# PAGES MISSING



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

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### BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up) \$13,879,240.00 Reserved Fund. - 9.000.000.00 Undivided Profits. - 35,698.00 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Et. Hon. Lord Strathcoma and Mount Royal, G.O.M.G., President. Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir Wm. O. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. James Boos, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. E. S. OLOUSTON, General Manager. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. BRANCHES IN CANADA: JONTREAL, H. V. Meredith Manager

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Montreal, Sist December, 1902

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| Bridgewater, N.S.     | Picton, N.S.              |  |
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| Maitland, N.S.        | Truro, M.S.               |  |
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| Montreal, Que.        | Vancouver, East End, B O. |  |
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St. Stephen, N.B. Capital, Reserve, 45,600 F. H. TODD - President, J. F. GRANT, Cashier, London-Measurs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafter issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

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 500,000
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S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

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 Capital Subscribed,
 1,500,000,00

 Uspital Paid-Up,
 1,500,000,00

 Rest,
 400,000,00

 Undivided Profits,
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| В. | HAY. Assistant General Manager.  |
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| Palt,      | Ottawa,          | Toronto.         |
| Hamilton.  | Port Colborne,   | Welland.         |
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| Portage La Prairie, Man. | Wetas kiwi  |
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#### The Chartered Banks.

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| Rolsavaln Man.<br>Brampton. Ont.<br>Grandon. Man.<br>Obourg. Ont.<br>DelorMne. Man.<br>Granfell. Man.<br>Granfell. Man.<br>Granfell. Man.<br>Juntaville. Ont.<br>Inntaville. Ont.<br>Jondon Ont.<br>Vadoc | Naraaces, Ont.<br>Orlills, Ont.<br>Oshawa, Ont.<br>Selficitk, Man.<br>Stanstead, Que,<br>Uzbridge, Ont.<br>Whithy, Ont<br>Wincham, Ont.<br>Winning, Man.<br>North End Br. Win |
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| and Alphon                               | BA THPCOLLA F | Court, Esq.,                 |
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| W. A. BEETRAND,<br>U.E. DORAIS           | Assi          | stant Manager<br>. Inspector |
| Head Of                                  | cc. Montreal. |                              |
| BRANCHES-Jeliette, P<br>Louisville, P.Q. | Q.St. JArome  | P.Q.                         |

Head Qfloc, Monireal. BRANCHERS-JCliette, P. Q. St. Jarome, P. Q. Louisville, P. Q. Pt. St. Charles Montreal Quebec, P. Q. Pt. St. Charles Montreal Quebec, P. Q. St. St. Catherine " Quebec, P. Q. St. St. Catherine " Quebec, P. Q. St. Transformer, P. Q. Strong, P. Q. St. Henry, " Valleyfield P. Q. St. Henry, " Valleyfield P. Q. St. Henry, " Valleyfield P. Park Bark, Nat'l Bank of N. America, Nat'l City Sank. Important & Tra-ters' National Bank. Mother National Bank, Mill Ladenburg, Thaimann & Co., MEM. Heidelhech, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brochers, New York International Truet Co., National Bank, Milleych, International Truet, Co., National Bank, Milleych Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National Bank, National Bank, The Fourth Kreet National Bank, Philadelphis, National Live Stock Hank, Ultinois Bank (Litra ted), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Oredit Industriel & Commercial, Comptodr National Bank, Société Générsie, Crédit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Recompte de Paris, Paris, Prance, C di Lyonnais Brasels, Belgium, Deutse-France, C di Lyonnais Brasels, Belgium, Deutse-Pring, des Pays Artrichiens Vienna Anatria Bangue de Rotterdam, Boltzerdam, Boltzerdam, Boltand, Priv, des Pays Artrichiens Vienna Anatria Part's Baak, fimiter National Park Bank Bank of the Republic tai Bank of Commerces Paul National Bank First National Bank The Marine Bank The Marine Bank First National Bank

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 Capital, \$2,993,865 | Reserve Fund, \$2,983,865
 DIRBOTORS: President.
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| The Chartered Banks.  | DANTE OT TARTER   | Ocean Steamships.  |
|---|---|--|
| All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-<br>espondence solicited.<br>GEO. P. REID, General Manager.<br>Capital Authorized<br>(Established 189.)<br>Capital Authorized<br>(Established 189.)<br>(Established 189.)<br>(Establ | BANK OF HAMILTON.<br>J. TURNBULL, General Manager.<br>Head Offlee, HAMILTON, Ont<br>Head Offlee, HAMILTON, Ont<br>Garrial, Hamilton, Man.<br>Head Offlee, HAMILTON, Ont<br>Head Offlee, HAMILTON, Ont<br>Barsarva   | <ul> <li>32 Steamers aggregating 167,407 tons.<br/>NEW STEAMERS.</li> <li>Tunisian, 10,575 Tons, Twin Screws.<br/>Bavarian, 10,575 Tons, Twin Screws.<br/>Ionian, 10,000 Tons, Twin Screws.</li> <li>MONTREAL and QUEBEC<br/>—TO—<br/>LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.<br/>ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.</li> <li>From From From From<br/>Itvervool Steamers. Montreal Quebec<br/>9 July Tonistan 1 Aug. 1 Aug.<br/>23 July Paristan 8 Aug. 8 Aug.<br/>20 July Paristan 22 Aug. 29 Aug.<br/>Tunisian and Bavarian are the largeet and fine<br/>eleamers on t.e c anadian routs.</li> <li>Midsity Siloca, Music and Smoking Boome o<br/>Promenade Drek Electric Light at d Big Ekce<br/>Brory molern improvement. Allites mere of th<br/>service have on Le Canadian routs.</li> <li>Midsity Siloca School States accommodation,<br/>RATES OF l'ASSAGESCashi : \$66 and u<br/>wards according to steamer. 5 reduction of 1<br/>per cent is made on Return lickets.</li> <li>Scond Cabin To Liverpool, London or Lon<br/>donderry, \$7.50 to \$42.50 Single. \$71.25 to \$80.07<br/>round tip.</li> <li>MONTREAL 10 GLASGOW.</li> <li>From<br/>Glasgow Steamer Montreal<br/>4 July Corinthian Wed 29 July<br/>11 July Pomersaina Wed 29 July<br/>12 July Statinian Wed 29 July<br/>13 July Statinian Wed 29 July<br/>14 July Corinthian Wed 29 July<br/>15 July Statinian Wed 29 July<br/>15 July Statinian Wed 29 July<br/>16 July Statinian Carries one cless only<br/>second cebin.</li> <li>MONTREAL TO LONDON.<br/>From<br/>Condon Steamer Montreal<br/>80 June Livoian Trues 11 Aug.</li> <li>MONTREAL TO LONDON.<br/>From<br/>London Steamer Montreal<br/>90 June Livoian Trues 11 Aug.</li> <li>MONTREAL TO LONDON.<br/>From Steamer Montreal<br/>90 July Extremitan Carries one cless only<br/>second cebin.</li> <li>MONTREAL TO LONDON.<br/>From Steamer Montreal<br/>90 July Extremitan Thurs 30 July<br/>30 July Montevidean Trues 31 July<br/>11 July Montevidean Trues 30 July<br/>30 July Lavrentian Thurs 30 July<br/>30 July Montevidean Thurs 30 July<br/>30 July Montevidean Thurs 30 July<br/>30 July Montevidean Thurs 30 July<br/>30 July Monte</li></ul> |
| bation, Owen Sound, Sudbury,<br>limira, Fort Lope, Thamesford,<br>Hencoe, Prescott, Ont., Tilsonburg,<br>trand Valley, didgetown, Tottenham,<br>traiph, Rodney, Windsor.<br>lamilton, Sarnla, Windsor.<br>Isamitten, Sarnla, Winona,<br>ngerscoll, Sant Ste. Marie, Woodstock.<br>BANKERSS<br>Construction The National Bank of Scotland, The<br>trast Britain-The National Bank of Scotland, The   | B GOVERNMENT, RAILEOAD<br>AND MUNICIPAL.<br>CENTRAL CAMADA<br>Loan & Savings<br>Company<br>HON. GEO. A. COX, President<br>26 KING ST., EAST - TORONTO<br>Che Dominion Savings<br>& Investment Society<br>MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,<br>London, Canada.<br>apital Subscribed, Sl,000,000 00<br>otal Assoct, Sist Dec br, 1900 2,273,880 88<br>T. H. PURDOM, ESG., K.C., President. |  |

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### Boot Manufacturers & Curriers, Contractors to all departments of H.M. Government. London, Manchester, Rushden & Irchester (Northants) Makers of the celebrated Registered Brands : THE "POSTMAN'S BOOT." THE "WVD RAILWAY BOOT" THE "BRITISH-AMERICAN" AND "LIGHTSTRUNG" PATENT WELTED BOOT EXPORTERS to all Markets; goods carefully dried and packed. English, Colonial, American and Continental shapes and styles. SPECIALITIES: Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Black or Brown, of all descriptions and prices. Army Bluchers, Veldtschœns, Miners', Firemen's, Cycling, Field, Riding, Sea, Sewer and Football Boots and Shoes and Leggings. Immediate quotations given for any kind of boots or shoes. Enquiries solicited. All communications to Chief Office : 42, Basinghall St., London, E.C., Eng. Telegraphic Address: BOOTMAKING, LONDON. Cuts will be inserted as soon as received. J. & J. MANN, Shakespeare Road & Burns Street, NORTHAMPTON, Eng.

We make the best SHOES for the money in England, specially supplied to Canadian, 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.c. less than any other Country under the New Preferential Tariff.

Electrically Driven Tools

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No. 30 Great St. Helens, LONDON, EC., England.

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We supply our goods  $33\frac{1}{3}$  p.c. less than any other country, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

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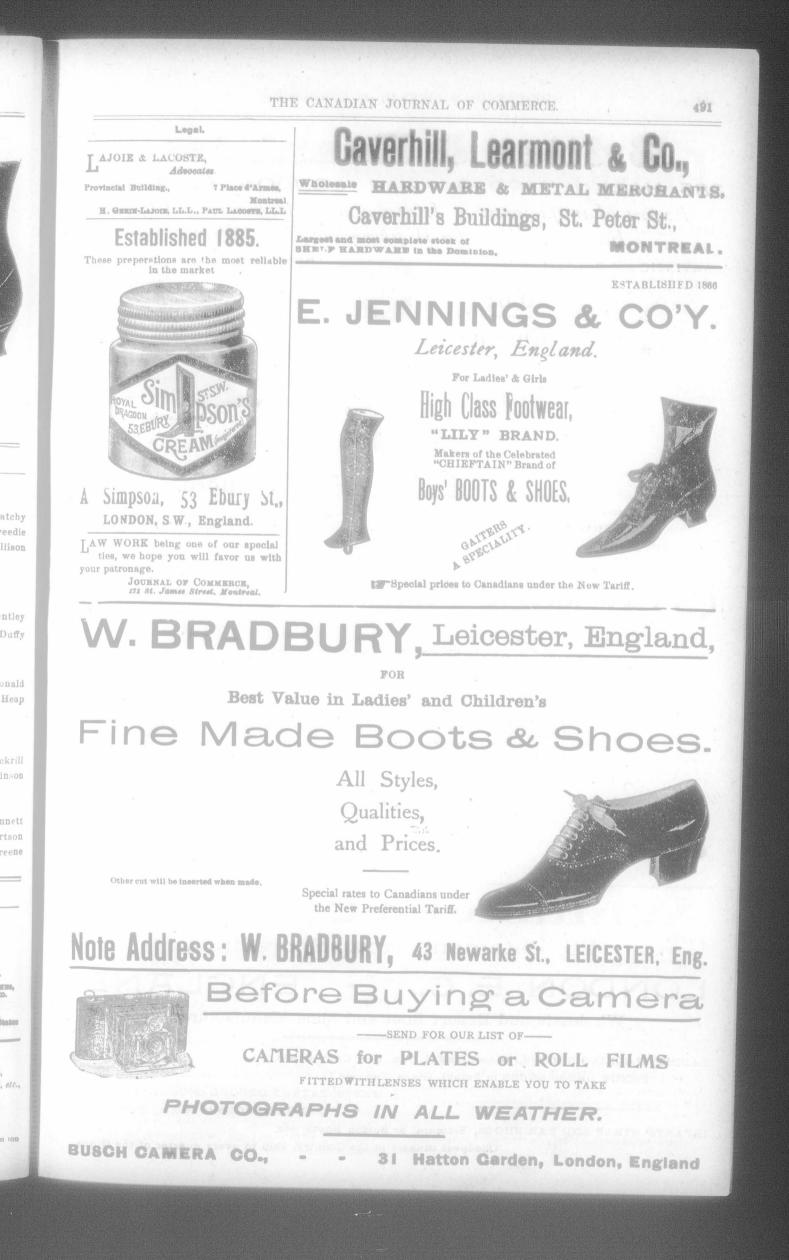
#### Torouto, Ont. JONES BROS & MACKENZIE, Baristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARKSON JONES, SNO. A. MACKENERS, C.J. LHOMARD. English Agent: JORAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon Son, London, 99 Cannon St. Jondon,

