the close of the meeting, the following Directors were re-elected: Hon. Wm. Gibson, A. Bruce, K.C.; Z. A. Lash, K.C.; Dr. John Hoskin, K.C, and E. W. Cox. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mon. Geo. A. Cox was reelected President, and F. W. Gates, Vice-President.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Canadian Investing Public are respectfully requested to read carefully the following subscription offer, and to send for the prospectus and a management of the Company's Property, which will be mailed PREE ON REQUEST,

Subscriptions will now be received for the Limited Number of 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of the

BRITISH-CANADIAN WHEAT RAISING CO., Limited. AT PAR VALUE OF \$5.00 EACH.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.) CAPITAL : \$1,000,000 Divided into 200,000 Shares at \$5.00 each. 140,000 Shares are owned by the Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. RICHARD BROWNE, Esq., Capitalist, President	
HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C., M.P.	an.
E. H. MCHENRY, Esq., Chief Engineer Canadian Pacific Railway	an.
HON.T. MAYNE DALY; K.C., Ex-Minister of the Interior, Canada	an.
WM. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Wm. Johnston & Co., Implement Dealers	an.
HUGH R. CAMERON, Esq., Real Estate	an.
COM. J. U. GREGORY, Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries	lan.
Two representative English Directors will be selected by the subscribers to the stock in England at the	
close of this subscription.	

WM. H. JOLLY, Superintendent Winnipeg, Can. CHIAS. F. LAKE, Treasurer Montreal, Can.

BANKERS. BANK OF MONTREAL Montreal, Can.

SOLICITORS. MACDONELL & BOLIAND Toronto, Can. WILLIAMS & NEVILLE.. London, Eng.

AUDITORS. CHANTERY, CHANTERY & CO., London, Eng. HARRY VIGEON, F.C.A., Imperial Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

PROPERTY OF THE OCMPANY.

This Company has secured 10,000 acres or the choicest wheat lands in Assiniboia, Canada, having paid to the owners in addition to cash, 60,000 shares of its Capital Stock, for which the owners are completely equipping the property with all the necessary buildings, steam ploughs, steam threshers, drills, waggons, tools, fences, and everything necessary to operate the said 10,000 acres. In addition, the Company is to pay to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the other vendors of the said lands \$50,000 in yearly instalments of \$10,000 each, being the balance of the purchase money.

These lands are capable of producing, at a fair estimate, 30 bushels to the acre of the best wheat produced in the world, or a total capacity of 300,000 bushels per year. Owing to the rich, prolific nature of the Northwestern Canadian soil, this product can be duplicated each year indefinitely. The Company's property will always be equipped with all the lastest improved steam ploughs, drills, threshers, and necessary machinery to produce wheat at the lowest cost. It is the intention of the Company to have its own elevator, of a capacity sufficient to store its entire production, thus enabling them to take advantage of the highest market prices from time to time. The market for wheat is the same as for gold-it is unlimited.

The Company also has an option on 10,000 additional acres of the same character of wheat land as the 10,000 acres above mentioned, the property being located seven miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, where large elevators are ready to receive the product.

This is an investment that will enhance in value as time goes by, not only from the large production of wheat, but the increased value of the Company's lands from year to year.

APPROXIMATE EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY ARE ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS: The average yield of wheat in Western Canada varies but little under all conditions. In some years the average has been over thirty-five bushels per acre. Many individual cases report as high as forty-five and even fifty-five bushels to the acre. But, taking the lowest average, there is no industry that will produce better profits. Owing to the modern steam machinery and economical methods employed in cropping, barvesting, threshing and marketing, as, well as the especial ease with which, in the prairie country of Western Canada, wheat is produced, there is always a splendid profit. The cost of raising an acre of wheat, being placed by farmers and experts at about \$5.00 per acre, there have been cases in the past few year where as much as \$35.00 has been realized, less the cost of \$5.00, leaving a net profit of \$30.00 per acre.

ESTIMATED NET PROFITS PER YEAR. It will be seen that, after paying the expenses of raising wheat on 10,000 acres, amounting to \$50,000 each year, and paying \$10,000 per year to the Canadian Pacific Railway (for 5 years) as yearly payments on the property, it is estimated there will still remain a profit of \$120,000 per year, or over 20 per cent. per annum on the stock issued.

TREASURY ASSETS. The Company now have, after paying the 60,000 shares to the owners of the lands, improvements and equipment, 140,000 shares still in the Treasury, the same being set aside as a Treasury Fund. 50,000 of these shares are now being offered for subscription in Canada and England, and are to be sold for the purpose of taking up the option, and acquiring the 10,000 acres of new wheat territory, and the equipment of the same, together with working capital. By acquiring the additional 10,000 acres, making 20,000 in all to be owned and operated by the Company, the profits

will be more than doubled, or over 40 per cent. on the 110,000 shares of stock issued. The balance of 90,000 shares will be held as an asset of the Company, which can be sold when required for ex-

tending the operations of the Company. DIVIDENDS,

Dividends of, say, 15 per cent. per year, it is estimated, can be paid semi-annually, December 1st and June 1st of each year. Outside of the amount paid in dividends, the surplus earnings will be accumulated, and will either be divided among the shareholders as extra dividends, or used to purchase new wheat territory; or be otherwise

employed as may be hereafter determined.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. The full amount of \$5.00 per share must accompany the order. The right is reserved to allot a smaller number of shares than the amount subscribed for, in which event the balance of the money will be returned with the shares allotted. Application will be made for a settlement of these shares on the London, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges in due course. Send for prospectus and colored maps.

MONEY MAY BE SENT BY POST OFFICE ORDER, EXPRESS, REGISTERED LETTER, OR BY CHEQUE.

Address all communications, including applications for Shares to

BRITISH CANADIAN WHEAT RAISING CO., Limited,

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AND THEY

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THE RESULT 40 Yea

Works

Highest I

HUDSON'S

Pro Pelle Cut The legend wi to of the oldest ing corporation liberal translat throughout the o operations of th Within the vast the Arctic ocean north and the 40 and the great la stretching east bleak shores of cific Coast, the H has 200 trading p men in the busin exporting furs. its methods, the and hunters and which for upwar held almost und embrace almost e tioning relative t far north.

The chief exe company in Cana missioner. He where the head o ion are also locat divided by the c purposes into for prising thirty dist upervision of a The number of tr trict may be any ten.

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Highest British Awards for Cranes at Paris, 1879, 1889 and 1900.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Pro Pelle Cutem-"Skin for Skin." The legend written above is the motto of the oldest and greatest fur-trading corporation in the world, with the liberal translation of it common throughout the country over which the Within the vast area included between the Arctic ocean and Alaska on the north and the 40th parallel of latitude and the great lakes on the south, and stretching east and west from the bleak shores of Labrador to the Pacific Coast, the Hudson's Bay Company has 200 trading posts and employs 2,000 men in the business of collecting and exporting furs. A brief description of its methods, the life of its employees and hunters and of the territory over which for upward of two centuries it held almost undisputed sway should embrace almost everything worth mentioning relative to the fur trade in the far north.

missioner. He resides in Winnipeg, trict may be anything from three to or they have the inclination for.

A commissioned shared in the profits of the fur trade, commission

number of shares of the company's which amounts to about \$6,000,000. stock, according to the rank of the officer. Of these there were five: chief factor, factor, chief traders, traders and accountants. Recently, however, this system has been superseded by a scale of fixed salaries, ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a year. Clerks and operations of the organization extend. postmasters get £20 to £100 sterling per annum, while the pay of laborers is proportionately less. These salaries, it is true, are not large, but when it is understood that all employees live at the company's expense, that they purchase such goods as they require for their own use at actual cost, and that many of them are able during a long term of service, with modest sums which they have saved accumulating for years at compound interest, to educate their families at the best schools and universities and save, sufficient to keep them, if not in affluence, at least in comfort after retirement. It will scarcely seem a matter for wonder that they are, as a rule, content; The chief executive officer of the that they are loyal to the interests they company in Canada is called the com- serve, and that many of the old, retired servants and pensioners retain more where the head offices for the Domin- affection for "the company" than they on are also located. The territory is profess to regard for the government, divided by the company for its own and eventually resign the active battle purposes into four departments, com- of life satisfied that they have acquitted prising thirty districts, each under the themselves creditably and are entitled upervision of a commissioned officer. to a well-earned rest and such quiet The number of trading posts in a dis- pleasure as may be within their reach

> The capital stock invested in the fur officer formerly trade is, in round numbers, \$4,000,000, yards of pink or lical print, steel traps in shares of £20 sterling each. This and some confectionery. He has also,

The proceeds from the fur sales in a recent year were \$1,250,000, and the net profits on the season's trade, to be divided among the shareholders, \$300,-

A "skin" was formerly the common unit of value in the fur trade, and it is still the specie of the far north. It is represented by a bit of wood called a "made-beaver." A cotton handkerchief costs a skin, a pound of tea two and a trade gun twenty; a mink is worth one, a beaver four and a silver fox twenty skins. It is impossible to place a definite value upon the made-beaver skin, for it may be said to stand for anything from fifty cents to a dollar and a half, according to circumstances.

About the beginning of October the Indian hunter comes to the nearest company's post. He is told that is debt is already, perhaps, fifty or sixty skins, for he has to live during the summer, when no furs are to be taken, and the officer in charge has given him He haggles about the advances. amount of further credit he is to obtain, for he is prepared to accept all he can get, and by the time he leaves for his hunting grounds his account probably reaches one hundred skins. It is safe to say that he will have at least half a sack of flour, a plug or two of tobacco, five pounds of tea, ten pounds of bacon, ammunition, a butcher and a pocket knife, an awl, some embroidery silk, a gaudy shawl, eight representing a given is exclusive of land and other stock, probably, a little sugar, and perhaps

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Telegrams: "HANDEL," Leicester.