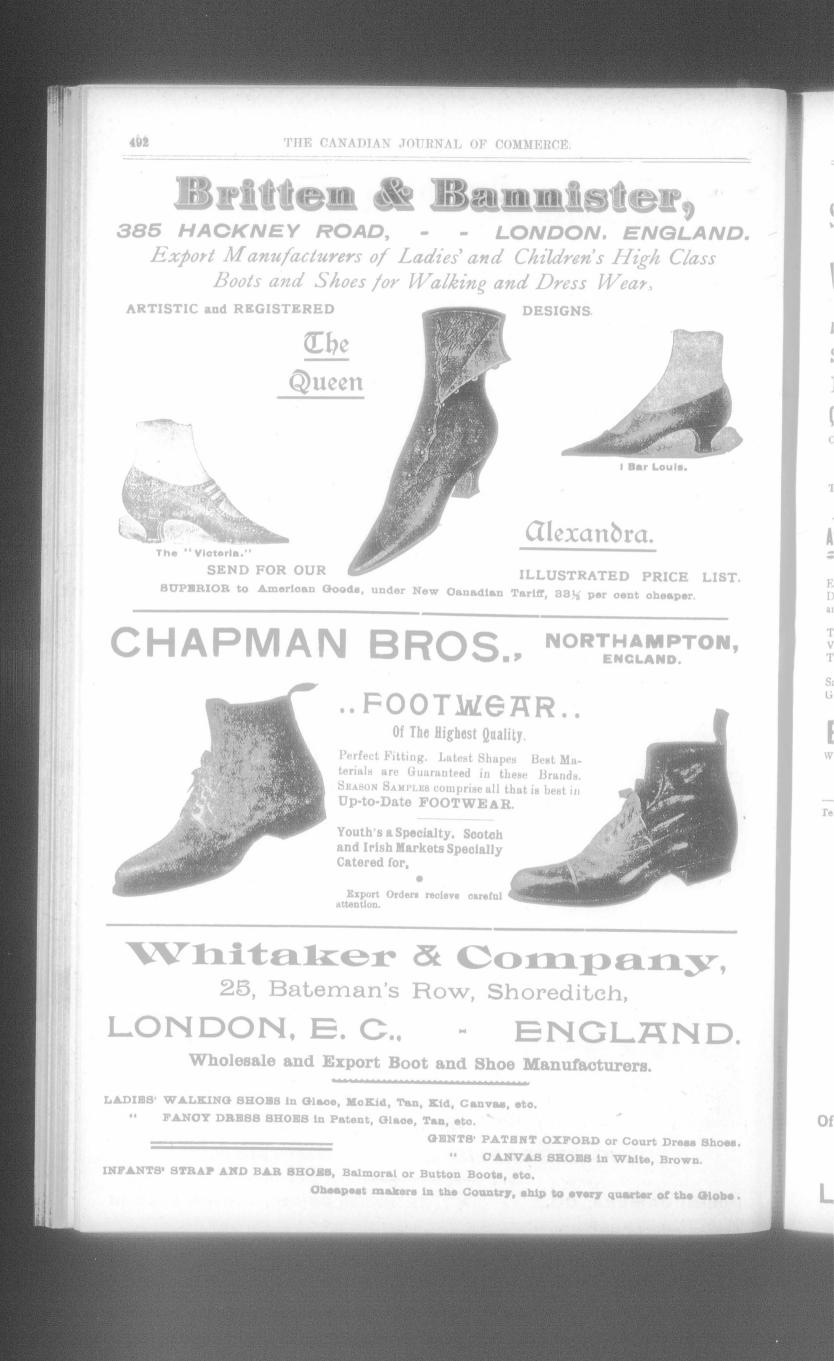
MACECHEN & MACCABE, Barristers and Attorneys at aw, Notaries Public, etc.,

MacDonald's Block, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

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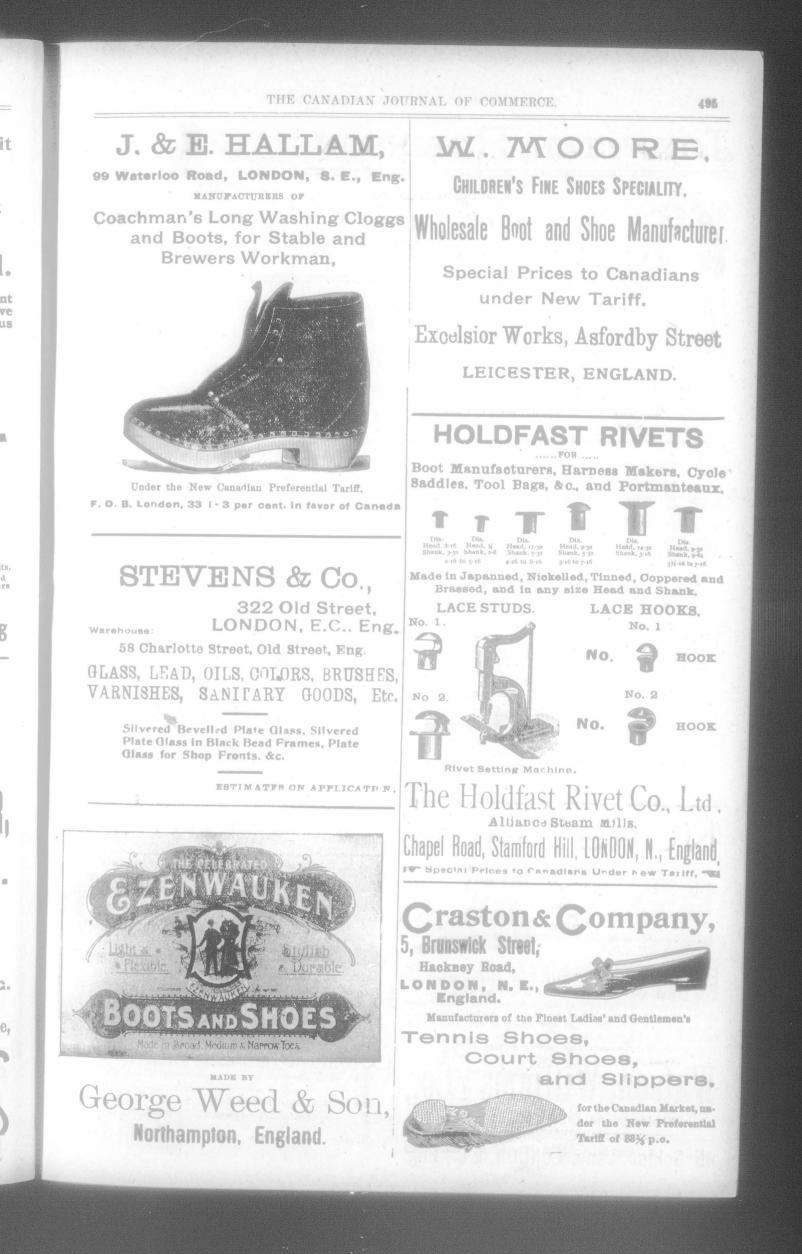
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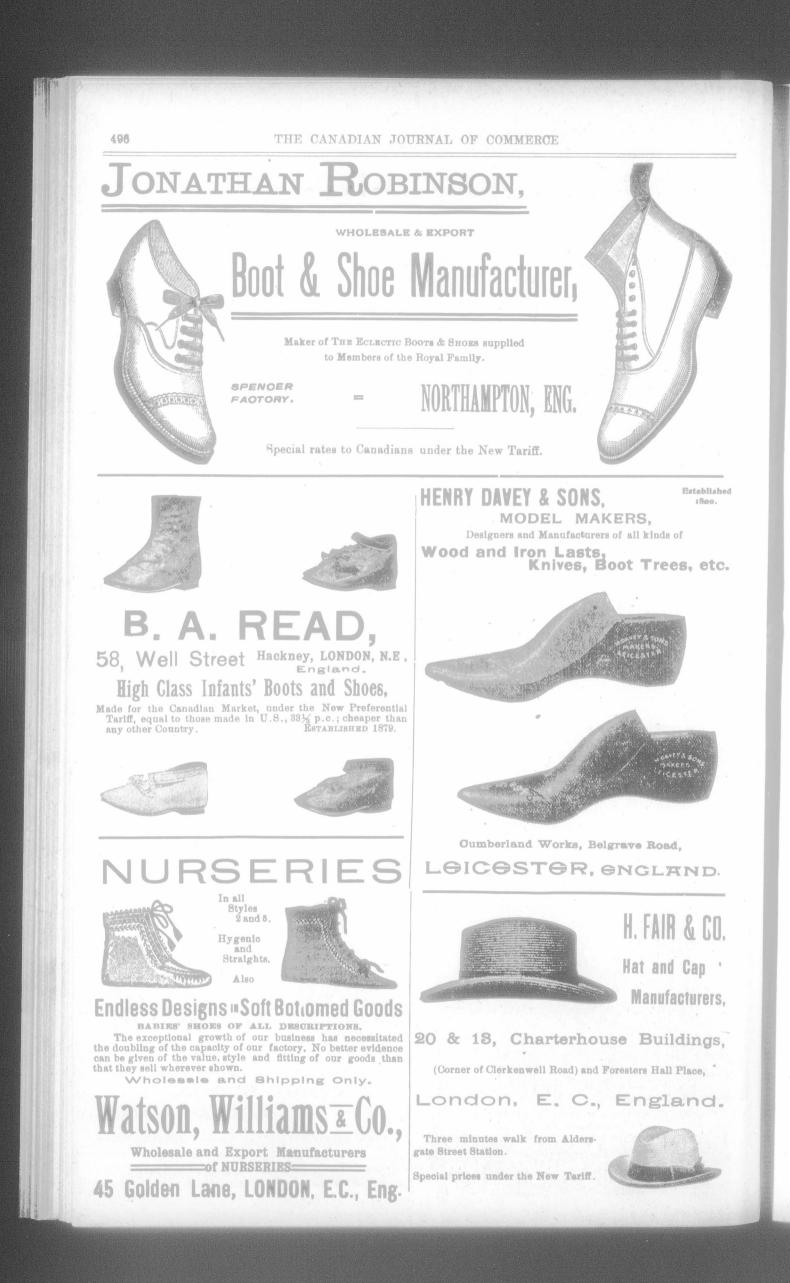








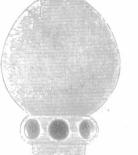














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The Leading House for all Goods con-mected wich the in-candescent Ligb'ing Trade, including

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Eagle **Electrical** Works,

# Rupert Street, - LONDON, W., Eng.

Telegraphic Address, "SAXATILE: LONDON,"

Established 1855.

Adjustable to any Temperature. Suitable for Chemical Factories, Hot Houses, Wine Cellars, etc.

Thousands supplied in Principal Public Buildings in England. Absolutely reliable, cannot get out of order.

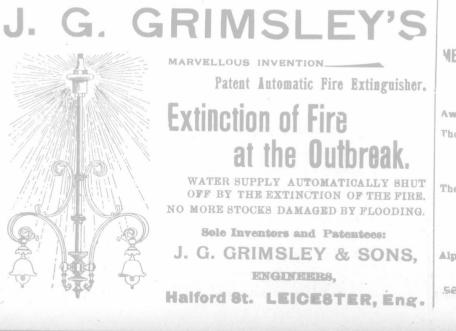
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MONTREAL VERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

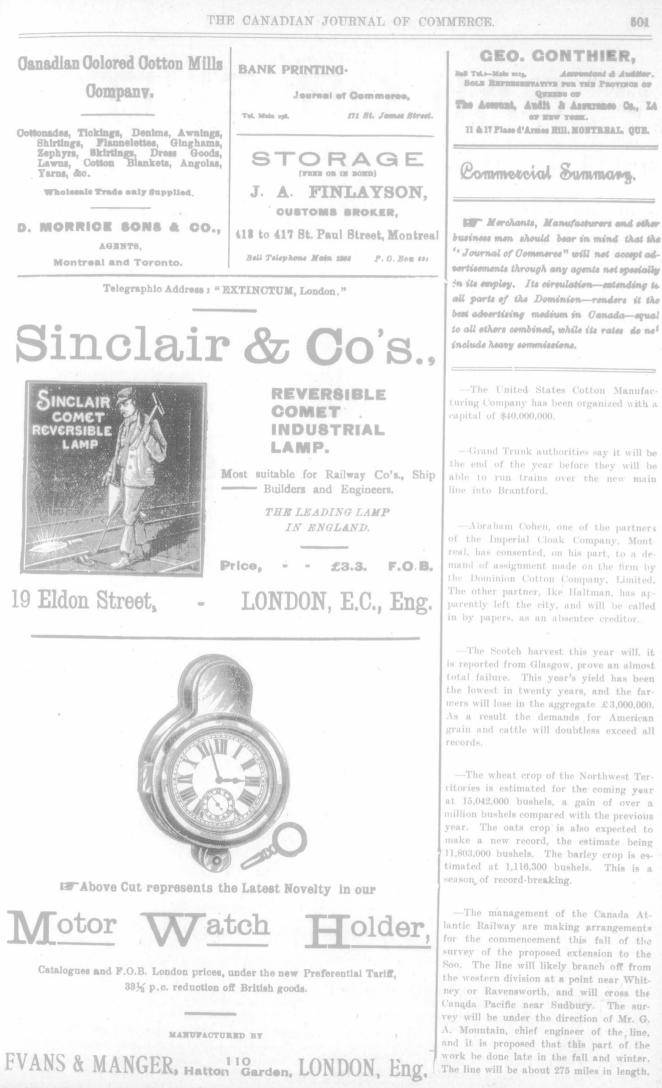
Awnings, Tents Tarpaalins, Flags, Etc Thos. Sonne......198 Commissioners St.

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The City Carpet Beating Co., 11 Hermine St.

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Alphonse Racine & Co. 840 & 849 St. Paul St



Made SAILOR SUITS!