Special terms for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff.

ket capote.

Arrived at his hunting ground, his first care is to select his camp, usually on the shore of some lake, and build minks, foxes and wolves are taken in muskrat; the rest do not rank quite a rough hut of logs and bark. If there be wild rice at hand, he gathers a sack or two, paddling among the reed-like ter several days to make the round of tains his highest sphere of usefulness, stalks and threshing the heads between his traps. A blanket, gun, knife, flint Four is the usual number allotted to sticks so that the ripe grain falls into and steel, kettle, axe, snowshots and a "train," harnessed one behind the the canoe. So soon as the first snow comes he endeavors to secure a store equipment. When night falls he sets of meat. He is sure to have a partner, and two Indians not infrequently slay thirty or forty deer in a single hunt. The deer move about in droves, and in different winters are found usually in different localities, so that it is not always easy for the hunter to obtain self beside his lonely camp fire, drapa supply of venison.

These preliminary steps taken, the hunter goes about the work of laying his traps. He sets a line of them, fif- doze and shiver until dawn. Everyten or twenty miles in circumference, so that the first and last traps are near- the flesh of any of the animals named, est his camp. Some are for bears-

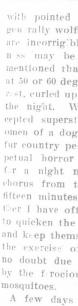
some syrup, a cotton shirt, and a blan- snares, made of rope, usually; others, for skunks, martens, fishers and wol- Beaver is excellent, as I myself am able verines, are the ordinary "figure-four" wooden deadfalls; beavers, otters, its relation to the feline tribe, and steel traps, while lynxes are caught so high in his estimation. in swine snares. It may take the huna little tea and tobacco complete his snares for rabbits, builds a shelter of boughs, and, after a hearty meal of lynx, beaver, porcupine, skunk or bear, washed down by deep draughts of strong black tea from his copper pail, and followed by a pipe, he curls himped in his single blanket, under the cold, glistening stars and the scintillating glory of the northern lights, to thing is fish that comes to his net, and as well as of other fur-robed quadru-

peds, is eaten by him with relish. to testify: so is lynx, notwithstanding

LADIES' SKIRT KNICKERS.

Perhaps it is here that the dog atoth r to a "flatsled," which carries the goods and the men's provisions, besides fish for the animals themselves. The men run most of the time, one on snowshoes before the dogs, the other behind, and from twenty to fifty miles is an ordinary day's journey. Sixty miles, indeed, is not an uncommon record between sunrise and sunset on a hard, unbroken trail, from which some idea of the training and endurance of the dog-drivers may be gained.

The dogs are fed but once a dayat night; to feed them in the morning, say the drivers, makes them lazy. They are large, thick-haired animals,



hunters come i

The



Plain and Ribbed Seamless Hose and Half Hose, Children's Socks and 3/4 Hose, and Boys' Knicker Ribbed Hose.

Sole makers of His Majesty, The City Mafeking, Excelsior Piccadilly British Workman, Union Fearnought, and other Carded Porpoise Laces.



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-MANUFACTURERS OF-

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with pointed ears, small eyes and a a priod of feasting ensues. New Year's and when he came again to the rementioned that with the thermometer at 50 or 60 degrees below zero they will rest, curled up in the snow, throughout the night. Were the commonly acfur country people would dwell in perpetual horror of imp nding disaster, for a night n ver passes without a Year. chorus from the dogs lasting ten or and keep themselves warm; in summer the exercise of their vocal genius is no doubt due to exasperation caused by the frocious attacks of bands of mosquitoes.

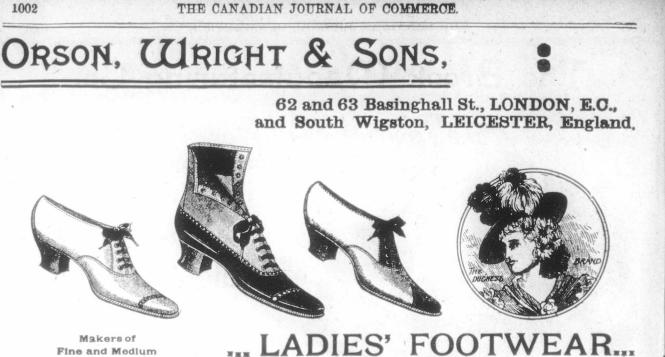
hunters come in for the holidays, and

gen rally wolfish appearance; and they morning is greeted with a volley from creant shoe, stepp d into it, and thus are incorrigible thieves. Their hardi- their guns; then they immediately start preserved the harmony of the rel. n ss may be understood when it is upon a round of visits, commencing, or omen of a dog's howl to obtain in the cemestibles which an average healthy Indian lean find accommodation for upon what is to him The Day of the

Now and then amusing incidents ocfifteen minutes. In extreme cold wea- cur. One year a geniat physician chancther I have often fancied they howled, ed to be visiting at the post at which I to quicken the circulation of the blood was stationed. He wore slippers on this particular evening, and joined in the dance. When it reached that interesting figure, "Elbow swing as you go!" to the immense diversion of the nakept on, unmoved, round the circle, then succeeded in taking. This trapping

After the holidays the Indians return course, with the company's post first. to their hunting grounds; but as fur Ample provision has been made for animals do not move about much durtheir rec ption, and is would be az- ing the extreme cold weather, the furs ardous to venture an opinion as to the they take are usually few during Janucepted superstition respecting the ill- quantities of cake, pie, beef and other ary and February. About the 1st of March they are once more at the fort for their "outfit" for the spring hunt. This lasts until well on toward the end of June, and is the Indian's harvest. Fur is at its best, the days are long and pleasant--it is spring!--that season so full of hope and joy for all. About the 1st of May, or as soon as the ice in the rivers br aks up, supplies are sent, as in the fall, to the Indian camps, though they go this time in conces instead of by sled. They are A few days before Christmas the out of one of his slippers. But he the furs which the hunters have up to

Thomas Ashby & Sons, lafeking, rnought, East Bond Street, - LEICESTER, Eng. -MANUFACTURERS OF-High and Medium Styles of BOOTS and SHOES. 33½ p.c. cheaper than other Countries, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff. Telegraphic Address: Modern, gland LEICESTER.

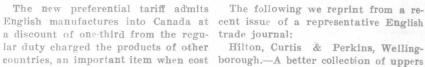


Unequalled for Comfort, Style and Durability, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

is frequently attended with more or less danger on account of rapids and falls, English manufactures into Canada at cent issue of a representative English in which many a man has lost his life. a discount of one third from the regu- trade journal:

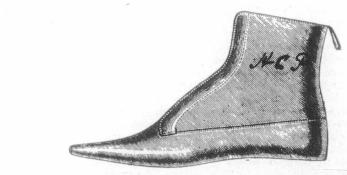
HILTON, CURTIS & PERKINS.

A prominent firm in the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, leggings, gaiters, etc., for home and export trade is that of Messrs. Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, of Wellingborough, England. This firm are wholesale manufacturers of the above, their specialties including Russia, ooze, box, willow, glace and every other description of fancy leather. Their lasts are formed from the best English and American styles, and in every feaure of their business make it a strict rule to so conform to latest ideas that their output is sure to be classed as the latest as well as the municate with the above firm re prices, best.



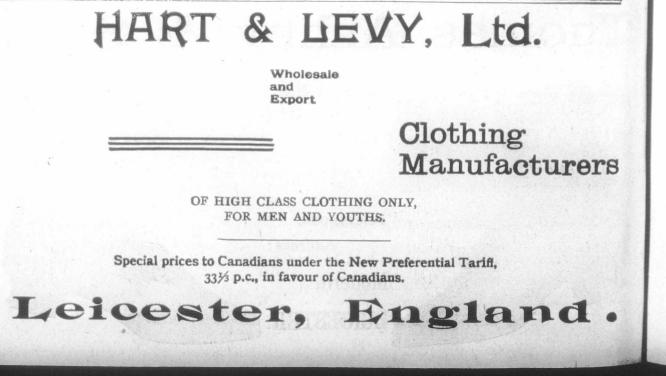
The following we reprint from a re-

Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, Welling-



is reckoned up, and a preference which for the South African market it would in reality amounts to a considerable be impossible to find than those preparprofit. The trade would do well to com- ed by the above firm. We had an op-

portunity of inspecting them the other day, just before they were dispatched,



and were i eral smarth the goods is the home Hilton, Cur secured som of the busin fitted and c ture of int also up to d terials of tl of leather w to imitation Willow ca glace pater shad s and q dence, and t smart appea such as will them to the rindy a larg this firm, a doubt it wil



Manufacture

Equal to any Triff, F.O.B

Cowling & Company, OTTREPA OF

Ladies' High Class Boots and Shoes. LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

> We make only the Highest Grades, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff of 331/3 p.c., in favour of Canada.

and were indeed pleased with the gen- out. Messrs. Hilton, Curtis & Perkins to find sufficient space to store away of the business, for the way they were fitted and closed was not the least feature of interest. The patterns were also up to date and smart, and the materials of the best. Every description of leather was used, from real ant lope to imitation buck. Box calf, glace k'd, Willow calf, patent, enamel patent, glace patent, buckskin, etc., in all shad s and qualities were largely in evismart appearance of the uppers was such as will, w thout doubt, commendthem to the South African market. Already a large export trade is done by this firm, and there is not the least doubt it will be greatly increased by

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eral smartness and superior style of give every attention to the export trade, the vast earnings of the plant. the goods presented. Wellingborough and merchants' indents will receive at is the home of good closing, and Messrs. their hands the closest attention. It it really is, says a Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Hilton, Curtis & Perkins appear to have should be noted that leggings are made secured some exceedingly fine exponents to match the above uppers, and they will be found of equal style and value. Wellingborough, Eng.