With a Preferential Tariff in our favour, we can sell these suits for little Boys at right prices for the

CANADIAN MARKET.



# Our assortment of **Boys' Suits**

in other fancy shapes is not to be excelled in Prices, Qualities, Finish, Make or Designs

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We

# Thorneloe & Clarkson

Wholesale Manufacturing Clothiers,

# LEICESTER, - - ENGLAND.

—G. L. Pouliotte, grocer, Rockland, Ont., has assigned to W. A. Cole.  $\hfill \bullet$ 

-The loan & Savings Co., Limited, of Montreal, was refused a license to do business in Ontario.

-Construction work will begin this week on the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway.

—The cereal crops in the Northwest Territories are estimated to be the largest in the history of the country.

-Winnipeg ratepayers defeated a by-law to raise \$60,000 for improvements to the General Hospital, and carried one to raise \$50,000 to purchase a park.

-The Guelph, Ont., customs returns for July, ..., amount to \$8,469.79, and increase of \$1,221 over the returns for July, 1902, which were \$7,248.78.

-We learn from St. Paul, Minn., that Judge Lochren in the United States District Court decided the case of the State of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company in favor of the latter.

-The Canadian Customs returns for the month of July, 1902, show a total duty collected of \$703,294.84, as compared with \$545,180.92 for the same month last year ,a net increase of \$158,113.92.

 $-{\rm Since}$  the opening of navigation for the season, 483,817 tons of coal have been brought into Montreal from the lower Pro-

vinces, compared with 477,355 tons for the same time last year, an increase of 6,462 tons.

—The Customs revenue collected in the Dominion during the month of July this year amounts to \$3,223,692.84, being an increase of \$620,461.73, as compared with the same month of the previous fiscal year.

-The output of the Dominion Coal Company for the month of July is 275,850 tons. This represents an increase of 9,785 tons over the June output. The Dominion No. 1, the colliery that was on fire, is credited with 350 tons.

—The wholesale millinery and smallwares firm of Robt. Scates & Co., London, Ont., has assigned to the London and Western Trusts Company. The firm dealt mostly in mackintoshes. The liabilities amount to 14,000 and the nominal assets are but 2,000.

—The report that Germany has opened negotiations with Canada, looking to a readjustment of the tariff in so far as it affects this country, appears to be altogether foundationless. The Prime Minister stated recently that there was nothing whatever in the report.

-Mr. W. D. Insley, apple exporter, Colborne, Ont., has assigned. The business of fruit exporting has evidently been unprofitable this season, as this is the second failure to occur within a few weeks. Mr. W. L. Payne, a solicitor, of Colborne, will take over the estate.

-The convention of the Union-made Garment Makers' Association, just ended, says a Chicago letter, decided to adjust prices to accord with the size of the garment. Thus, a man

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 503 R. WHITE & SON, WIDNES, ENGLAND. Cable Address: "Rails," Widnes, England. LOCOMOTIVES. GALVANIZED A.B.C. & Universal Mining CRANES of all kinds. Codes, SHEETS, BAR IRON. Engineering Telegraph Code. **STEAM & WATER AERIAL WIRE** PIPES & FITTINGS Moreing & Neal's Code. ROPEWAYS. A1 Code-Steel Rails of all Sections. Fish Plates. Bolts. Spikes. Points and Crossings. Steel Sleepers. Wagons for all purposes. Wire Ropes. Pit Headings. Screens. Mining Steel Pulsating Pumps.

weighing 130 pounds might be able to buy his suit for \$20, while the man who weighed 250 pounds might be charged \$30.

-Kingston, Ont., advices report that C. T. Dickson, local collector of Inland Revenue, made a trip to Napanee on a tour of inspection, and seized a large quantity of cigarettes, of United States manufacture, which had not contributed to the Canadian exchequer. The goods were confiscated and a fine of \$50 imposed.

-The Prescott elevator was sold by public auction at Ottawa some days ago, the price realized being \$28,000. The successful bid was put in by Mr. W. L. Marter, the manager of the Merchants' Bank at Ottawa, which instruction has a claim against the elevator, company. The original cost of the structure and equipment was \$150,000.

-At' a recent meeting of the Quebec Harbor Commission it was decided that the commision would proceed in a body to Ottawa to consult with the Government in regard to the proposed harbor improvements and urge the necessity of immediate aid in this direction in the interest of shipping, and its

increased demand for more accommodation and modern facilities for the handling of freight, etc.

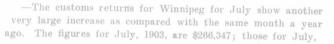
-Kingston, Ont., advices state that Mr. S. T. Bastedo, head of the Fisherieis Department, has been in that section holding a special investigation as to the best policy to be adopted to preserve the fisheries. He finds a universal desire for the restriction of netting for five years at least. The sport of the angler has been almost annihilated, both in Lake Ontario and in the smaller lakes of the interior, for the benefit of a few

-The outlook regarding the potato yield in some sections of the country, says a Toronto report, is none too bright. The tubers, it seems, are manifesting signs that they are being affected with dry rot, which form of decay usually attacks them when heavy rains and warm weather have a tendency to force their growth. Farmers say they have not in years seen the potato crop as far on for the time of year as it is this season.



City of London Electric Black Dye. For Blackening, Softening, and Nourishing all Kinds of Leather.

- City of London Glycerine Size. For Dressing and Beautifying, Manufacturers' and Dealers' Stock. Price Lists and Samples on Application.
- South Street, London, E. C., Eng. Uţ. We supply these, 381, p.c. to Canadians, under the New Preferential Tarif.





Special Terms to Canadian Buyers.



1902, were \$178,858.67, an increase of \$87,489.33. This increase alone would have been considered a large month's business three years ago. In addition to the increase in revenue there is a corresponding increase in the number of entries made. These are as follows:-July 1903, 4,507; July, 1202, 2,848; increase, 1,659.

-The Customs Department, Ottawa, is taking steps to carry out the decisions arrived at a short time ago of paying out of the public exchequer for the services of customs officers when required after hours. The line will be drawn at Sunday labor, however. The policy of the department is to discourage as far as possible the employment of officials on Sunday, and if the transportation companies imperatively need their assistance on that day they need not expect the Government to bear the expense.

Sedgley, Tyler & Co.,

Wholesale and Export Manufacturers,

Popular Prices.

Shoes.

Girls'.

-Various estimates of the coming crop of Manitoba and the Territories agree in saying that it will not be as good per acre as last year. It is thought that the aggregate yield will be about the same, with 600,000 acres more of land in cultivation, than before. The greatest decrease in the turn-out will be in Southern Manitoba. In Northern Manitoba and the North-West country the crop will probably be an average one. The special Western correspondent of a prominent reaper company expects the price of wheat to be 10c a bushel higher than last season.

Increasing in Popularity

**Moderate** in Price

"ALPHA"

Underwear

T. H. DOWNING & Co.

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108 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON. CARDIFF, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

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

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-The directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway have called a meeting to be held at Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 8,

# James Allen & Son,

Established 60 years. J. C. STEVENS, Proprietor. Inventors and Manufacturers of the

### Portable Turkish Hot-Air and

# Vapour Baths.

Bronchitis Kettles and Sick Room Appliances. 21 & 23 MARYLEBONE LANE, Oxford Street.

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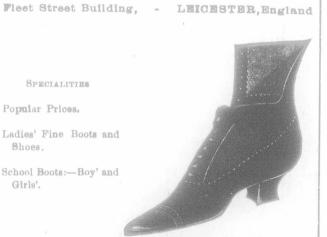
Special rates to Ganadians under the New Prefer-ential Tariff.

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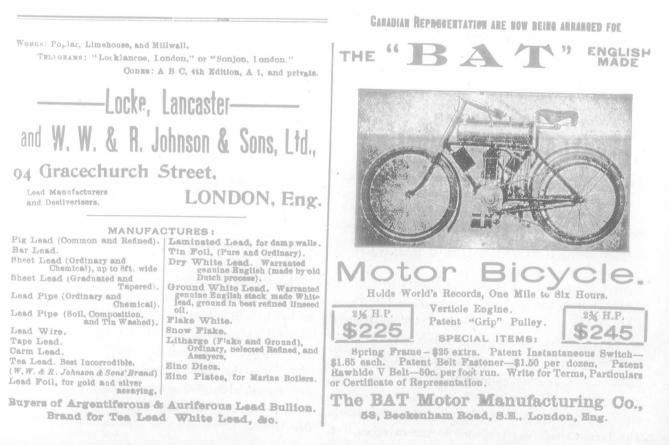


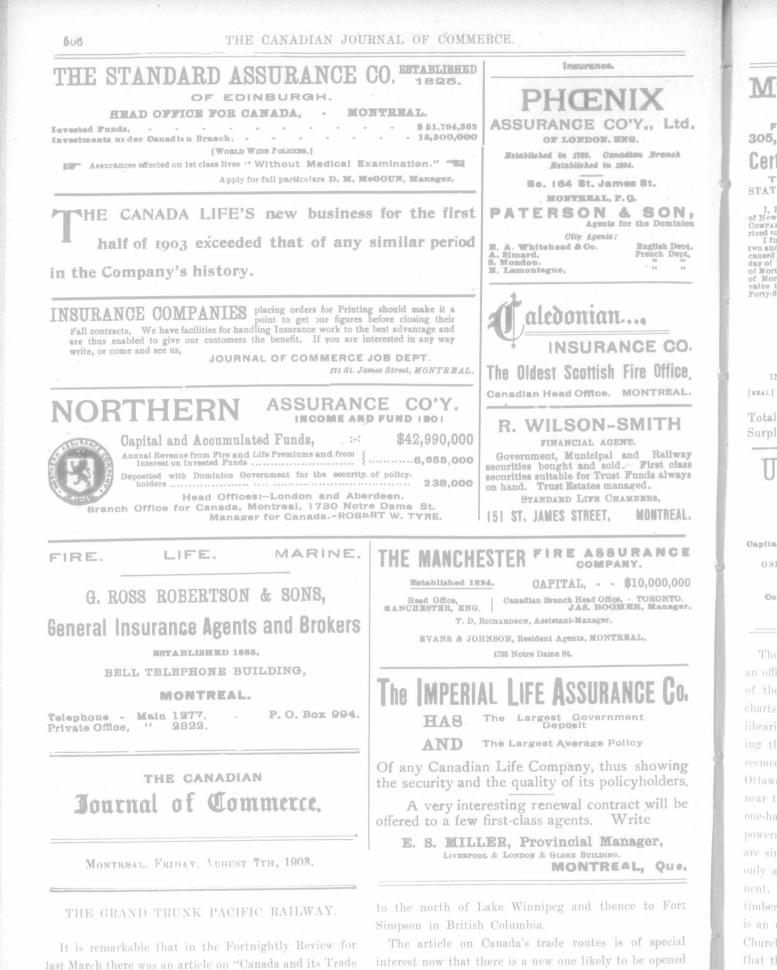
These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Prefe rential Tariff of 83% p.c. in favour of Canadians.



to consider the advisability of creating a bonded indebtedness in a sum not exceeding 250,000.000, maturing January 1, 1988, at interest not to exceed 4 per cent. The proposed bonds will be issued for refunding, redeeming or paying, as or before maturity, outstanding obligations of the company or constituate companies which may be acquired by consolication, and for the purchase or ownership of shares of stock, or otherwise, for the purpose of future developments.

-A company known as the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway Company is incorporated under the laws of Maine for \$100,000,-000, and as a display of good faith it has tendered to the Secretary of the Interior a bond of \$250,000 to be executed at once, with sureties to the Secretary's satisfaction. Last Monday the plans were laid before the Secretary and he was asked to express his approval. It is stated to be the belief of the engineers that the tunnel can be built and the road canstructed at a cost not exceeding \$20,000,000. The straits are about 36 miles mide from Cape Prince of Wales on this side, to Cape Nuniamo, or East Cape, in Siberia. About midway are the Diomede Islands, three small islands, the largest about a mile square. It would be possible to bore both ways from that island, and the water, uniformly shallow, is nowhere more than 250 feet deep.





It is remarkable that in the Forthightly Review for last March there was an article on "Canada and its Trade Routes," with a map showing a projected Trans-Canada Railway that runs along the same course as the projected Grand Trunk Pacific, with some variations. The Trans-Canada, however, stopped at Quebec, with a spur line running to Chicoutimi and one to this city. The extension to Halifax or St. John was not contemplated. The Trans-Canada was projected to run in a bee line The article on Canada's trade routes is of special interest now that there is a new one likely to be opened up by the building of the G. T. Pacific. The writer quotes the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, N. W. Territories, to show how wholly inadequate were the facilities for moving the crops from that region, clearly establishing the necessity for another trade route being opened from the North West to the Atlantic.

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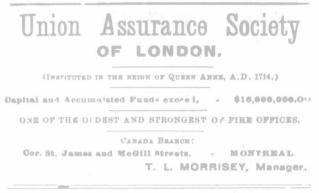
Mutual Reserve Life INSURANCE COMPANY. FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, 305, 307, 309 Breadway, Certificate of the Valuation of Policies Three and One-half and Four p.o. STATE OF NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Less Net Value of Policies reinsured ....

\$4,045,637

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have bereunto set my hand and caused my official Seal to be affixed, a: the City of Albany, the day and year first above written. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Supt. of Insurance. Total Payments to Policyholders, **\$54.567,51200** 

Surplus to Policyholders, - - 519712.42



The writer of the article before us is Col. Church, an officer in the Imperial Service who has made a study of the geography of Canada, aided no doubt by the charts, maps and books which are available in the great libraries of England. He gives us information respecting the Hudson's Bay region which, strange to say, seemed to be unknown to the House of Commons, Ottawa. We learn that the snow-fall at Moose Factory near to where the G. T. Pacific will pass, is less than one-half of that in Montreal or Quebec. The water powers of the region between Winnipeg and Quebec are simply beyond calculation, and the region is "the only accessible virgin spruce forest left on this continent, which affords an almost inexhaustible supply of timber as well as pulp-wood, for paper for which there is an unlimited demand at remunerative prices." Col. Church is sanguine enough to regard it as probable that the water power on the Hudson Bay slope of the Laurentian range of hills "will make eastern Canada a manufacturing country of the first rank." While we do not fully share his views in this respect, it is evident that the country to be traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, between Quebec and the Lake Superior region is not so worthless, so like a wilderness, so unfitted for human habitation, so incapable of development as the antagonists of that project have represented.

The writer condemns the apathy, the lack of prescience shown by Canada's rulers in not earlier bridging the river at Quebec and thence pushing trade routes to the heart of the country. This seems an endorsement in advance of the new project, for it will open up a new trade route between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. This, for a time, must draw traffic away from the Intercolonial, but the ultimate effect may be to develop the whole region between the St. Lawrence and the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that in the long run there will be a paying traffic for both the Intercolonial and the new G. T. Pacific.

Less than a year ago the Hon. Mr. Blair declared in a speech at Vancouver (October 10th, 1902):

"We cannot long remain content with one transcontinental line. I am ambitious to see another, right away, and I am doing all I can to ensure its construction."

On the 26th November last Mr. Sandford Fleming, who probably knows more of this matter than any person living, said:

"A new national railway should, in my judgment, begin at the Quebec bridge, now building, where it would form direct connection with the Intercolonial, and it should extend from Quebec by the most direct roure to Port Simpson on the Pacific."

This is a practical endorsement of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the original chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific, who is now a director of that company. Mr. Fleming went on to speak of the region between Winnipeg and Quebec as a "woodland," "the natural home of pulp-wood," of which he said it could furnish "a crop unsurpassed perhaps in the whole world." From these data he concluded that such a line as that projected for the G. T. Pacific would better meet the needs of the Dominion through its whole extent than any other public undertaking he could conceive of.

It is interesting to note that Sir William Van Horne on November 8th, 1902, said:

"The Trans-Canada road"—which, let us say, is almost identical with the G. T. Pacific—"has started with better prospects than the Canadian Pacific had once. We would hail with delight a parallel route from the Atlantic to the Pacific to help us develop the country."

Such testimonies afford ground for hopefulness in the Grand Trunk Pacific's proving when in operation a benefit to Canada sufficient to justify the cost of its construction and maintenance.

The dotted line on the map of the proposed G. T. P. Railway, which shows the most northerly limit of cereal-growing territory, agrees in every particular with that accompanying Colonel Church's article in the "Fortnightly." It merely substitutes "cereal" for "wheat." It starts on the east at a point on the north shore of the St. Lawrence about 671 degrees west longitude, or nearly opposite Matane, takes a westerly course to Lake Mistassini and along the south shore of James Bay; thence to a point about half-way between the north end of Lake Winnipeg and the mouth of the Nelson at Hudson's Bay, thence westerly again to a point near the source of that river, and afterwards northwesterly through the east end of Lake Athabaska, straight on through the middle of the Great Slave Lake, and thence by another broad curve as far north as the

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parallel of 63 degrees as given on the projection, thence again southerly to the sources of the Peace River, where it approaches the line of the projected G. T. Pacific Railway, running almost parallel to it on the north side to the vicinity of Port Simpson, B.C. The broad red line on the map, which shows the proposed great railway, is from this point, or a little inland, continued almost due north to Dawson City in the Yukon District.

### THE STEEL TRADE IN NORTH BRITAIN.

Estimates made of the Scotch steel trade for the working year 1902-3 show financial results rather the reverse of satisfactory. Indeed, it is admitted to have been the worst of several years' experience. Trade has not been had from a steady running point of view, but prices have been poor and expenses high, so that the profits in others. A year ago boiler plates were selling at \$36,50 per ton plus extras to-day they are no better than \$29.16 net. The make of boiler plates is heavy, so that a drop of \$7.29 a ton is bad enough, but it is even more serious through the sacrifice of the extras, which ran occasionally into pounds sterling a ton. That was due to the fight for and against the combine, the break-up of which was accomplished. Ship-plates were about \$29.16, less 5 per cent., a year since, and they are near that (\$28.55) now, but in the interval they have sold at \$25.52, and it is only of late they have advanced in any degree. The recovery, as explained by the Economist of London, was, however, promoted chiefly by the production's having been reduced through the shutting down of the Mossend works and the extensive change from ship to boiler plate making at the Clydebridge works. These alterations probably represent a difference in the Scotch supply of ship-plates of between 70,000 and 80,000 tons per annum. Steel angles are lately quoted \$26.12, less 5 per cent., which, on the twelve months, means a decline of about  $1.21\frac{1}{2}$  a ton. On the other hand, the price of Scotch hematite has advanced some shillings a ton, and though there has been a reduction in the charge for fuel, it does not compensate for the enhanced rate of other raw material. The unfortunate thing is that there is no sign of a possible early improvement in the position. Shipbuilding, on which the industry largely relies, is in a very indifferent way on the Clyde, and so long as freights continue as unremunerative as they are at present, and have been for some time past, shipowners can have no inducement to add to their fleets. "There is," says our informant, "a lot of bridge work at home and abroad to execute, and that will lick up a lot of material; but the prospect in all the other leading branches is described as anything but cheerful. Makers who were busy last year on American and Canadian account-it would be unpleasant to speculate what the conditions would have been without hose markets—state that the demand from these parts has quite collapsed. Some orders are falling in, but they

are insignificant compared with those of last midsummer, and such inquiries as are being received are accompanied by a price basis which cannot be faced. It is not surprising, therefore, that steel company managements are seriously concerned at the outlook for the new working year on which they are entering. However, they recognize that they must take the lean with the fat. With the exception of the past, they had a long succession of prosperous and profit-making years. Those undertakings which conserved their resources then will have no difficulty in coping with the dulness that threatens, and holding on till the tide takes another turn, as it will. And if the dulness should become acute, they will be enabled to command those concessions in costs which naturally follow from such a condition, and which they have been unequal to controlling in the gradually growing depression of the past eighteen months." Manufacturers are naturally turning their eyes more and more toward Canada and its proposed great railway enterprises, which must lead to the consumption of vast quantities of such products. They observe that the sales of all duty-paying manufactures of iron and steel to the Dominion increased from \$18,738,135 for the year ended 30th June, 1901, to \$24,072,141 for the following year, and this only under ordinary circumstances.

### KING EDWARD VII. IN IRELAND, AND OTHER ROYAL VISITORS.

The visit of the King and Queen to Ireland will be one of the memorable events of this century. It is likely indeed to be comparable to a locomotive head-light, throwing its bright beams on the future path of the country, as well as illuminating the course of duty for the guidance of such wealthy landowners as seem to have been unconscious that such a path existed. It was when on a professional sojourn in Ireland that the inventor of the limelight gave utterance to the axiom-"Property has its duties as well as its privileges." When reading of the gracious bearing of the Queen, a Dane by birth and race, and the warmhearted welcome of the Irish people, we are reminded of the days when the Danes were the hated and despised oppressors of Ireland whose very name was a synonym of piracy and plunder. To their violence is mainly owing that Ireland came under the power of the Crown of England, the sign of which submission was the visit of King Henry II. to speud Christmas at Dublin, where he was proclaimed "Lord and King" of all Ireland. It is interesting to recall that to this first visit of an English king Ireland owed its unity as a nation, the establishment of Law Courts, and provisions for a happier condition of social order. His son John was the next king to visit the country, and though his personal habits were a scandal, he helped forward tle unification of the country by teaching the tyrannous aristocracy that they had a master who was strong enough to keep them in order. To another royal visit made by a son of King Edward III., Ireland

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The underst When h to accor protecti fame as keeping. the Roya so rich i sayings n heart is i as much earnest a has done saved cer recent pe people w quiet and into hyste a quite i little spor or the ch owes, to a large extent, centuries of misery; it led to two Ireland's being established, the English Ireland and the Ireland of the native Irish. The legislation passed while the Duke of Clarence was in the country literally set the two peoples at perpetual war, and civil war became chronic until, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the sword was used to break up this discord. Even the gentle-natured author of the "Fairy Queen" recommended putting the whole native population to the sword.

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King Richard II. paid two visits to Ireland, but he would have done better to have stayed in England, for he only made mischief. After him the Duke of York was sent to Ireland and his record is that of a conciliator, but the times were against him. Henry VIII. caused himself to be proclaimed "King of Ireland," but he never saw his Irish kingdom. The next ruler of England to cross the Irish Channel was Cromwell, the record of whose visit ought to be written with bloodnot ink. Then came King James II., and with him King William III., out of whose visit Ireland only reaped another element of racial strife. The sartorial hero, George IV., who was proud to be termed "The first gentleman in Europe,"-Lord Brougham, the defender of Queen Charlotte, to the contrary notwithstanding,-perhaps meant well when he went over, but he had not the brains to know, nor the moral strength to do his duty as a Monarch. Byron's "Irish Avatar" expressed the feelings of many at the time. Gracious Queen Victoria is known to have desired to visit Ireland early in Her reign, but was overruled by the government of the day-a sad mistake! She at last went over to Dublin against the advise of her.ministers, and was heartily welcomed, as she would have been at an earlier date.

The visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra is understood to have been wholly His Majesty's idea. When he learnt that a force of detectives was organized to accompany him the King said: "I need no further protection than will be given me by the people of Ireland!" A noble declaration which went straight to the hearts of the Irish and made even the bitterest foes of the English Crown feel that his country's honour and fame as the land of gallantry and hospitality was in his keeping. How wise, too, was the King's sympathetic allusion to the death of the Pope; how statesmanlike his visit to the College of Maynooth and how brave was the Royal progress through the slums of Dublin, with its incidents of tender interest shown in the condition of the poor. So with other features in the tour, so unkinglike-yet so kingly! So devoid of ceremonial, but so rich in human dignity. To King Edward VII. two sayings may be applied, "His head is set level," and "His heart is in the right place." Had Ireland's nobles shown as much sympathy with the people; had they evinced as earnest a desire to promote their tenants' welfare; had they done their duty in their state of life as the King has done in His exalted sphere, Ireland would have been saved centuries of distress, of social disorder, the tears of blood shed by Erin would never have flowed; and a recent pessimistic writer who knows the masses of the people would not have described them as a peasantry quiet and "patient as a rule, but roused now and then into hysterics by self-interested sedition-mongers; or else or the child to the man."

### MINING VALUATIONS.

A large proportion of the people on this continent are imbued with the gambling spirit, and in no respect is it more exemplified than in mining ventures. People forget that gold and silver mines very often do not pan out enough to pay the cost of working, but Hope, which "springs eternal in the human breast," affords so much pleasure that people are found everywhere ready to risk their money in an uncertainty, hidden away in the bowels of the earth, when perhaps a good ten per cent. investment stares them in the face—at their very doors.

Our ever alert and ingenious neighbours have brought mining operations to a degree of economy scarcely to be found even in Australia or South Africa. With the view of introducing some data for estimating the value of metal mines, special attention has been given to the subject for some months past in the columns of certain New York journals. A correspondent sums up the total discussion for the London Economist, and we cannot do better than reproduce substantially what he writes for what it may be worth.

Beyond copious reports of the share or stock markets, the reader is supposed to take no deeper interest in the mining industry, and papers have lost the art of criticising mines or of getting to the root of things. Although English people control the gold mines of the world, they have the vaguest knowledge and shallowest interest in this great industry. The Americans have again shown that they take their mining industry seriously and scientifically. Their mining engineers and managers are a race of mine valuers-whether by instinct or by training—and their whole industry is based strictly on ore in sight and the reasonable deductions that may be drawn therefrom. The American goes into a mining investment with his eyes open, and after receiving the skilled advice of a mine valuer. The Englishman, whether Canadian or Australian, declares that he doesn't know anything at all about the mine in question, not even about the county it is in, but he has had a tip that the shares are going up, or that the big houses are buying, and he decides to have a flutter. It all seems so casual and stupid. As a nation, England has heaps of spare capital, which is continually squandered in vague mining ventures, and then comes the wonder why London (and even Toronto and Montreal) is full of corrupt company promoters and middlemen, who live on this crowd of gullible people. Foolishness where mining is concerned is widespread. As the essayist says: "I might write all my life, and have no more influence towards improvement than a drop of water has in the ocean."

people would not have described them as a peasantry quiet and "patient as a rule, but roused now and then into hysterics by self-interested sedition-mongers; or else a quite imaginary rural folk, happy in squalor and a little sport, in which they play the servant to the master, or the child to the man." Although people laugh at the idea, metal mining, as he says, can be reduced to a sound basis. That basis consists of measuring the ore in sight in the mine in question, sampling it carefully, working out the gross value of this ore, and then, after deducting the loss in treatment and the total costs of all sorts, reaching the

main fact, which is the net profit in sight. On this vital fact everything must be based. That must be the commencement in every case, at least, if the mine is an esthis. In the States, where they go into the matter scientifically, the net profit in sight is the basis on which everything hinges. Of course, the net profit in sight in a mine at any given time does not necessarily determine that mine's value, but it is a fact of the supremest importance as helping most directly towards that; an assay plan is to a mine what character is to a human beingit shows truthfully the bad spots and the good. "In the face of this, for example, 1 had, ' he says, "latery to point out that the mining industry of Queensland is carried on in the main, without any such system. There are no assay plans, no sampling is done, and the estimates of ore in sight, its value and its net profit are mere guesses. It is the same in lots of other individual mines I could name, and the shareholders in these mines ask for nothing better. Why, they say, should they trouble about getting at the facts. They regard the mining industry as a game, which must not be played too seriously, and their shares are only counters, which go up and down by mysterious agencies. But, for the sake of commonsense, let us put an end to this sort of thing. The mining industry is as legitimate as any other-essentially, it is more so than many-and there is good money in it to those who go about it the right way."