PULP MAKING.

Many people in Canada have been led to believe that one of the ways to acdence, and the cleanliness and general uire wealth rapidly is to go into the manufacture of wood pulp. A pulp Journal, that they are advising concession, according to the popular the Government to bleed it and idea, is the whole thing. With one in possession, all that has to be done is to build a mill, grind out the stuff and sell it to the Yankees at a fabulous

1008

pulp dealer, all this is very amusing. It is delightful entertainment to pulp makers, and they might in gratitude Address: Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, for such a pleasing fancy allow these statements to pass unchallenged were it not for the unfriendly spirit in which they were made. Certain members of the Legislature and some of the leading newspapers are wrought. up into such a state of alarm over the thr atened sequestration of the country's wealth by the pulp industry, says a cor-Government to bleed . it and prevent its too healthy growth. It is sugg sted that the timber dues be increased, that a bonus be charged for the excellent samples now being put price; the only visible difficulty being and that water power rentals be raised the privilege of cutting pulp timber,

> & E. LEWIS, NORTHAMPTON.

> > ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of the Finest High Grade

MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES,

Equal to any made in America, for the Canadian Market, 331/3 p.c., cheaper, under the New Preferentia Triff, F.O.B., London or Liverpool. Send for our New List.



to prohibitive figures, or some such other heroic remedy. Anything that will prevent somebody from getting rich too fast

This might have the effect of squelching the industry in Ontario, but that is of small moment compared with the national danger of having some manufacturer mak money.

The extraordinary profit of manufacabsurd stories are only told by those who have no conception of the business. These are facts. whatever; certainly they do not come from those who have a knowledge of correct idea of what a ton of moist pulp and paper making, unless it might be some unfortunate member of the trade gone daft

moist mechanical pulp in Canada, selling it in Great Britain or the United States at ordinary market prices; absolutely none at the present prices and little enough at the best price pulp has been in the last ten years. Only those mills located near tid water can compete in the English markets and do we sell in the American market.

I will explain, but first let us get a pulp really amounts to. Some people ton net. As a matter of fact, we only

statement about this matter. There stuff that we ship has only got that is no profit in the manufacture of amount of dry pulp in it-dry as it is when made into paper, the other 1,200 pounds being moisture or water. On an average, the best modern wet pulp press cannot make it any dryer; sometimes you might gain one or two points, some other time you lose. The buyer also obj cts to having it any dryer, and that probably has dampenturing pulp in Canada is a myth. Such only when prices are abnormally high ed the invention of better appliances for extracting, moisture. The ordinary ton of pulp contains 40 per cent. of air dry pulp and 60 per cent. of water. We pay freight on the water just the same, and the railroads cheerfully accept it. have an idea that a ton of pulp is a Now just figure this out: If you have a 20 cent freight rate to a certain point Allow me to make a plain, unvarnished get paid for 800 pounds. That ton of you pay \$4 freight per gross ton; as

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One of the Finest Model Shoe Manufactory in England, employing over 600 persons, and making the Highest Grades of MEN'S & WOMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,

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Still Forging Ahead.

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

The "Oceanic" Boot For the British People.

THE "OCEANIC"

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

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

HALF-A-GUINEA.

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

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

Special price under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

We will say nothing about the cost ble to shippers than others, and comof a plant; we will just figure on the cost of production and transportation, correspondingly lower. It is difficult, our location being, of course, in New therefore, to select a figure that would Ontario, where the spruce forests are.

1004

The cost of getting timber from the pulp areas will aveage \$4 per cord, much of it will cost more if the Government insists on the literal enforcement of the contracts. A cord of spruce will make 1,850 pounds of air dry pulp, and sufficient timber to make a ton of pulp will, therefore, cost \$4.30. The labor to manufacture it will cost \$2 per (on, and supplies, maintenance and fixed charges, at a low estimate, \$2.20 per ton; total cost of a ton, 8.50 f. o. b. mill. This is the actual cost of putting a ton of pulp on the car at a well appointed mill in Canada.

The market in Canada is very limited, so we must look for purchasers in Great Britain or the United States. In the States prices are variable. In May and June pulp may be selling for \$13 to \$15 delivered, and in August the price may have gone up to \$20, \$22, and even \$25. All depends upon the season; if it be wet the streams keep up and the mills grind enough for themse ves, if dry the output is shothered and they buy. A good rainfall will fill the streams again, their own mill resume and the demand ceases. Then, again, there is a difference in prices according to locality. Some points are more accession petition being keener there prices are correspondingly lower. It is difficult, therefore, to select a figure that would represent the average price. For four months in 1901 in New York and New England States prices ran from \$19 to \$22 per ton; for the balance of the year \$15 to \$17 was the ruling figure. Now, supposing that we secured a market in the Black River Valley for our pulp at \$17 delivered. Let us see how we would come out: Cost of manufacture for one ton of pulp, \$8.50; freight at 18 cents per hundredweight, \$9; duty, \$1.60; total cost, delivered, \$19.10; price of pulp, delivered, \$17; loss, \$2.10.

We will suppose that we continue this losing trade for eight months, in the belief that during the other four months prices may be such that we would at least even up; and we figure that we will get the maximum price of \$22 per ton: Eight months, at 25 working days, equals 200 days, or 200 tons; loss on one ton, \$2.10; on 200 tons, \$420. Four months, with 25 working days, equals 100 days, or 100 tons; profit on one ton, \$2.90; on 100 tcns, \$290. Yearly loss per ton for output, \$130. And this, allowing a better price for pulp than the average. Take the best price that pulp has been in the last fifteen years, which, in 1900 was for a short time \$28, and the profit on be but \$8.90, a mere pittance, considering the amount of money that is invested to earn it.

The English markets are only accessible to those mills located near seaboard. The Chicoutimi Pulp Company and a few others, by virtue of their location, do conduct a fairly profitable business with Great Britain. These exceptions have furnished the argument for those people who can only get one idea into their heads at a time, that Great Britain is the place for us to sell our pulp products. It might be if the water powers and spruce were all close to tidewater, but unfortunately for the purpose of this thoughtful plan the bulk of the spruce is from 600 to 1,20% miles from the nearest shipping point, and the cost of transportation by rail takes up more than all the profit. Just fancy paying 15 cents to 20 cents to tidewater, 111/2c ocean rate, or \$13.25 freight in all, and your product costs you \$8.50 to manufacture, and you can only get \$20 for it when you deliver it in Liverpool. It must be remembered that pulp is extensively manufactured in Norway, and freight from there to London is only \$1 per gross ton.

No, there is no profit in the manufacture of moist mechanical pulp in Canada. The figures show it, and the experience of every Canadian manufacturer proves it. The water in pulp and tee high cost of transportation shut out the possibility of making this branch of manufacture pay. Some of those that themselves machinery manufactur paper, winn ed article freight by they got pa ate in intere ed to quit. After all

tario that ti us. Had it we have shi to Great Bri we would p to develop ti and would ha spruce forest with raw ma product of r must make a it. We can wall paper, board, tissu



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themselves by putting in paper making machinery at a heavy expenditure, and manufacturing their dwn pulp into paper, winning out on the 'higher finished article and the great saving in freight by shipping nothing but what they got paid for. Others less fortunate in interesting capital have been forced to quit.

After all, it is much better for Ontario that this situation is forced upon us. Had it been otherwise, and could we have shipped our pulp with profit to Great Britain and the United States, we would probably have been content to develop the industry along that line, and would have eventually exhausted our spruce forests supplying those countries be one of our staple articles of export. with raw material (for pulp is a crude product of manufacture). As it is we must make a higher finished article of it. wall paper, wrapping paper, manilas, in that line. A proposition involving little, if any, but we do believe that board, tissues and other high class an expenditure of one-half to three-

those that did engage in it have saved the profits on both processes of manufac- to be found here. We go to London or freight account.

The practicability of the amended plan has been proven. It has been the salvation of those pulp manufacturers who were fortunate enough to have the money or the heavier investment of a paper plant. Théir success has taught us that with the advantage of cheap timber we can compete successfully in the manufacture of paper products with Great Britain and the United States. This act has been carefully noted by men acquainted with the trade, and now an effort is being made to develop the manufacture of paper on such a scale that in a few years it will

The only great difficulty that has for investment. It is not in Canada; if gainsay it? We can make it into news paper, it is, it is not looking for investment

ture, and incidentally 60 per cent. on New York to look for money, and the inducement that we hold out to those people is that we have plenty of timber in Canada, and that it is cheap. In discussing the situation with them, we have to admit that we have practically no market in Canada, that we will have to export, and that we have long and costly lines of transportation. They will say that our advantage is very slight for aggressive foreign competition, that we will have to contend with the powerful trade organizations of the United States, and that our isolation and local conditions offset our cheaper timber. Some will tell us very pointedly that there is more profit making paper in the United States, after paying \$7 a cord for timber, than there is been, and is yet, is to find the capital in Canada by paying \$4, and who can

1007

We concede that the advantage is with a visible supply of timber for a paper products, and save to ourselves quarters of a million dollars is seldom number of years at a known cost, we

BELLIS, LON

T. K. BELLIS'S. By Royal Appointment to the late Queen Victoria. Real Turtle Soup & Turtle Jelly, For Invalids, Travellers, Dinner, Supper Parties and Luncheons, will often save a valuable life. Easily Digested, Sustaining, Nourishing and the best food for Invalids, in fact unless Turtle Soup or Turtle Jelly have been administered, it cannot be said that the utmost has been done for the sufferer.



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

The Soup is put up in pint tins, price, 5/- (exactly half the price usually charged) and in Glass Flacons, 7/- The Turtle Jelly is sold in 2/6 glass bottles, ready for use. Full instructions for use on each package. From Che-mists, Grocers and Stores; or orders and remittances can be addressed.



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





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ed to England. The consumption in 1820 was less than one-half pound per capita. From this date up to 1850 the importations were about equal to the consumption, which had increased to 1.22 pounds per capita.

At this period, says a writer in a Boston paper, the treaty ports, namely, Foo-Choo, Shanghai, Amoy, Hong Kong and Canton, were declared open. The influx of China's productions increased slowly, as the transportation was made in old hulks, which required, from twelve to fourteen months for each voyage. Later the clipper ships replaced these, and the time was less ned to five months. The Suez Ganal reduced the time to sixty days, and now the Pacific Mail from China and Japan in this city steamers and railroads deliver goods within thirty days.

Previous to 1856 China produced nine-tenths of all the tea grown. The varieties comprised green, English breakfast, or Congow, Oolong, Powchong and Bohea. The advent of Japanese tea in 1855-56 opened a new feature in the United States markets. Its first appearance was not inviting, as it was uncolored, and was packed in uncouth wooden boxes, unmatted. The science of preparation was then unknown to the Japanese. There was appar ntly no limit to the production of this tea, and its cup quality was delicous. When a treaty was concluded with Japan in 1859 Americans gained access to the tea markets of that country, and without delay proceeded to manipulate the leaf so as to make it more acceptable in our markets. The distinctive feature of the tea in infusion popularized it and the demand soon exceeded that of all other kinds. This remained the case for a number of years.

In 1869 Formosa tea was introduced here direct from the virgin soil. Its advent produced no little excitement, as the tea was superior in every respect to any then imported. When it was excised in bulk it filled the room with a delightful odor, and from the infusion came a flavor resembling the extract of flowers-a perfect bouquet -the higher grades excelling in this respect. This character of tea is in greater demand and consumption in excess of all other kinds.

Tea is picked each year from May to September. The first picking is in May, the second in june, and the third in August and September. The latter comprises inferior grades and refuse.

During the U.S. civil war congress imposed a duty of 20 cents per pound on tea. Gradually prices advanced, until the best grades of green tea sold from first hands at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a pound. The lowest grade was 90 cents: Formosas, \$1.75; Foo-Chow, \$1.50; Amoy, Oolongs, \$1 to \$1.25, etc. These prices were maintained until the duty was removed in 1872, from which time prices declined down to 1883, when the Tea Adulteration bill became a law. Under the operation of this law millions of pounds of tea unfit for con-sumption was rejected. The government appointed examiners for the



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MO . TREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

1012

All the

THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 1908.

Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloss Aloss Carbolic Cryst medi. Alum In Boron. Potass Camphor. Ref Rings '' Ref Ros.ck Complexes Clitrate Magnesis lb. Cocoline Hyd. (oz) Cocoline Hyd. (oz) Cocoline Hyd. (oz) Coream Tartar. Coream Tartar. Glycerine Cocoline Hyd. (oz) Coream Tartar. Coream Tartar. Gum Arabic per Ib. Cocoline Hyd. (oz) '' Trag. Cocoline Hyd. (oz) Insect Fowder Ib. Cocoline Hyd. (oz) do per Keg.lb. Menthol. 10 Monthol. 10 Cocoline Hyd.cocoline Oli Lemon. Cocoline Keg.lb. Oli Lemon. Socoline Oli Lemon. Socoline Strychnine Cocoline Tartaric Acid. Cocoline Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 1b. cans. Socoline Blesching Powder. Socoline Soda Bicarb. Socoline	the second s	BBBle
Menthol, 10 Morthol, 20 Morthol, 20 Morthol, 20 Mill Peppermint lb. Oil Lemon. Oylum. Vasile Acid. Potash Iodide. Potash Iodide. Mill Potash Iodid	, 25 0 16 1 40 1 0 40 1 0 40 0 0 04 0 0 04 0 0 04 0 0 04 0 0 05 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 1 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 0	C. SO
Sitick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 lb. boxes	9 50 10 1 35 1 6 50 7 1 15 1 8 10 4 7 08 6 7 08) 80) 00 1 45 7 00 1 25 1 25 1 00 1 25 1 25
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and Japan, has tended to depress values. A review of the yearly importations for twenty years is interesting. In 1875 this country received 63,000,-000 pounds, values \$22,000,000; in 1890 the receipts were 83,000,000 pounds, and the value \$16,000,000; in 1895 the figures were 98,000,000 pounds, and the value \$13,000,000; in 1896 110,000,-000 pounds, and \$13,500,000 in value, and in 1897 93,000,000 pounds, and \$12,000,000 in value.

It will be observed that receipts increased 75 p.r cent. and values decreased 45 per cent. This is largely accounted for in the excess of inferior goods.

The consumption in the United States in 1896 was 100,000,000 pounds, or about 1.36 pounds per capita. At the same time in England and her pessessions, 221,000,000 pounds were used, or 5.65 pounds per capita.

It may be of interest to many to know the rates of duty on tea imposed by the United States from 1816 to 1872. These were as follows: In 1816, transported by United States vessels, 28 cents a pound; by foreign vessels, 38 cents a pound. This was changed in 1920 to 10 in 1830 to 12 cents in the case of United States vessels and 20 cents in the case of foreign vessels. From 1832 to 1842, when entering by United States vessels, tea was admitted free, when on foreign vessels the duty was 10 cents a pound. During the civil war, on August 5, 1861, it was changed

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 1908.

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MONTREAL WI THUR

Name

Farm Pro CHEESE: Ont. New.... Eastern..... Eccs : Best select Straight gathered

SUNDRIES :--

Potatoes, per bag Honey, White Clo "Extracted

Beeswax.... BEANS: prime..... do. Best hand-pi

Sugars : Factory. Ex Granulated, bu

Acadia gran'd.... Ex Ground, in bri "in bx Powdered, in bris.

Pordered, in bris. "boxes.. Paris Lumps, in b) "t the half t the index t to 100-11 Branded Yellows.. Molasses (Barbadou do bris. & %: Evaporated Apple

Sultanas. Loose Musc. Malas Layers, London... Con. Cluster... Extra Dessert. Royal Bucking'm. Valencia...

Valencia. ¹¹ Selected.... ¹² Layers Currants, Provincial Filiatras

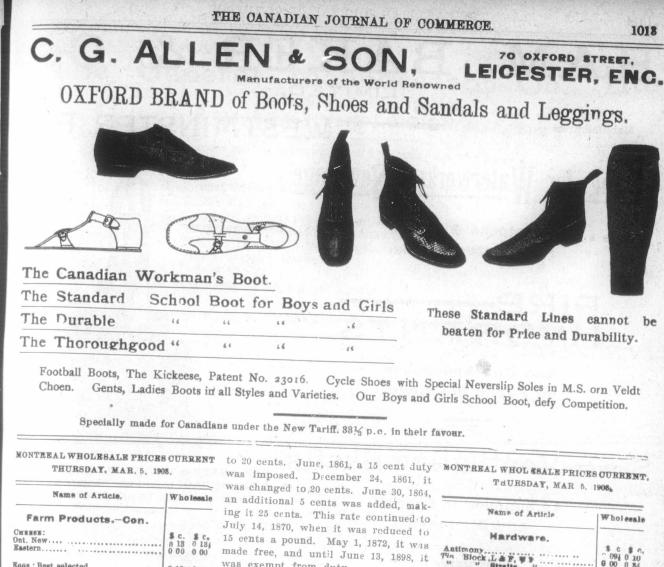
Triates Provincial Piliatras Patras... Vostizsas. Prunes, Cal.... do French... Figsin bags... " new layers... " standard B... " patns... " patns... " Dormal Japan " Carotins... Tobloca, Pearl " Pearl " per Ib... Toploca, Pearl " Piak e... Tomstos, is. per dos String Beans

Raisins : Bultanas

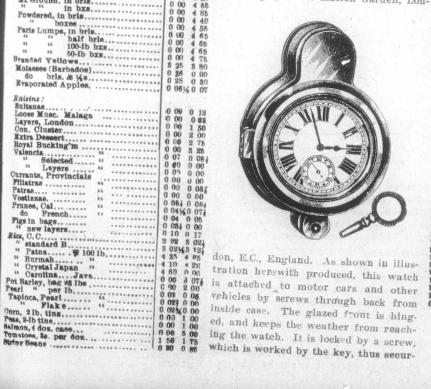
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Wholesale. Name of Article. \$ c. \$ c. 1 75 ± 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 071 Chip Logwood.... Indigo (Bengal)... Indigo Madras... dambjer... Madder... Namac 0 09 U 12 50 00 55 00 6 24 0 30 Sumac..... Tin Crystals..... Fish. FIST. Blosters, per box... Labra Jor Harrings... do do Half bris... Mackerel No. 2, bris... """ (" M barrel... Green "' large... No. 2. Large dry Gaspe per quti... Salmon, bris Lab. No. 1. Salmon, (half bris)... "" Brit. Col bris... " Bonsless Fish... " Cod Skinless Cod. case... Loch Fyne Herrings, keg..... Flour. Ogilvie's Hungarian Ogilvie's Glenors Patent. Manitoba patents. Strong Baker. Winter Wheat patents. Stratght roller. do bags. Superfize. Rolled Osts. Corn meal, bag. Bran bulk. Bhorts. Moullie. Farm Products.