But to return to the main fact on which everything should be based—the net profit in sight. This is the pivot on which all hinges. A mine's value is not limited to its profit in sight; but from that basis an experienced mine valuer can draw deductions which should decide the present theoretical value of the mine. As all hinges on the net profit in sight, any mine report is useless which does not give the facts from which this can be drawn. Again, the man who can't read a mine report understandingly, should not speculate. If he understand the subject so little that the mine's position does not disclose itself from the report (assuming the report to be a properly-prepared one) he should keep his money in bank or where he knows it is safe.

The speculator may say this: "Suppose I am fairly well-informed about mines, and can analyse a report acutely, and suppose I have got at my main fact of the net profit in sight how am I to turn that fact to account? Mines are nearly always valued in the market at much more than the net profit in sight at the time. Am I to wait until the difference between market value and profit in sight has reached a small proportion?" To reply to this, I must give the advice I have given several times already, which is this: Before buying into a gold mine, you must put the following test to the mine in question:—

(1) Will the shares at the price yield at least a clear 10 per cent.? (2) Is the net profit now in sight equal to 60 per cent. of the mine's market value? (3) Are the lowest workings and the important development points still in average ore?

This should be a fair test for a mine to pass through. There are not many mines which will pass it, but every now and then there will be one or two. Deductions should be based upon the net profits in sight. But there

is more or less risk in everything. The communication is merely "an attempt to reduce to system a present chaos, and is worthy of a trial. One would not apply this test in every case to the letter. The three factors are interchangeable to a certain extent; so long as their aggregate value is not lowered, the value of either may be altered within limits.

Every mine, too, apart from this, must be judged by its scale in the world of mines. A great mine, with big ore bodies, is more likely to survive any risk than a small mine, where the reefs are narrow-and the ore chutes "straggly." On principle, I would rather buy into such a mine than into the small mine, other things being equal, but if such a mine did not pass the test, I should not buy into it—even if tipped by every stockbroker and supported by every millionaire in London."

### COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING.

The readiness with which the people of Canada and the United States hold intercourse and visit their respective territory has no parallel between the populations of other countries. A Canadian steps across the political boundary line with as little consciousness of doing anything unusual as does an Ohio man in crossing over to Indiana or Illinois. An Englishman, on the contrary, on crossing the Channel, becomes circumspect, rubs up his Ollendorff, partakes of his food, and scrutinizes the coin he gets in change with a sense of unfamiliarity, a want of somehow not feeling at home all through it, however often he has been in France before. Not so the Canadian in New York or Massachusetts or Michigan: he speaks the same language as those around him, the laws are practically the same as in his own country, the decimal currency and the English weights and measures are little different to what he has been accustomed to all his life, whether in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec or Manitoba, the amusements are similar, the hotels are kept alike-and both countries have recently begun to show a disposition toward those kept on the European plan. But our business is now with the workman who feels a sudden longing for a change of scene or employer. He packs up his "grip" without an emotion and crosses over the border, where, except in a few places, some laws or prejudices exist against foreign laborers or artisans, he starts to work, perfectly at home and satisfied that his skill is as applicable in his new quarters as it was in his native Canada.

The effect of such a state of things upon wages and occasionally of unfortunate creditors or dishonest debtors is evident enough. To the workman troc Canada the somewhat higher wage is highly gratifying; but the feeling of elation is not of long duration: he gradually learns that a dollar does not "go as far" in the United States as it does in Canada. To take for example some of the men who, during the untimely strikes of last spring sought employment in the United States:

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the street-railway car-driver who earns in Montreal his seventeen cents an hour receives twenty cents an hour in the States; but instead of his board and lodging costing, as here, from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week, he is obliged to pay (with another) his half share of \$5 a week for a very scantily furnished room besides \$4 to \$5 a-week for his meals. Clothing he finds about equal in price to what he had been accustomed to pay in Canada, but boots are about 20 to 25 per cent dearer. The cost of the various social amusements, public-hall dances, picnics and contributions for various purposes make in the States no inconsiderable tax upon his earnings. It may thus be fairly reckoned that in Canada his board and lodging cost him about one-third of his wages, while in the States they amount to one-half and to the workman of family the difference is still greater. The result is seen in the large numbers of those who avail themselves of the opportunity of again finding employment in Canada to return to their former homes. Examples, of course, are numerous of Canadians finding favourable opportunities in the States for getting on in the world, but they are many of them young men who would be likely to make headway wherever they choose to settle down to a life of good conduct and patient industry.

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### THE ST. LOUIS BOODLERS.

It looks as though the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri Legislature are about to be freed from the stigma which has surrounded them for some time past. The last report is that five more members of the City Government of St. Louis have been convicted of bribery and corruption, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary in that connection. That is somewhere about twenty in the same category, who have been convicted in connection with civic corruption within the last few months; and the end does not appear to be yet. In the State matters, the prosecutions do not advance so rapidly, but the indications are that they must result in disclosures equally discreditable to many public men who have abused their position as supposed guardians of public interests. Some have already been convicted and others, apparently are sure to follow and suffer degradation and the loss of respect from their fellow citizens, owing to their greed of lucre, when promoting measures inimical to the general interests in the Legislature. Another has been added to the number convicted the present week.

Other disclosures of a similar nature have been made lately in many other cities of the United States during the last few months, and however they may have been repugnant to the ordinary codes of morality that should prevail in these enlightened days of the twentieth century, perhaps the disclosures in Missouri and especially St. Louis, exceed in depravity anything that we have been accustomed to hear of in modern times.

The operations of the swindlers in the city govern-

are astounding in view of the revelations that have been made in the course of the trials of these bold convicted criminals. They had carried on their peculiar practices for so long without exposure that they had become hardened and fearless of exposure, and accepted bribes for their votes on every possible occasion. However lamentable it may be when we consider the frainty of human nature, the fact was brought out in these prolonged investigations, that some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis knowingly and with design aforethought-to use a legal phrase-lent themselves to, and paid the bribery money to obtain the privileges and city franchises that were intended to give themselves riches at the expense of their victimized fellow-citizens. It will doubtless be a satisfaction to the honest citizens of St. Louis to know that already some of the wealthy bribers have been convicted of that offence and are suffering along with those miserable creatures who accepted their

It is always painful to read of these direlections from the straight path, but they cannot be entirely ignored. They must be held up as a warning when they occur. Human nature, in a general way, is the same all over, but in some places and under some circumstances, a portion of it may become more depraved or selfish than in

It is somewhat singular that on this continent the abuses and corruption in civic matters ase those that have been specialized in the City of St. Louis of late, and are-street railway franchise-street lighting-and street paving contracts. As we all know, those questions are not peculiar to St. Louis. The moral of all this for the people of this country, as well as to Montreal in particular, is that they shall watch their own interests in these, as well as other respects, and make sure that the guardians to whom they intrust those interests in the City Council are men who will not sacrifice the general interests for personal or private reasons, no matter in what shape the temptation may be offered. Schemes of different kinds of civic importance are either afoot or contemplated here, by some interests. The ratepayers will do well to consider what may be before them and keep a close watch on what is-or will be-going on in the near future, and what their representatives are likely to do. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," as well as the security of good municipal government.

-A recent despatch from St. Louis, Mo., states that heavy rains for the last twenty-four hours in the corn belt of Kanas will be worth millions to the farmers of that State. The drouth which threatened to damage the growing corn crops is broken. For many weeks hot winds had been sweeping over the Kansas cornfields, and when at last the rain came the blades of the growing corn were withered and curled. A few more days of dry weather and almost all the crop would have been ruined. The water is drenching the cracked earth, and the corn aleady has taken on new life. It is believed that the rain will be sufficient to mature the crop, even if there is no other fall for weeks. Reports from the various counties indicate that the damage to the crops so far will not be heavy, ment under the iron-bound oath of fidelity to each other, though it would have been if the rain had not fallen.

### WHAT CANADA BUYS-(50).

DUTIABLE GOODS.-(Continued.)

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current year: it should prove most valuable to those

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

| ARTICLE                       | S IMPORTED                  |           | 00010         | loontinue    | ENTERED FOR  | Home Const  | MPTION.                                     |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---|------------|
|                               | —T                          | otal Impo | rts           | Gene         | ral Tariff.  | Pref        | erential Ta                                 | ariff.     |
| Countries.                    | Quantity.                   | Value.    | Quantity.     | Value.       | Duty.        | Quantity.   | Value.                                      | Duty.      |
|                               |                             | s         |               | \$           | \$           |             | \$  | \$         |
| Wire, twisted, except iron or | steel. N.E.                 |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| United States.                |                             | 120       |               | 120          | 30.00        |             |   |            |
| United States                 |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Milk, condensed-              |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Great Britain                 | 13.897                      | 1,047     | 7,122         | 558          | 231.46       | 24,069      | 1,647                                       | 521.50     |
| Nêwfoundland.                 |                             | 29        | 208           | 29           | 6.76         |             |   |            |
| Switzerland.                  | 19,975                      | 1,306     | 15,296        | 1,002        | 497.12       |             |   |            |
|                               | 640,564                     | 49,776    | 644,346       | 52,433       | 20,941.33    |             |   |            |
| United States                 | 040,004                     | 10,110    | 011,010       |              |              |             |   |            |
| Total                         | 674,645                     | 52,158    | 666,972       | 54,022       | 21,376.67    | 24,069      | 1,647                                       | 521.50     |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              | - 6         |   |            |
| Mineral substances, N.O.PA    | sbestos, in a               |           | other than cr | ude, and all | manufactures |             | 0.004                                       | 207 20     |
| Great Britain                 |                             | 2,588     |               | 204          | 51.00        |             | 2,384                                       | 397.38     |
| Germany                       |                             | 1,735     |               | 1,481        | 370.25       |             |   |            |
| United States                 | $(x,y) \in (x,y) \in (x,y)$ | 48,751    |               | 48,395       | 12,098.75    |             |   |            |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Total                         |                             | 53,074    |               | 50,080       | 12,520.00    |             | 2,384                                       | 397.38     |
| Blacklead-                    |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
|                               |                             | 5,387     |               | 1            | 25           |             | 5,458                                       | 909.71     |
| Great Britain                 |                             | 238       |               | 238          | 59.50        |             |   |            |
| Germany.                      |                             | 14,987    |               | 14,770       | 3,692.50     |             |   |            |
| United States                 |                             | 14,001    |               | 11,110       | 0,002.00     |             |   |            |
| Total                         |                             | 20,612    |               | 15,009       | 3,752.25     |             | 5,458                                       | 909.71     |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Mineral and bituminous subst  | ances, N.O.I                |           |               | 200          |              |             |   |            |
| Great Britain                 |                             | 3,768     |               | 392          | 78.40        | * * * * * * | <b>3,40</b> 6                               | 454.14     |
| Belgium.                      |                             | 453       | a + a + a + a | 453          | 90.60        | * * * * * * |   |            |
| China                         |                             | 6         | 4 4 4 4 X     | 6            | 1.20         |             |   |            |
| France                        |                             | 74        |               | 74           | 14.80        |             |   |            |
| Germany                       |                             | 1,516     |               | 1,516        | 303.20       |             |   |            |
| United States                 |                             | 58,-      |               | 58,725       | 11,745.00    | ·           |   |            |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Total                         |                             | 64,237    |               | 61,166       | 12,233.20    |             | 3,406                                       | 454.14     |
| 1                             |                             | nfaaturad |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Plumbago, not ground or oth   |                             | 1 750     |               | 1.750        | 175.00       |             |   |            |
| B. E. Indies                  |                             | 1,750     |               | 1,750        | 175.00       | * * * * * * |   |            |
| Germany                       |                             | 741       |               | 741          | 74.10        |             |   | ******     |
| United States.                |                             | 1,158     |               | 1,158        | 115.80       |             |   |            |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Total                         |                             | 3,649     |               | 3,649        | 364.90       |             | 2,2,3,3,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5 |            |
|                               |                             |           |               | ar-sai       |              |             | -   |            |
| Plumbago, ground and manufa   | ictures of, N               | .E.S.—    |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Great Britain                 |                             | 3,322     |               |              |              |             | 3,322                                       | 553.72     |
| United States                 |                             | 11,662    |               | 11,699       | 2,924.75     |             |   |            |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Total                         |                             | 14,984    |               | 11,699       | 2,924.75     |             | 3,322                                       | 553.72     |
| -                             |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Mineral and aerated waters, 1 | N.E.S.—                     |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| Great Britain                 |                             | 12,436    | 1             | 5,113        | 1.022.60     |             | 5,937                                       | 791.94     |
| Austria-Hungary               |                             | 2,887     |               | 3,862        | 772.40       |             |   |            |
| Belgium.                      |                             |           |               | 121          | 24.20        |             |   |            |
| France.                       |                             | 24,246    |               | 24,561       | 4,912.20     |             |   |            |
| Germany                       |                             | 19,042    |               | 19,531       | 3,906.20     | ·           |   |            |
|                               |                             |           |               | 3            | 0.60         |             |   |            |
| Holland                       |                             | 666       |               | 751          | 150.20       |             |   |            |
| Japan.                        |                             | 253       |               | 150          | 30.00        |             |   |            |
| Spain.                        |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |
| United States.                |                             | 32,1      |               | 31,350       | 6,270.00     | * * * * * * |   | ******<br> |
| Total                         |                             | 91,094    |               | 85.442       | 17,088.40    |             | 5,937                                       | 791.94     |
|                               |                             |           |               |              |              |             |   |            |