MOTOR WATCH HOLDER.



an additional 5 conta and 13	64,	
an additional 5 cents was added, ma ing it 25 cents. This rate continued	Anticle	Wholesale
July 14, 1870, when it was reduced	to Mardware,	
15 cents a pound. May 1 1879 it		
made free, and until June 13, 1898, was exempt from duty.	Aatimony	\$ c \$ c, 091 0 10 0 00 0 84
po nom duty.	Strip	
	CUT MAIL COMEDULE.	0 00 0 85 C 00 0 00
	Base Price, per Keg, car lots	8 40 0 00
MOTOR WATCH HOLDER.	and, hord, hord and 704 Welle	2 45 0 00
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being manufactured by Messrs. Evans	d Cut spikes 10c, per Keg ad-	- 00 0 00
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& Manger, of 110 Hatton Garden, Lon-	2d per 100 lbs	00 0 -
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A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	Flooring Nails-	
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CURRENT

Wholesals.

Eess: Best selected.... Straight gathered Limed... Cold storage... No 2....

Grocerles.

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The Ga	and I and a	
The Ue	neral Incandescent Co.,	Ltd
9	Works & Warehouses: ILFORD. 2a Aldersgate Street. LONDON, E.C., Eng.	A CARLON CON
	(SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY.) PRICE LIST.	
1. G.I. 2. G.L	.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Mantle	
3. G.I.	C. Special Double Woven Wantle Double 5/- "	
4. G.I.	C. Extra Long High-Pressure Months - 6 = "	
5. G.I.	C Gem Mantle - 7/6 "	e e la
6. G.I.	C. Mantle for No. 4 Kern Burner	
Mantle Support British Capital an	es Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices.	
hast on the mumber 11 .	J. HINDOUT TOAT UI CONFERNICION TRO DOW TTO MENT	Mantles are
requested to see that the Mant	tle contained in each box is so stamped.	nd customers
Special prices	s to Canadians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c., in favour of Oanadian	
		в.
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES	again burowing from the Franch	
THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 199	linists. But even "colophony" is alto.	1, 1908.
Name of Article.	Wholesale. gether preferable to "resin." Rosin, though derived from a resin, is not a	Whole
Wire Nalls. Base Price carload	resin; if anything, it is a "pitch." In c. c. fact the term, "pitch," is applied to a resinous substance mith a cod on	\$ c. 1
Less than ⁶⁴ 2d extra 2d f ⁶⁵ 3d ⁴⁴	1 00 than common rosin, viz. to Burgandy, Colling Via North	0 45 (
4d and 5d	0 40 pitch. Another and very ancient use st St Norwegian 0 30 of rosin is in the making of cobblered Castor Oil. Norwegian	2 00 1
10d and 12d ** 16d and 20d ** 80d to 60d **	0 10 Wax. But leaving the fiddler and the Lard Oil, Stirs	0 07 (0 90 1 0 75 (
Building Paper.	use in the factory. The belt has just	0 68 0
Tarred	0 35 0 00 leys going at differential speed and Benzine.	0 95 1
Hides. Montreal Green Hides	round and round without repose, round and round the fly-wheel goes, until it is 0 08 0 00 hurriedla the fly-wheel goes, until it is 0 08 0 00 hurriedla the fly-wheel goes, until it is	
16 No. 2.	0 07 6 00 hurriedly stopped in its wild career by 60 41 to 50	2 10 8
Lambskins each	0 00 075 this time, with a scared face and hair Lead pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs	
Galiskins, NO. I	0 00 0 10 on end, while some half dozen or more 0 00 0 8 laborers shouted simultaneously "The 0 No. 1	4 25 4
Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole	strap is off!" A little rosin sprinkled on the belt would have saved this from Venetian Red Eng'h.	5 50 5 5 00 5 1 75 9
No. 2 B. A. Spanish Sole	0 25 0 26 happening. 0 24 0 25 0 28 0 29 The use of rosin by the plumber in do Gilders.	0 45 0
Harness.	0 28 0 297 soldering is well known. But it is, Belgian do 0 26 0 329 perhaps, not so widely known that the German do	·· 2 15 2 ·· 1 65 1 9
	0 35 6 37 yellow color of good common yellow Fire Bricks per 1000.	2 00 2 4 16 00 22 0 1 50 1
Scotch Grain	0 60 0 65 also its rather pleasant smell. Giue:-	2 75 5 5
Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 45 0 55 also its rather pleasant smell. Domestic Broken Sheet	0 08 0 0
Grained Opper. 0 Scotch Grain. 0 Kip Skins, French. 0 Inglish. 0 Canada Kip. 0 Indick Calf. 0 If Light. 0 French Calf. 0 Splits. 0	0 60 0 70 soap makers were very hard pushed for American White, bris.	0 00 0 1
Grained Opper	060 060 060 60 80a bris 086 10 rosin, and it was then actually dearer American White, bris 080 080 10 rosin, and it was then actually dearer Francwick Green 080 080 10 than tallow. The French rosin made France Imperial Green 086 010 the smell of bad fat made into source No.I Furnit's Varn'h pr.gl.	0 00 01 0 16 0 20 0 27 0 20 0 04 0 10 0 12 0 11
Grained Opper. 0 Sooth Grain. 6 Kip Skins, French. 0 English. 0 Ocanada Kip 0 Hemlock Calf. 0 French Calf. 0 Splits, light and medium. 0 It heavy 0 Enameled Cow, per ft. 0 Peloble Grain. 0	0.00 0.70 soap makers were very hard pushed for do bris. 0.80 0.60 for American White, bris. 0.82 0.86 10 rosin, and it was then actually dearer American White, bris. 0.17 0.80 than tallow. The French rosin made made into soap Frenewick Green 0.86 6.10 the smell of bad fat made into soap 6 6 6 0.16 6.18 worse than the first. Brown Japan. Brown Japan.	0 00 00 0 1 0 21 0 28 0 27 0 28 0 04 0 11 0 18 0 11 0 65 0 75
Grained Opper. 0 Scotch Grain. 0 Kip Skins, French. 0 English. 0 Canada Kip. 0 Hemlock Calf. 0 "Include the second se	0000 0000 soap makers were very hard pushed for do bris. 0000 rosin, and it was then actually dearer American White, bris. 01000 rosin, and it was then actually dearer Trunswick Green 01000 than tallow. The French rosin made Bood do 01800 200 the smell of bad fat made into soap Bood do 01800 4000 Worse than the first. Brown Japan. 01800 Again, a great deal of lampblack is do do Pure. 01000 made by burning rosin in a confined Woite do Pure.	0 00 0 1 0 16 0 9 0 27 0 8 0 04 0 14 0 18 0 1 0 75 1 0 0 75 1 0 0 75 1 0 0 00 0 7 0 75 2 0 8 0 0 0 7 0 75 2 0 8 0 0 0 7 0 75 2 0 8 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Grained Opper	0000 0000 soap makers were very hard pushed for do bris. 0800 0600 for American White, bris. 0800 100 rosin, and it was then actually dearer American White, bris. 0800 600 for American White, bris. 0800 600 for for 0800 for for for 1800 for for for for<	0 00 0 1 0 16 0 18 0 21 0 8 0 21 0 8 0 21 0 8 0 04 0 1 0 18 0 1 0 65 0 7 0 75 1 0 0 66 0 7 0 75 1 0 0 50 0 7 2 20 2 8 7 2 25 8 7 0 2 5 8 0 0 2 5 8 7 0 2 5 8 0 0 2 5 8 7 0 2 5 8 0 0 2 5 8 0 0 2 5 8 7 0 0 2 8 8 0 2 5 8 0 0 2 5 8 0
oralled Oper	0000 0000 soap makers were very hard pushed for rosin, and it was then actually dearer than tallow. The French rosin made American White, bris. 0170 0200 than tallow. The French rosin made American White, bris. 0170 0200 than tallow. The French rosin made French Imperial Green. 0180 0200 the smell of bad fat made into soap 6000000 0160 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 00 0 01 0 10 00 01 0 27 0 58 0 04 0 4 0 13 04 0 4 0 13 04 0 4 0 13 04 0 4 0 13 0 01 0 75 1 00 0 66 0 77 0 75 1 00 0 66 0 77 2 20 0 88 2 20 8 27 0 2 75 8 00 0 00 2 00 0 18 50 11 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 0 15 0
Grained Opper. 0 Scotck Grain. 0 Kip Skins, French. 0 Ganda Kip. 0 Canada Kip. 0 Hemlock Calf. 0 Hemlock Calf. 0 French Calf. 0 Splits, light and medium. 0 Splits, light and medium. 0 Ganade Kup. 0 French Calf. 0 Splits, light and medium. 0 Ganade Kow, per ft. 0 Pebble Grain. 0 Glove Grain. 0 Brash (Cow) Kid. 0 Buf 0 "t heavy	0000 0000 soap makers were very hard pushed for American White, bris. 0000 rosin, and it was then actually dearer American White, bris. 01000 rosin, and it was then actually dearer American White, bris. 01000 than tallow. The French rosin made Transwick Green 011100 the smell of bad fat made into soap 6 0 do 0112014 Again, a great deal of lampblack is 6 0 do 0110016 made by burning rosin in a confined Orange Shellse, No. 1. 0110016 atmosphere, and we are indebted to orange Shellse, No. 1. 0110016 rosin for our cheap halfpenny news- Wotel. 0110018 ogae. Canadian Washed. 0110018 bicle by means of which it is applied B. A. Renurged	0 00 0 1 0 16 0 3 0 27 0 6 0 27 0 6 0 04 9 0 12 0 1 0 12 0 1 0 05 0 7 0 75 1 0 0 66 0 7 2 00 2 3 2 75 3 0 0 00 2 0 0 18 40 1 0 00 0 0 0 18 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1018

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vehicle to print colors more pleasant to the eye than common lampblack. Rosin oil, made by distilling common rosin, has many uses besides that of a printing ink. The great Tesla, for instance, found it to be the greatest electric insulator in existence. Mixed with blue keel and red keel, it makes th. fancy sheep marking brands which are so extensively used in New Zealand and Australia.

Again, mixed with 1 or 2 per cent. of quicklime in the form of lime water, it forms rosin grease, of which hundreds of tons used to be exported before the war to Delagoa Bay for use in the Transvaal, not before, be it well understood, the grease had been reduced to the extent of from one-third to onehalf by means of gypsum. Rosin, again, either in its original condition or as rosin oil, is one of the chief ingredients of sheep-dips and sanitary fluids. A soap made from rosin and soda alone is extensively used in bleaching linen and calico, and also in paper making, in which industry it is known as rosin siza.

Rosin dissolves easily in most varnish solvents, such as turps, methylated spirit, coal tar, naphtha, and petrobeum naphtha, and these solutions, when colored with an aniline dye are used to adorn the toys of generation to generation of children. A petroleum naphtha solution of rosin is used as a vehicle for suitably tinted barytes, as a paint for ships, iron drums, kegs, ete.

D

If rosin be beated with a metallic oxide, such as lime, litharge, or the black oxide of manganese, it dissolves these metallic oxides, combining with them to form the so-called metallic resinates. The combination of rosin with the oxides just named, or mixtures of these, are sold as driers for varnishes and boiled linseed oil. They are grossly abused in the oil trade, it paying well to load a boiled oil with these "resinates" but the oil boiler would be grossly insulted if you were even to hint that his boiled oil contained rosin. and that he had added a "rosinate" and not a "resinate."

NAMB,	Par Val's.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up,	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends,	Per Cent. Price Mar. 5 (Bid.)	Cash valu per i
British North Am.	248	4,806,666	4,865,666	1,776,838	8	Apl. Oc	186	880 4 82 5
Can Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor	50 40	8,000,000 500,000	8,000,000 350,000	2,500,000 60,000	3	June De	105	42 (
Bom10100	50 50	2,500 000	2,500,000	2,500,000 1,200,000	*21/s 81/s	May Jan Jul	244 186	122 (98 (
Eastern Townships Halifax Banking Co	20	600,000	600,000	525,000	314	Feb. Au	2 185	85 (
Hamilton	.00	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000 950,000	5 8 1/ 8	June De June De		288 1
Hochelaga Imperial	100	2,868,000	1,981,000 2,868,982	2,438,595	5	June De	c 340	240 0
Merchants' Can	100	6,000,000 2,500,0 10	5,000,000 2,500,000	2,600,000 2,150,000	81%	June De Oct Apri		170
Moisons	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	8,400,000	5	June De	c 255	519
Nationale New Brunswick	80 100	1,469,7 0 500,000	1,480,550	850,000 700,000	6	May No Jan Jul		82
Nova Scotia	100	2,000,000	2.000.000	8,000,000	41%	Feb. Aug	270	870
Ontario	100 100	1,40,000	1,400,000 9,000,000	425,000	21/2	June De		181 1
Ottawa	150	180,000	180,000 781,248	155,000	4 8	June De	250	375
Provincial	25	878,487 2,500,000	781,248	800,000	8	June De	c 117	117
Royal. Sovereign	100	2.400.000	2 000,000	1,700,000	81%	Feb Au	g 218 ·	218
Sovereign	100	1,800,000 200,000	1,031,00° 200,000	192,00 45,000	24	April Od		
Standard	50 100	1,000,000	1,000,000 2,499,000	850,000 2,600,000	6	April Oc June De		128
Toronto	100	1,850,000	1,350,000	350,000	8	June De	c 125	125
Union (Halifax)	50 100	1,000,000	1,000,000	505,606 650,000	81%	Mch Sey June De	t 168 c 135	84
Union of Canada Western	100	×,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 419,000	150,000	31%	Apl Oc	t 140	141
ri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	630,200	680,200 5,000,000	207,000		Jan Jul Jan *	y 117 160	18
ll Telephone Co it. Can, Loan & Inv. Co	100 100	5.000,000	5,000,0*0	/800,000 120,000	21/2	Jan Jul	у	160
It. Morte, Loso Co.	100 100	1,987,900 450 000 2,700,000	898,481 889,214 2,700,000	180,000	8	Jan * Jul	y 128 54	128
n. Colored Cot, Mills Co n. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.	100	2,008,000	1.004,000	850,000		Jan Jul	y 108	108
n.Per & W.Can M. Corpn. n. Sav. & Loan Co	10	5,951,350 750,000	5,951,850 750,000	1,490.057 250,000	891.	Jan Jul Jan Ju	y 120 y 114	12
ntral Can, Loan & Sav. Co	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	450,000 40,000	*11%	Jan Ju July De	y 136	136 86
minion Sav. and Inv. Co. minion Telegraph Co	50 50	1,000,000		40,000	11%	Jan *	124	62
minion Cotton Mills Co	100	3,333,600	\$,888,600 1,100,000	340,000	6	Mar * Jan Ju	y 119	57
milton Prov and Loan ome Say, and Loan Co	100	1,500,000	200.000	200,000		Jan Ju Jan Ju		119
aron & Erie Loan & Say.Co	50	8,000,000	200,000	925,000	41%	Jan Ju	y 183	91
perial Loan and Inv. Co nded Banking and Loan		889,85,700,000	784,590	174,000	8	Jan Ju Jan Ju	y 111	70
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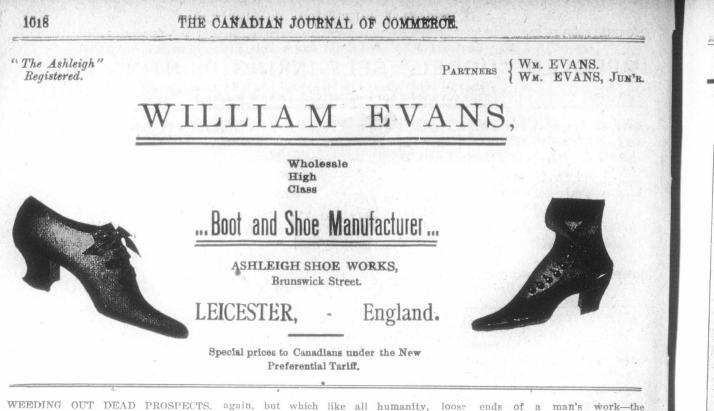


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Cultivate bump of destructiveness if believe. you want to grow. Here is part of a bulletin to the eagents of a prominent life insurance company.

Gentlemen: Circumstances during the past month have thrown me into close all his "back numbers" quickly, to run relation with a certain few of our growing agencies, and especially with been holding on to and hoping about, some of the large individual writers belonging to them. Two of these agen- of them could be written now, strike cies were striving hard for the accomplishment of certain fixed amounts of business between two given dates. The amounts had been set very high, and everybody knew that if they were to be written, not a moment could be lost instances that I speak of were secured or misused. Determined and unrelenting work such as I have never observed before in those agencies has been to wake up to the fact that if he had the result. Being in a position to ad- gone after them long ago with that vise with these agents closely during this time, I have also naturally been been his policyholders instead of his intimately acquainted with their struggles, their disappointments and their one. successes, and deeply interested in the lessons they have learned through this strenuous experience-things which had probably been told them again and

again, but which like all humanity. they must themselves test in order to

They first proceeded to do a lot of weeding out-an operation which in my opinion is one of the most important things to look after in any busi-I advised each man to get rid of over the list of "prosp cts" he had decide quickly whether he believed any all the others off for the time being, and then go and see those that were left with the idea and determination in his mind to close them up at once or drop them. Many of the cases in the at once, somewhat to the astonishment of the agent himself, who then began same spirit they would long ago have "prospects." That was lesson number

Those who could not be closed up w re, as I insisted they should be, closed out. There was no time to waste, and I tell you there never is, on the

loose ends of a man's work-the "fringes" as I call them-which keep him always to a gr ater or less extent an indecisive character, and keep him from moving on. Do get rid of the ravelings. If you can't do it. in any other way, cut them off ruthlessly, and work in some new direction with fresh determination. The old idea of clinging to old things was proved a hindrance long ago. It is an enemy to progress. You have got to cultivate the bump of destructiveness if you want to have room for growth. Break away from the things in your life that are not helping you forward-even the negative things that simply do you no good. Don't make your life a garret and keep it lumbered up with every old thing that even influenced it. Weed and destroy the usel ss things-throw them away so that you can breathe fresh air and have space in which to work. Life is too short for us to hold on to the things that we have grown beyond. I call it neither selfish nor ungrateful to put behind you whatever has outlived its usefulness to you. It is simply and purely the law of progress. If you started out to climb a mountain with all that you possessed encumbering

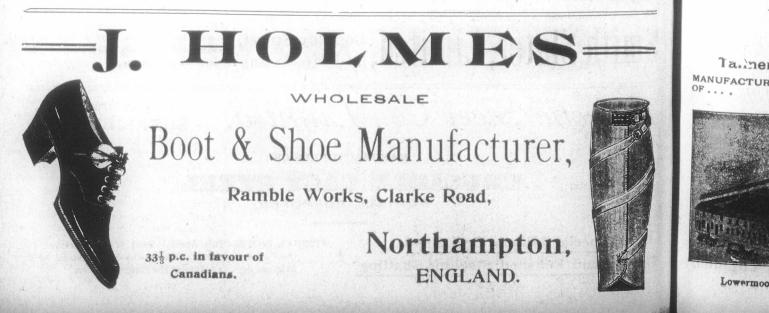


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Lesson numb which came starting with was clearer to deavor, and u plishing a cert to fulfill a pr was acquired clear-cut, clear

Telegrams: **



Telegrams : "CLUNCH, LONDON." The International Electrical Engineering Company, Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, LONDON, W.C., Eng.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (CLUN HOUSE, SURREY ST., STRAND, LONDON W.C

Manufacturers of Electric Lighting Traction and Power Transmission Plant.