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### DUTIABLE GOODS.-(Continued.)

| ARTICLE                        | S IMPORTE                             | 0<br>D.         |               |                  | ENTERED FOR          | R HOME CONS | UMPTION.    |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
|                                | _                                     | Cotal Impo      | rts—          | Gen              | eral Tariff.         | Prei        | ferential T | ariff.        |
| Countries.                     | Quantity.                             |                 | Quantity.     | Value.           | Duty.                | Quantity.   | Value.      | Duty.         |
| Mosaic flooring of any mater   | rial—                                 |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  |                                       | 338             |               | 7                | 2.10                 |             | 1,116       | 223,20        |
| Italy                          | ,                                     | 1,269           |               | 1,269            | 380.70               |             |             |               |
| United States                  |                                       | 4,767           |               | 4,791            | 1,437.31             |             |             |               |
| Total                          |                                       | 6,374           |               | 6,067            | 1,820.11             |             | 1,116       | 223.20        |
| Mucilage—                      |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  |                                       | 308             |               |                  |                      |             | 308         | 51.35         |
| France                         |                                       | 47              | * * * * * *   | 47               | 11.75                |             |             |               |
| Holland.                       |                                       | 1 5             |               | 1                | 0.25                 |             |             | 1.1.1.1.1.1.1 |
| United States                  |                                       | 12,391          |               | 12,391           | 3,097.75             |             |             |               |
|                                |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Total                          |                                       | 12,752          | * * * · · · · | 12,444           | 3,111.00             |             | 308         | 51.35         |
| Musical instruments, vizBr     |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Eritain                  |                                       | 3,847<br>7,210  |               | 401<br>7 210     | 100.25               | *****       | 3,446       | 574.39        |
| Germany                        |                                       | 5,352           |               | 5,372            | 1.852.50<br>1.343.00 |             | 1           |               |
| United States                  |                                       | 9,018           |               | 8,723            | 2,180.75             |             |             | ••••          |
| Total                          |                                       | 25,427          |               | 21,706           | 5,426.50             |             | 3,446       | 574.39        |
| Cabinet organs—                | No.                                   |                 | No.           |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  | 4                                     | 260             | 2             | 29               | 8.70                 | No.<br>2    | 231         | 46.20         |
| United States                  | 231                                   | 13,527          | 229           | 13,472           | 4,041.60             |             |             | 40,20         |
| Total                          | 235                                   | 13,787          | 231           | 13,501           | 4,050.30             | 2           | 231         | 46.20         |
| Parts of organs-               |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  |                                       | 665             |               |                  |                      | * * * *     | 665         | 110,86.       |
| Germany<br>United States       |                                       | 25<br>17,177    |               | 25<br>17,177     | 6.25<br>4,294.25     |             |             |               |
| Total                          |                                       | 17,867          |               | 17,202           | 4,300.50             |             | 665         | 110.98        |
| Pipe organs-                   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |                 |               |                  |                      |             | 005         | 110.86        |
| Great Britain                  | . 1                                   | . 730           |               | ۹<br>• • • • • • |                      | 1           | 730         | 146.00        |
| Pianofortes-                   |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  | 4                                     | 524             | , 2           | 342              | 102.60               | 1           | 107         | 21,40         |
| Italy.                         | 2                                     | 123             | 2             | 123              | 36.90                | * * * * * * |             |               |
| United States :                | 658                                   | 105,524         | 656           | 104,775          | 31,432.50            |             |             |               |
| Total                          | 664                                   | 103,171         | 660           | 105,240          | 31,572 00            | 1           | 107         | 21.40         |
| Pianos, parts of-              |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  | * * * • • •                           | $401 \\ 16.679$ |               | 366              | 91.50                |             | 35          | 5.83          |
| Cermany                        | · · · · · ·                           | 2,960           |               | 16,679<br>2,960  | 4,169.75<br>740.00   | ******      |             |               |
| United States                  |                                       | 134,209         |               | 133,459          | 33,364.75            |             | *****       |               |
| Total                          |                                       | 154,249         |               | 153,464          | 38,336.00            |             | 35          | 5.83          |
| Other musical instruments, N.I | E.S.—                                 |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |
| Great Britain                  |                                       | 1,703           |               | 1,028            | 308.40               |             | 597         | 119.40        |
| Newfoundland                   |                                       | 23              |               | 23               | 6.90                 |             |             |               |
| Austria-Hungary                |                                       | 100<br>36       |               | 100              | 30.00                |             |             |               |
| France                         |                                       | 30<br>1,500     |               | . 36<br>1,500    | 10.80                |             |             |               |
| Germany                        |                                       | 70,251          | in the second | 72,720           | 450.00<br>21,816.00  |             |             |               |
| Italy                          |                                       | 30              |               | 30               | 9.00                 |             |             |               |
| Spain                          |                                       | 10              | *****         | 10               | 3.00                 | · · · · · · |             | ******        |
| Switzerland                    |                                       | 281<br>1        |               | 281              | 84.30                |             |             |               |
| United States.                 |                                       | 40,893          |               | 1 ·<br>40,986    | 0.30<br>12,295.80    | *****       |             | *****         |
| Total                          |                                       | 114,828         | ****          | 116,715          | 35,014,50            |             | 597         | 119.40        |
|                                |                                       |                 |               |                  |                      |             |             |               |

### WILD-CAT INSURANCE.

It appears rather difficult to believe that among a people so shrewd and far-seeing as our United States neighbors there should continue to exist and flourish—for to exist in this case is to flourish—such irresponsible fire insurance companies as the above title suggests. Yet it is a fact. A Chicago man who had had some experience with one of these, drawn in through his willingness to please the agent, was heard to remark: "Such companies are just as sound and just as good to all intents and purposes as the strongest companies in the land, so long as you do not suffer any loss by fire. But the moment you lose by fire the company is no use."

The signs of the times, says a writer in the Monitor, indicate the collapse of these shaky institutions, at least as far as Chicago and the West are concerned. About a year ago they were at the height of their glory, and hardly a week passed but what a new Lloyds was launched. No insurance clerk of meagre experience was too insignificant to try his hand at the game, and young men who would not have been permitted by a reputable office to determine the size of a line to be accepted on a risk boldly entered the business and solicited lines for their Lloyds. There seems to be something fascinating about this word Lloyds to those unfamiliar with the fire insurance business, and the ease with which underwriters were secured plainly indicated that they had no conception of the obligations they were taking upon themselves. In what is known as the congested district of Chicago there are many risks, especially those located above the grade floor, upon which the amount of insurance desired cannot be secured from standard, admitted companies, and as the parties interested felt that Lloyds insurance was better than no insurance, the Lloyds

The first sign of trouble was the collapse of the Republic and Standard Underwriters, twin Lloyds under one management. The concerns went into the hands of receivers, who have not yet been able to straighten out their affairs. It was found that the two managers had pocketed 70 per cent. of all receipts as their remuneration, leaving only 30 per cent. for the payment of losses. Several of the underwriters were found judgment proof, others made haste to put their property out of their hands, while the leading underwriter in both of the ventures, a man heretofore in excellent standing, went into bankruptey to escape his Lloyds obligations.

Naturally a flasco such as this had a damaging effect upon all Lloyds, and many cancellations followed. A few of the better Lloyds saw the handwriting on the wall and retired from business. About this time the Illinois Insurance Department m de a ruling that Lloyds operating on a limited nability plan was illegal, holding that by limiting the liability of its underwriters the Lloyds assumed the functions of a corporation, and as such must make statements of their condition and secure licenses as insurance corporations from the insurance de artment. While there is some doubt as to the correctness of this ruling it errs, if at all, in the right direction, as it favors security to Llyods patrons. Under this ruling several prosecutions were begun, and these had the effect of closing up more Lleyds. Men with money are getting chary of entering such schemes, and the requirement that the liability shall be unlimited brings them face to face with the possibility of disastrous calls upon them. The irresponsible Lloyds, which are really wild-cats, changed with great alacrity from limited to unlimited liability, and so got a new lease of life from the insurance department, but as they are no good, any way, the change makes them no better. It is unfortunate that the proposed law to regulate these institutions failed of passage at the last session of the Legislature, and it is a crying shame that honest companies with millions of assets and records of long years should be subjected to all sorts of fees and taxes, while these hybrids, which prey upon the legitimate business, are rermitted to escape all departmental surveillance and rerutable companies are deprived of the protection which the law should give them. At the present rate, however, the Lloyds are digging their own graves so rapidly that there will on be but few

The wild-cats are even more difficult to control, and the boldness of their operations causes amazement. One of the largest operators of this sort admitted in an Illinois court that his

companies, nearly all chartered in other States, had no real participation in the insurance business, and that all premiums received by him were deposited in his personal bank account and never remitted to the companies. This same operator swore that he wrote no risks located in Illinois, and then consented to pay a fine of \$1,000 to escape further prosecution. The Illinois Insurance Department has been making an active crusade against these felines, but is greatly hampered by the inadequacy of the present law. Late in June permanent injunctions were secured from Judge Baker of the Circuit Court against all parties proceeded against by the department, restraining them from operating in the State of Illinois. Perhaps they will not heed the injunction, and perhaps no penalty can be enforced if they don't, but the publicity which has been given them must have had the effect of curtailing their operations. There are always some people who are looking for cheap insurance, and these suckers are the prey of the wild-cat operators. These people abound in the smaller towns where merchants who have the reputation of being good business men will pay half the established rate for a policy in one of these companies which has not a dollar of actual assets, and even the premiums they pay never get to the company, but go to swell the private bank account of the operator. As long as such gullible people exist it is to be presumed that  $\ldots ere$ will be people on hand to pluck them, and the only method of protecting them, under the present lax laws, seems to be by publicity. Every State Insurance Department receives each year an enormous sum as fees from admitted fire insurance companies, far more than is required to run the departments. Would it not be right, as a protection to the admitted companies and to the deluded citizens who are willing to spend something for nothing, to use a portion of this surplus in warning citizens by circulars sent broadcast throughout the State, the attempt being made to reach every property owner and merchant of any importance? Let these be printed by the hundreds of thousands and placed for distribution, aside from mailing, with all local agents and even banks and postmasters. They should contain lists of admitted fire companies, and warn the public to beware of all others. How little is given at present by the State governments in the way of protection to honest and legitimate companies in return for the fees exacted, which should entitle the fire insurance interests to the best protection which the State can give. As at present handled, these insurance departments are little more than vast fee collecting bureaus, giving little or nothing in return, and the suggestion is made in all respect, to the Association of Insurance Commissioners, that instead of spending their time in devising more onerous requirements in the annual statements of the companies they should consider the justice of making an organized and determined effort to protect the property owners and the companies against these harpies who prey upon the business. They can do much more than has

#### MONTREAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs in the port of Montreal during July were \$1,300,000, compared with \$989,185 for the same month last year. The officials believe that the aggregate receipts this year will reach the \$15,000,000 mark. Last year they amounted to \$11,800,000. Following is a statement of the amounts collected for the first seven months of this year. compared with the same months of 1902:—

| 1902.   | 1903  |
|---|---|
| January.       \$ 818,0=0.08         February       756.033.41         March.       792,683.75         April.       730.385.21         May       824,018.87         June       1.025.994.33 | \$ 883,292.v8<br>896,589.40<br>976,310.31<br>793.075.87<br>970,738.03<br>1,206,580.00 |
| June.         1,025.994.33           July.         989,185.00   | 1,300,000.00  |
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### CHANGES IN DRUGS, ETC.