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you-just because you hated to leave the poor old things behind-you would never get to the top. That is lesson number two-but one which is not so readily assimilated. It takes years, alas, to understand how true this is, and great intellectual strength and moral courage to live up to the doctrine.

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Lesson number three was the strength which came with the inspiration of starting with a clean sheet. The mind was clearer to hunt new avenues of ϵ ndeavor, and under the spur of accomplishing a certain amount of business, to fulfill a promise given, new power was acquired with every step, and a clear-cut, clean advancement. They lis-

tened to advice regarding new methods, the pit before we knew it ourselves, and if they were better than their own and then it takes courage to climb out they adopted them. They threw aside pr judice and personal preference and worked not only for their own good, but for the good and the reputation of the agency as a whole, and thus unconsciously learned another lessonthat they were all a part of one great whole; that whatever benefited the agency and the society, and vice versa.

They had gotten out of the ruts that some of them had unconsciously fallen into-these ruts are such insidious things that we always do drift into them unconsciously. That is what

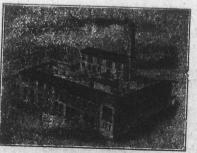
again. But it always pays to climb out. Just the realization of where we have been found, and the exertion of getting out is healthful and invigorating, and then we get a fresh start on the other side.

WHY HE WANTED ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The following, from the Fidelity and makes them so dangerous. Often we Casualty's "Monthly Bulletin," clearly have to be told that we have fallen into shows the importance of requiring in

Telegrams: "TANNERY, OLDHAM" All Communications must be addressed to Oldham. ESTABLISHED 1840 MILLS BROTHERS, LTD. Registered Office: Lowermoor Leather Works. OLDHAM. ENGLAND. Ta...ners and Dressers of Welsh, English, Calf, Persian, and Goat Roller Skins. MANUFACTURERS Tanned and Helvetia Strapping. Oak Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Driving Belts for Mule, tone Drum, and Electric Driving, huns perfectly straight and free rand "Camel Hair Belting Læn-ashire Beit Dressing. Koller and Clearer Coverers, for Home and Export Helvetia, Rawhide, Horny, Roller Varnish, Roller Leather Cots, Isinglass, Gelatine, Glues. Roller Paste, Roller, Clearer, and Twiners' Cloth. Plush for Clearers. Condi-tioning Cloth. Copper Wire Sewing to the Trade. Roller Coverers' Tools Supplied. Revolution Wooden Split Pulleys. Mill Furnishers, &c., &c. Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

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Tannery: Blackley,

1020

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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MAKERS OF THE

Waverley Brand of Boots and Shoes in all Varieties,

181, Humberstone Road,

The otherCut will be inserted when received.

Leicester, England

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the application or schedule for an accident policy a clear and complete statem nt by the assurant of previous accidental injuries. Whether due to "luck," absent-mindedness, inattention, indifference to personal safety, or what not, it is certainly true that there are many persons who sustain far more than the average number of accidental injuries and who, from purely physical causes, are bad risks. It is likewise true that the mental charact ristics which lead to excessive liability to accidental injury is not infrequently an inherited tendency and a family trait. A carefully-prepared schedule and close attention to the facts relating to previous injuries can be made to serve the underwriter very advantageously in $\varepsilon n\text{-}$ abling him to escape carrying risks almost certain to entail loss.

"A Boston gentleman, seeking insurance in this company, gave us a hint in his application that he had been unfortunate, and we had our physician call upon him for the purpose of investigating the physical hazard. The doctor secured from him a record of accidental injuries unparalleled as far as the observation of this office goes.

He had his chin brok n by a fall when nine years old; his left knee-cap broken at the age of eleven; his nose broken at thirteen by a bucking mule; his 1 ft arm and collar-bone broken at sixteen; his left leg injured by getting it pinched between a cart and a platform at eighteen; at nineteen he had a strain of the left groin, followed by suppuration of the glands; at twentytwo he fell over a wheel-barrow and injured his left shin, necessitating removal of dead bone; at twenty-eight his nose was broken again during a fight; and at thirty-five the right radius was broken by a kick from a horse. He has been operated on for ingrown toe-nails; has had two tumors removed from his back at about the eighth dorsal vetebra; has had the stub of a pencil removed from the palmer aspect of his right thumb, where he had driv-



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en it by neas out of his poo abcess from sustained wh run into; had finger crushed ing on it; and at Syracuse t door on 'him, left leg agains

This man see relentl ss fate, that he will die causes, and he with complacen "scapes he ha nev: rth less, th against him an not have him a

SUBSTITUTE

In view of th linseed oil, whi three years, and terial abatemen come, the univer substitute is bee urgent, says th Journal, and a bodies is alread there is not onlieve the sellers, provement on th



WORKS AND OFFICES

HOLLINWOOD.

en it by meason of the pencil sticking out of his pocket; he has had ischiatic abcess from an injury to the coccyx, sustained while driving and getting run into; had the end of his left ringfinger crushed by a heavy bicycle falling on it; and while getting into a 'bus at Syracuse the driver slammed the door on 'him, pinching the shin of his left leg against the sill.

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This man seems to be pursued by a relentl ss fate. We presume, however, that h° will die in bed and from natural causes, and he will look over the past with complacency at the many narrow scapes he has had. We concluded, neverth less, that luck was very much against him and that we would rather not have him as an accident risk."

SUBSTITUTES FOR LINSEED OIL.

In view of the present high price of three years, and shows no signs of material abatement for some time to come, the universal desire or a reliable is conspicuous by its absence

to replace. few of them do more than feebly imitate their prototypes, and the vast majority of them dry so slowly, and keep so sticky, that they have no claim to being fit for use, still less to replace either form of linseed oil. It must, however, not be forgotten that a substitute which must, as a necessary condition of being an article of commerce, have a decidedly lower price than th original substance, can never be fully its equal. It must suffice if it possesses the most important properties of the article it imitates in nearly as well-developed a form. This is well seen in artificial pigments. Artificial cinnabar, for example, is never the equal of the natural substance in warmth and b auty. The only way in which a perfectly satisfactory solution of the linseed oil problem can be arrived at is for the progress of chemistry to enable us to make linseed oil 'tself artificially, and the synth tic prolinseed oil, which has lasted at least duct will then hardly be a substitute. Linseed oil dries, as is well known. by means of oxidation, caused either by the air, or by dryers. This property substitute is becoming every day more of the known substitutes, which only urgent, says the Oil and Colorman's dry by the evaporation of some solvent, Journal, and a large number of such which leaves a residue of solid matter. Journal, and a large number of such which leaves a residue of some matter. bodies is already on the market, and there is not one of them, if we may be-lieve the sellers, which is not an im-lieve the sellers, which is not an im-lieve the sellers, which is not an im-lieve the sellers, which is not an im-term of the seller is not one of the seller is not an im-be r garded as approaching linseed time, which, however, cannot be fixed. It happens, too, with the substitute on itself.

Unfortunately, however, the evaporation of a solvent, that the solid coat is, as a rule, possessed of very feeble resistance to mechanical and atmospheric attrition. This is especially the case with those substitutes in which the chief ingredient is colophony.

Lancashire, Eng.

The following are the conditions that must be fulfilled by a respectable substitutes:

1. It must closely resemble linseed oil in color and consistency.

2. Its smell, which must of necessity be different from that of the natural product, must not be disagreeable, and must entirely disappear on drying.

3. It must be miscible with all pigments without lumping or separating, and must also mix with raw or build oil without giving rise to any notable amount of sediment.

4. It must dry hard quickly under ordinary conditions, and without stickiness. It must not turn sticky later, and must give a clear transparent :ustrous coat.

5. The dry coat must not sweat. Petroleum sweats outwardly from boiled oil, and can be wiped away, and sweats inwardly from wood oil, causing the coats to peel off.