The market for cod liver oil at present seems to exhibit a slightly easier tendency, although, so far as some brands are concerned, there has been no visible change from the firm conditions which have governed for some time past. The price has, in no case, gone below one hundred dollars a barrel for new Norwegian oil. The following table will be of interest, as it shows the highest and lowest prices quoted during each of the nineteen months ending with July, 1903, as compiled by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter:—

|           | High, Low.    | High. Low.  |  |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|--|
| January   | 52.00 50.00   | 21.50 21.50 |  |
| February  | 65.00 55.00   | 23.00 21.50 |  |
| March     | 110.00 65.00  | 24.00 23.50 |  |
| April     | 120.00 100.00 | 29.00 25.00 |  |
| May       | 125.00 120.00 | 30.00 29.00 |  |
| June      | 120.00 120.00 | 38.00 30.50 |  |
| July      | 120.00 110.00 | 38.00 38.00 |  |
| August    |               | 38.00 38.00 |  |
| September | 6.6.e.s       | 38.00 38.00 |  |
| October   |               | 45.00 37.00 |  |
| November  |               | 52.00 50.00 |  |
| December  |               | 52.00 50.00 |  |
| Year      |               | 52\00 21.50 |  |

The final official returns of the season's fishing have only recently been issued, and, in order that comparisons may be made, we publish the figures in detail, giving one crop in hec toliters:—

| District.          | 1903. | 1902.  | 1901.  | 1900.  | 1000.  | 1898.  |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lofoten            | 625   | 9,630  | 15.890 | 10.770 | 18.450 | 11.250 |
| Outer side Lofoten | 153   | 1,474  | 2,191  | 2,527  | 2,684  | 1.131  |
| Nordland           | 61    | 135    | 148    | 100    | 246    | 81     |
| Trondhjem          | 207   | 981    | 1,419  | 2,787  | 1,940  | 1.371  |
| Tromsoe            | 25    | 2,660  | 5,177  | 1.564  | 1,470  | 490    |
| Nordmore           |       | 589    | 702    | 971    | 936    | 916    |
| Ramsdalen          |       | 765    | 1,113  | 1,000  | 1,609  | 500    |
| Sondmore           |       | 1,996  | 4.952  | 4.815  | 3,503  |        |
| Bergenhus          | 100   | 125    | 380    | 475    | 530    | 1,650  |
| Finmarken          | 920   | 4,151  | 3,128  | 8,088  | 4,118  | 4,475  |
| Crop totals        | 2,804 | 22,500 | 35,100 | 33 097 | 35,486 | 26 580 |
| Export totals      |       | 26,500 | 40,900 | 32,500 | 31.000 | 25,800 |
| U.S. imports, bbls |       | 7,150  | 8,600  | 9,000  | 8.750  | 7,200  |

Owing to the very short crop of oil there are, of course, many rumors of adulteration, and it is only reasonable to expect that there will be a considerable quantity of adulterated oil on the market this year.

Java Quinine Sale.—The regular monthly tender of Java quinine was held at Batavia July 29th, and was the object of considerable attention in this market, where stocks are running very low. As has been stated in our market reports lately, no quinine has been obtainable in Batavia, cablegrams having stated that no goods would be available until after the sale. On top of this came the information that, while the average price paid at the sale showed a decided advance, only two per cent. of the quantity offered was sold. As the offerings were considerably smaller than those of the two preceding sales, it will be readily appreciated how small a quantity two per cent. means. Cabled for information, the news came that ninety-six per cent, was sold at an advance of three florins.

As noted above, the average price paid at the sale was considerably higher than that paid at the preceding tender, being eighteen as against fifteen florins. The table printed below shows the average prices paid at the sales held during the period from 1901 to date:—

Florins 1903. 1902 1901.

| March.       20         April.       20         May.       17         June.       15 | $ \begin{array}{r} 21\frac{1}{2}\\ 23\frac{1}{2}\\ 22\frac{1}{4}\\ 18\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $ | No sale.<br>22%<br>23%<br>23% |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| July   | 15<br>13   | 211/2<br>No Sale.             |
| September  | $17\frac{1}{4}$<br>$16\frac{1}{2}$<br>$16\frac{1}{2}$  | $20 \\ 20 \frac{1}{2} \\ 20$  |
| December.  | $16\frac{5}{8}$  | 201/4                         |

Naturally, the results noted above caused a much firmer feeling in the local market for Java quinine, and all dealers have advanced their prices. Although no definite information is vouchsafed by those most qualified to know, it is believed that a considerable quantity of the amount disposed of at the sale was taken for the New York market.

According to the Government statistics, the amount of quinine and quinine salts imported during the month of June, was greatly in excess of the imports during May.

Paraffine Wax Higher .--- The market for paraffine wax, crude and refined, showed a decidedly firmer tone and, as predicted, a sharp rise in prices took place. The firmness of the market was quite pronounced during the past three weeks, which was brought about by the unusual heavy export demand, together with a good demand from the home trade. In response to the enormous deliveries made, particularly on orders from abroad, stocks in the hands of manufacturers rapidly decreased and resulted in a scarcity of available supplies. Notwithstanding the sharp rise in values, there was no cessation in the demand and orders for home consumption were liberal. According to members of well-informed local firms, it is claimed that the margin between the crude and refined product is still very narrow and owing to the decided scarcity of supplies, principally of the better grades, a further advance in prices is not improbable. As a result of the higher market for paraffine, prices of paraffine and adamantine candles were advanced by manufacturers.

### ONTARIO LOAN COMPANIES.

The registrar of loan companies for Ontario has issued the annual statement of the affairs of the building societies, loan companies, land and trust companies doing business in the province for the year 1902. The statistical tuble, submitted shows that the total liabilities of these companies to shareholders and public increased during the year from \$155.612,165 to \$159,320,387. The latter sum is made up of \$79,520,926, due to the public, \$63.358.087 to shareholders and \$16,441,373 contingent liabilities. The balance to profit and loss account shows a big increase for the year. In 1901 the profits were placed at \$176,463, last year they totalled \$301,600. The average rate of interest paid in deposits last year was 3.848 per cent.; on debenture stock 3 975 per cent., as compared with 4.022 per cent., 4.383 per cent., and 4.16 per cent. respectively paid in 1901. The average rate of interest received in mortgages of realty last year was 6.106 per cent., as compared with 6.12 per cent. in 1901. The average rate received in other securities was 6.08 per cent. in 1902, as compared with 5,949 per cent. in 1901. The number of mortgages enforced during 1902 shows a gratifying decrease from 1901. Last year the number was 294. amounting to \$537.982.76, as compared with 389, amounting to \$760.929.85 in 1901. Loans written off or transferred to real estate totalled \$547,628 in 1902 and \$1,012,-315 in 1901. The total amount of debentures maturing last vear was \$12.318,638. During the year the total amount loanod on mortgages ws \$20,462.736, as compared with \$15,317,533 in 1901. The total amount loaned on other securities was \$29,388,325. as compared with \$21,516,236' in 1901. Permanent dividends last year totalled \$2,143.789 and terminating dividends were \$189,367. The respective amounts for 1901 were \$2,123,631 and \$148.048. It is interesting to note that the official statement of the affairs of the Atlas Loan Company, of St. Thomas, shows total liabilities to the public on December 31st, 1902, of \$822,628, and assets totalling \$1,410,847.

### CHEMICALS.

A private Manchester, Eng., circular, date July 25, treating of the chemical situation, says :- The general demand for chemicals is not active at present, but it is probably at least as good as can reasonably be expected if the time of the year and the state of affairs in the cotton trade be fairly taken into consideration. In heavy alkalies the trade is rather dull, but values all round are steady. Bleaching powder moves slowly on spot, and there is, plenty offering from second hands. Caustic soda is quieter and demand is for early delivery only. Chlorates of potash and soda are firm at the advanced prices. and some consumers are covering for next year. During the first half of this year as compared with the first half of 1902, the exports of bleaching materials show an increase of 4,340 tons, but a decrease of £35,250, and soda compounds an increase of 9,775 tons or £7,588. Sulphate of copper shows an increase of 10,109 tons or £176.211, and is at present steady, although quiet as usual at this season. Carbonate of ammonia has advanced 1/8d per lb.; muriate of ammonia and sal ammoniae are selling well, and are quite firm. With the firmer tone in lead there have been some fair sales of nitrate of lead, and other lead salts have also more enquiry. Prussiates are quiet but are not over plentiful and the market is firm. Bichromates are still obtainable at bottom figures, although some makers are now asking advanced prices. Carbonate and caustic potash are moving slowly in small lots, the market showing a further easing tendency. Tartaric acid continues quite firm. but sales are small, most consumers having their wants well covered for the present. Arsenic is rather scarce on spot. Borax is unchanged, but is not selling quite so readily. The state of affairs in the tar produce is perhaps a little better, but is not satisfactory. In solvent naphtha some business has been arranged for forward delivery only; the demand for present consumption is poor, and consumers in general are much behind in taking deliveries against their contracts. Benzoles remain steady, some fair contracts have recently been placed for enriching purposes. Crude carbolic acid also continues steady, and some sellers who took orders recently are finding difficulty in covering profitably. In creosote a fair amount of business has been done: consumers are not fairly well supplied, and are indifferent about purchasing further unless something inducing. Pitch does not change, and consumers will not buy for forward delivery at figures now asked. Sulphate of ammonia has given way, and sales have recently been made at reduced prices.

Minerals.—In iron ore a good business has been passing and prices are steady. Imports were very heavy during June, and during the six completed months of this year there is an increase of 220,171 tons or £132,313 over the corresponding period of 1902. Advices just to hand from Sicily report higher prices for brimstone and a strong market there, but the trade is not brisk here, and the imports for the first half of this year as compared with the first half of 1902 show a decrease of 2,876 tons or £13,726. In phosphates of lime the improvement is maintained, and some good contracts have been arranged at full figures. China clay shipments are heavy, but are against old contracts; new business is scarce but there are fair prospects for a good autumn trade.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 24th ult., treating of the dairy produce situation, says:—Butter.—During the week showery, warm, and very suitable weather has prevailed generally. The improved demand and tone of the market for Canadian butter, referred to last week, has been well maintained, and everyone now recognizes that for the next three months, at least, advancing markets will be the order of the day. The lactation period of the cows, and the natural condition of the pastures, always produce shorter supplies of butter during the months of August, September and October, with a consequent rise in prices. The Canadian supply is not half of what it was a year ago, the shipments up to date, from 1st May, being 61,000 boxes, against 133,000 for the same period last year. Choicest Canadian salt butter is making 92s to 94s per cwt. and finest 88s to 90s. Unsalted Canadian makes about 2s to 3s per cwt. more than above prices. The 'Oroya'' left Australia yesterday with 1,057 boxes of stored butter on board.

The Copenhagen official quotation has been raised 2 kroner with a brisk market in Denmark, but it is still 4 kroner below the corresponding week last year. According to the Customs' returns of last week 5.927 cwts. of butter from Iceland were imported. For some months small quantities or Icelandic butter have been received at intervals, but such a large quantity is, to say the least, very surprising.

Cheese.—The demand for Canadian cheese is slow, and there can be no doubt at all that the consumption has been considerably restricted by the large amount of "fodder" cheese that has been sent from Canada this year, and sent in a too green or uncured condition. In fact the great bulk of Canadian cheese is too immature when shipped, and canadians have only themselves to blace if demand on this side falls away from causes such as these. From many similar indications it looks as if cheese had touched bottom, at least for a time, but it is exceedingly difficult owing to the want of reliable information respecting the make and stocks in Canada for anyone on this side to speak positively on the matter. Choicest white is selling on the spot at 47s per cwt., and colored at 48s. Finest grades of both kinds are selling around 46s. One year ago choicest Canadian was worth 49s, and finest 47s to 48s.

### LARGEST POSSESSORS OF WEALIH.

John D. Rockefeller is now classed as a billionaire, and reported to be the richest man in the world. Before the South African war Alfred Beit, of Kimberley, was, according to an English list published in 1900, the world's only billionaire. Li Hung Chang, of China, stood second in the list with \$500,000,-000, and John D. Rockefeller third with \$250.000.000. Only seven others were given fortunes of over \$100,000,000. Prince Elim Demidoff, of Russia, \$200,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, \$125,000,000; Andrew Carnegie \$120,000,000, and William K. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, William Rockefeller and William Waldorf Astor each \$100,000,000. Lord Rothschild, of England, was credited with \$75,000,000, and Alphonse Rothschild, of Paris, and Baron Albert Rothschild, of Vienna, \$70,000,000 each. The English Dukes of Devonshire, Bedford. Norfolk and Buccleugh each had \$50,000,000. Alfred Krupp, gunmaker, had \$45.000,000. Collis P. Huntington, George J. Gould and J. Pierpont Morgan each \$35,000,000, and Marshall Field, Harold McCormick, W. L. Elkins and James J. Hill each \$25,000.000, all of them ranking in wealth with Russian and Austrian princes. Fifty years ago the millionaires were confined mainly to the Princes and Dukes and bankers of Europe. The American millionaire came with the era of development of railways and the mineral and manufacturing resources of the country. Since the census year of 1900 there have been great changes, Mr. Rockefeller having quadrupled his wealth and the South African millionaires having lost ground.

### DEMAND FOR RASPBERRY PULP.

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There will be a considerable demand for raspberry pulp in the United Kingdom for September shipment, according to advices received by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian Institute in London. This is owing to the shortage in the crop there, which cannot be supplied from the continent, as the same conditions prevail there. It is estimated that from 400 to 500 tons will be required at a price ranging from 32 shillings to 35 shillings per hundredweight of 112 pounds.