6. The dry coat must not rub off, as it does with colophony substitutes, soften, or turn white in damp air, and



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"The Self Closing Paper Bag Company," capitalized for \$500,000, was recently incorporated at Augusta, Me. This new company should interest the bag manufacturers of the country, especially so if the reports in regard to it are to be relied on. Definite information, however, is regard to the plans of its promoters cannot be learned at this time. It is hinted, though ,that some big men, financially, are back of the new enterprise. These capitalists, it is said, have become interested because of the many new and valuable patents which the company would control. By means of the improved machines which are now under construction, the cost of production can be greatly reduced, so it is claimed. This reduction in cost, however, is attained by the increased rapidity with which the new machines will turn out paper bags. Where the

SELF CLOSING BAGS.

NAME OF CORPARY.	210. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Quotati per ci	ORS
Gritish American Fire and Marine Ganada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	8,500	\$%-6mos. 4-6mos. ?% 6mos. 5-6mos. €	\$50 400 100 40 50	\$50 400 10 20 50	951/ 160 951/	
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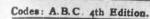
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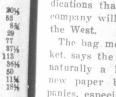
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R, Eng.



new paper bag manufacturing com-

not definitely known, still there are in- past few years there has been considdications that the first factory of the erable talk about inventors having made company will be started somewhere in startling improvements in paper bag machines. Few if any of such reports The bag men in the New York mar- have materialized. Then, again, the sitket, says the Paper Trade Journal, are uation in the bag market is not very naturally a little sceptical about all encouraging for newcomers in the field unless they own machines that can propanies, especially in cases where such duce bags at a great deal less expense companies are organized on the strength than they are being made to-day. This. of newly patented machines. The rea- however, is the strong feature of the

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is announced. But given the machines the next question is: How about the supply of paper? As this question is puzzling even the older heads in the business, the query suggests itself: "What will the new bidders for business do?" Bag paper in 1903 is to cost more than it did last year. Notice of the prospective advance had already reached those bag manufacturers who do not made their own paper."

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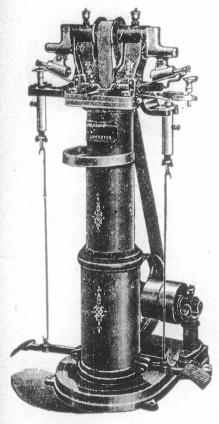
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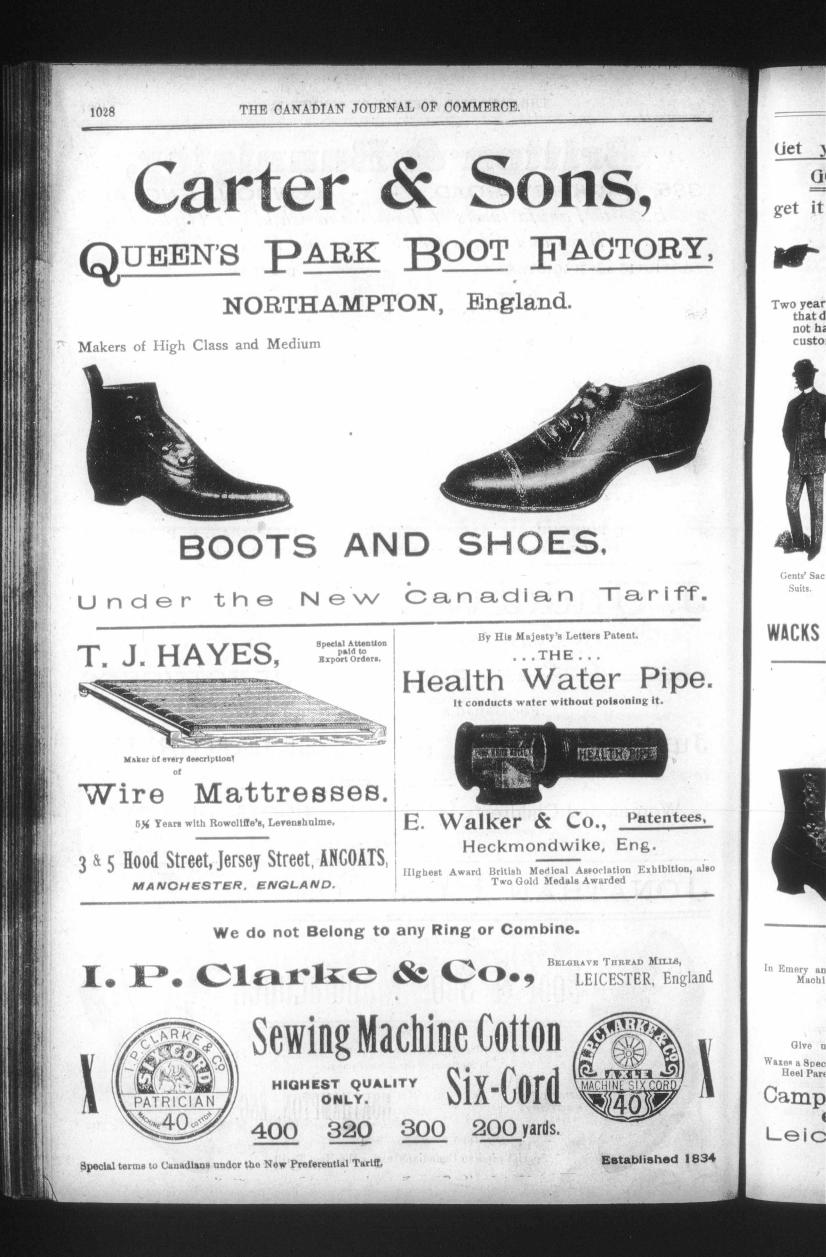
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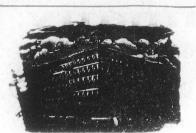
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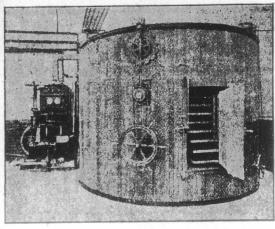
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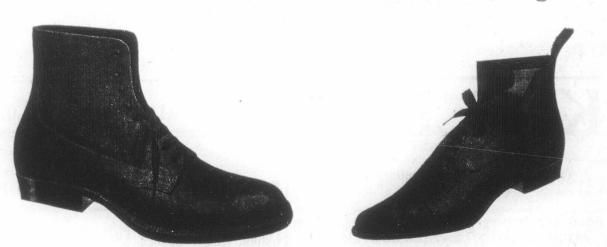


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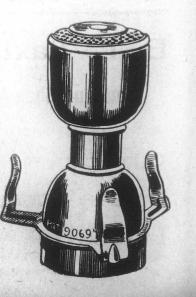
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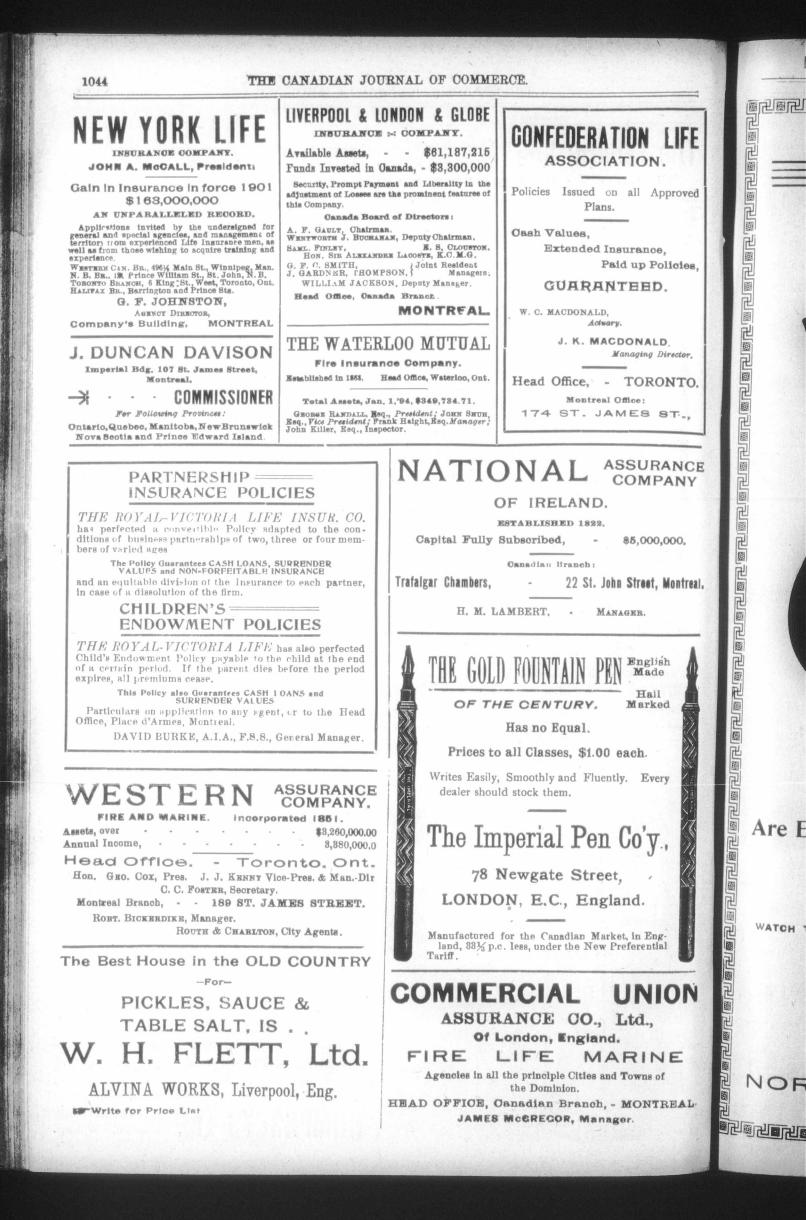
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