#### CASUALTY INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Statements by an employer in an application for fiduciary bond for one of his employees that such employee's position would be merely that of bookkeeper, and that the largest amount of cash likely to be in his custody would be but a few dollars, did not amount to warranting, under Ky. St. 1899, Sec. 639, providing that all statements or descriptions in an application for an insurance policy shall be deemed representations, and not warranties. Champion Ice Mfg. & Cold Storage Co. vs. American Bonding & Trust Co.-An accident policy insured plaintiff against bodily injuries, provided the accident "immediately" wholly disabled plaintiff from performing any and every kind of business pertaining to his occupation. Plaintiff's knee was twisted and strained by the lurch of a street car in which he was riding. He felt pain in his knee at the time, but went to his home, and, on the knee beginning to swell, he put cold applications thereon. The next morning the pain and swelling continued, but plaintiff made a necessary visit to a patient in the immediate neighborhood and then he returned home. He did not go out again for nearly three weeks, during which time he was in bed, and his knee was put in splints and kept immovable and bandaged by plaintiff's physician. Held, that plaintiff was "immediately" disabled by the accident within the terms of the policy, regardless of his visit to the patient the succeeding day. The fact that plaintiff only claimed a total disability from the third day after his injury, when he was obliged to take to his bed, did not estop him from claiming that the accident created an immediate, continuous and total disability, Brendor vs. Traders & Travellers' Accident Co. of New York .- An application for an insurance policy stated that it was wanted to cover emiployer's liability for shop work and general liability on outside work, including teams. The policy issued provued that it should cover the liability of the insured to persons, other than employees, who might accidentally sustain injuries occasioned by the business operation of the insured, under circumstances imposing on the insured a liability to such persons, and that the company should have the right to negotiate settlements of claims against the insured covered by the policy, and that, if legal proceedings were commenced, the company might pay the insured the full amount for which it could be held liable, failing which it should defend said proceedings on behalf of the insured, and that it should not be liable for any expenses incurred by the insured without its consent, except that, in cases of accidental personal injuries, immediate medical assistance might be rendered at the expense of the company: Held, that the insurer was not liable for expenses of insured in the successful defence of negligence suits brought against him by persons not employees, which had no legal basis. Cornell vs. Travellers Ins. Co.

### AS THEY SEE US.

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It must be many years before Canada will be justified, says the New York Sun, in regarding herself as a manufacturing rather than an agricultural country. Her farms, cattle, ranges, forests, fisheries, and the other products of her mines are the good red blood of Canada's industrial life. Yet while those must be her principal sources of strength and wealth, she may well utilize some portion ol them to her great advantage in mills, shops and factories, which shall produce for home consumption, if not for export. This is notably the fact in the case of her iron. Her resources that are almost without limit, and her facilities for its manufacture into many forms are perhaps the equal of our own in our most favored sections. It is not to be expected that Canada will long continue to import \$30,000,000 worth a year of iron and steel manufactures, when she can create a large home market for her agricultural products by the establishment of smelters, foundries and machine shops. The nominally free trade party is now in power in Canada, but even that is seeking to evade its professional principles by granting government bounties in place of a protective tariff. The tariff itself now seems inevitable at no distant day.

### WESTERN LAND SALES.

The large number of western land transfers which have been taking place recently was shown on the 1st inst. at Winnipeg, when the Land Department of the C. P. R. issued its regular monthly statement. During July the company disposed of 267,647.32 acres, for \$1,020,404.70; for the same period last year the sales amounted to \$562,876.50, which sum was received for 155,344.93 acres. The Canadian North-West Land Company disposed of 21,500 acres for \$140,400 during the same period, against 20,850 acres for \$128,000 in June, 1902. Since the beginning of the year this latter company has sold 220,000 acres for \$1,100,000. The great advance in the price of land which is current in Winnipeg and all over the North-West, strange to say, has not yet been felt in St. Boniface, but it will be, for the Town Council of the venerable cathedral town approved the plans offered by the Winnipeg Electric Railway to construct and operate 134 miles of street railway there. The contract will be signed to-morrow by both corporations, and work will be commenced at once. Mr. Munson stated he expected the railway will be in operation by October 1.

### MOLESKIN GARMENTS.

The fashion of wearing moleskin garments, recently revived by the King, who has been wearing a waistcoat of that glossy fur, has caused a boom in moleskins throughout Great Britain. Mole-catchers all over the country, especially in Lincolnshire, where the little creatures abound, says a London letter, are straining their energies to collect skins and make a little fortune. Thousands of moleskins reach the great furriers' establishments every day from all parts of Britain and the Continent. At the Furriers' Alliance 4,000 skins have just arrived in one consignment, and the firm state they cannot get too many, as the demand for moleskin garments is so great.

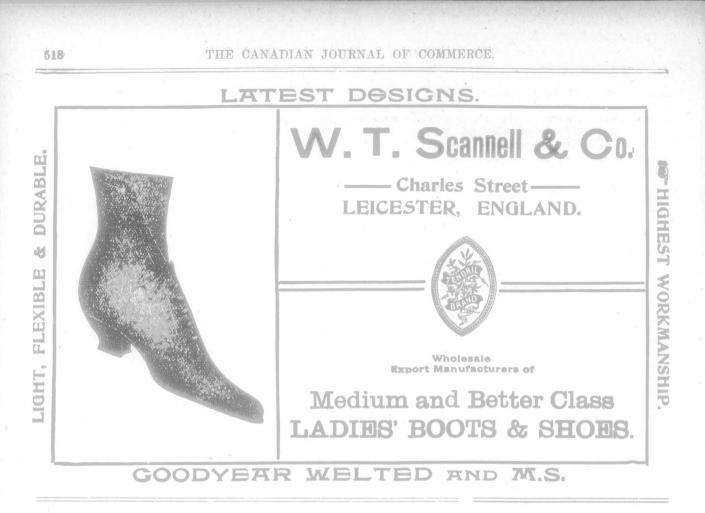
"Formerly," said a member of the firm, "we paid about 1d each for the skins; now the price sometimes reaches as high as 1s for a good skin. Ladies are having moleskin muffs, stoles and jackets, and even motoring coats. They do not mind the expense so long as they are in the fashion, although moleskins are notoriously bad wearing, as they are so fragile A coat or jacket of moleskin soon wears out through the pulling required in getting it on. One long coat of moles' fur would contain hundreds of skins."

At a well-known motorists' outfitting establishment in Piccadilly the same tale was told. Motoring garments, even to gauntlet gloves of moleskin, have been made. One pair of gloves contains about forty skins, and as the price of the skins in the rough average about 8d each, the cost of this little fashion foible may be reckoned at a pretty high figure.

### \$2,500,000 GOLD FROM SYDNEY.

The steamship Sierra has sailed from Sydney, Australia, for San Francisco, with \$2,500,000 in gold on board. Banking interests expect that most, if not all, of this gold, as well as such other Australian consignments of the metal as may be made, will ultimately reach New York. The gold is believed to be sent to pay for Pacific Coast wheat and other products shipped to Australia.

-Mrs. McIntyre of "Craigruie" mansion, Montreal, has gone to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, for a portion of the season, accompanied by her eldest son, Mr. Wm. C. McIntyre, head of the wholesale firm of McIntyre Son & Co. There seems to be quite a gathering of notable Canadians at .... Andrews of late.



NEWLY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A company to carry on a general live stock, packing and ranching business has been incorporated under one name of the Ontario Live Stock Co., Limited, with a capital of \$300,000. The head office of the company will be in Toronto, and the provisional directors are Robert Hay, Elsworth Maybee and G. G. Harston of Toronto, J. Slater and A. Forster of the township of Markham, and Henry Harding of the township of Scarboro'.

The machinery business of John Ballantyne & Co., of Preston, has been acquired by a company to be known as John Ballantyne & Co., Limited. The capital stock is \$80,000.

The Book Supply Co., the business of which has been carried on by Chas. F. May, has been acquired by a company, which will conduct it under the name of the Book Supply Co, Limited, with a capital of \$50,000. The provisional directors are J. M. Poole, S. Stewart and E. S. Reade.



SPECIALITIES :-- Manzipan Fancies. Bouquet Lozenges Best Gum Goods, Cream Goods, &c. &c.

Special prices under Canadian Tariff. Full price lists free on application. Terms : F.O.B. BRISTOL. Cash against bill of lading. The Harcourt Lumber Co., Limited, is incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000. The head office is in Woodstock, Ont. The Brandon College, of Manitoba, has been authorized to acquire real estate and property in Ontario.

The Jarvis Concrete Machines, Limited, is authorized to change the name to Jarvis Concrete Co., Limited, and the New Ontario Farm and Town Sites Syndicate is authorized to change the name to Great West Land Co., Limited.

#### MANITOBA CROP PROSPECTS.

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While reports of the probable total yield of wheat in Manitoba are conflicting, it appears to be admitted that the crop will not be so great as was at first anticipated. This applies more directly to southern Manitoba, and up the Prince Albert line, where, it is said, the results will be somewhat disappointing. Many authorities seem to expect that the price of wheat will be higher. A leading implement company has been making careful inquiries of the state of the crops in the west, and the following summary of the situation in manitoba is from the Winnipeg representative:-""The crop from Winnipeg. on the Southwestern, out to Cartwright and Killarney. is short. It may not run over 10 to 12 bushels an acre. From the station west of Killarney, which is Ninga, to Deloraine. it will possibly run 15 bushels and west of that to Esteven on the Soo line, the crop is practically as good as last season. On the Canadian Northern line to Brandon, the crops are also short, running at about 12 to 15 bushels per acre. The Pipestone line, west of Arcola, is in good shape, about 18 bushels. The Portage la Prairie crop will probably run about 16 bushels, and up to Neepawa, on the Northwestern, the same. On the Canadian Northern line, running up to Dauphin, the crop will run fully 20 bushels to the acre; from Minnedosa west, over 20 bushels to the acre. The main line from Moosomin westward, up the Prince Albert line, will average about 20 bushels per acre, except the country north of Indian Head, and north of Fort Qu'Appelle, where it will possibly run about 12 bushels." Another authority gives the opinion that the crop in Manitoba and the Northwest will be about the same as last year, as the smaller yield in Manitoba will be made up by the area under cultivation of some 600,000 acres. lieves that in southern Manitoba the yield will be about 15 bushels to the acre.

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 510 Telegrama : "Solidity, Northampton." ESTABLISHED 1830 F. GOODMAN & SON, Abington Street, - - NORTHAMPTON, England. -SOLE MAKERS OF-"SOLIDITY" Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in all Qualities. -ALSO-"WALKAWA " "Unionease," "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.

### PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT INSURANCE.

It will shortly be possible to obtain an accident insurance policy by means of a penny-in-the-slot automatic machine. This form of insurance is not new. Two years ago, says a London letter, a machine was devised which issued insurance



policies against accidents for the sum of one penny, but unfortunately it proved to be an invitation to fraud. The machine left it to the honor of the purchaser to write on a ticket the time and date of purchase, and many tickets were bought after the accident.

This difficulty has been overcome by an inventor who has produced a fund-proof machine, which has the appearance or a clock in a glass case. When the penny is dropped into the slot and a handle drawn forward, a sharpened pencil drops out and an opening is disclosed upon which the customer signs his name. The handle is then pushed back, the space closes, an insurance policy is issued, and against the signature inside the machine is printed the date and exact time of issue. If the purchaser meets with an accident within seven days of the issue of the policy he applies to the Law Accident Insurance Society, and if his name is on the register he receives a weekly allowance for five weeks. Anyone will be able to insure up to the amount of his weekly wage-each penny invested providing 10s per week. Attached to each policy are four coupons, and on presentation of these to tradesmen in the neighborhood of the machine a discount of one penny in the shilling on all goods bought up to four shillings will be allowed. It is proposed to place these machines in factories, warehouses, and mills, where large numbers of workpeople are employed.

-At a recent meeting of the Peterboro', Ont., City Council a franchise to the Peterboro' & Ashburnham Radial Electric Railway Company, which is practically the American Cereal Company, was agreed upon. The principal clauses of the franchise provided that five miles of railway within the town are to be equipped and in operation not later than July 1, 1904. In the granting of the franchise it is thought that the rights of the ratepayers have been amply protected. The plans of the company include extensions to Ashburnham, Lakefield, Young's Point and Chemong.

## TELEGRAMS : RIBOTINE, LEICESTER. WATERHOUSE REYNOLDS & CO.,

### Speciality in Boys' Ready Made Clothing, Under New Preferential Tariff. Delivered Free on board London or Liverpool.



" Tweeds, 1/111/2 to 8/11 6.6 Velvets, 4/11 to 8/11. Sallors Suits, same price. Norfolks, 478 to 157.

Write for Patterns sent free, or send \$10 for sample parcel

E. Berger & Co., Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers FAMOUS WORKS. **Rutland Street,** LEICESTER. Eng.

Stratford, Ont., Aug. 2 .- The Lakeside cheese factory, three miles distant, destroyed, with equipment and one-half the July make. Loss about \$2,000; insured.-Wallaceburg, Ont., 2 .--Fire started in Fleming's restaurant, in the Stonehouse brick block. The restaurant was destroyed. The adjoining store on the north side, occupied by F. W. Jeffs, as a drug store and dwelling, is considerably damaged, as is also the billiard hall next door on the south side, occupied by A. Cameron, and the stores occupied by Stonehouse Bros. and Monrone & Zavitz Co. The stocks in the three stores and the billiard hall are practically lost, and the building considerably damaged. The loss on stocks and building is partly covered by insurance. Cause of fire not known .- Hamilton, July 31 .- Ontario Tack

Knowlton, Que., Aug. 2 .- The England Tannery completely destroyed. Loss heavy; no insurance except on portion of stock.-Ste. Madeline, Que., 3.-A. D. Lucier's barn, and house, with three adjoining buildings and contents, belonging to E. Rousseau, J. R. Boulay, burned. Total loss about \$12,000 .- Wallaceburg, Ont., 3 .- Two large barns with crops. belonging to P. Flannigan, burned. Insurance small.

Co.'s factory burned. Loss about \$50,000.

Telegraphic Address: "Berger," Leicester.

Brown Street, Leicester, England.

Manufacturers,

Corset-

MANUFACTURERS MADAME JEANNE, MADAME LIEDER, ANGLO FRENCH RIBOLINE.

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#### FIRE LOSSES.

# HUTCHINS & MAY, LIMITED. BRISTOL, Eng. And STAPLE HILL.

23 Portland Square, - BRISTOL, Eng.

### THE NEW POPE.

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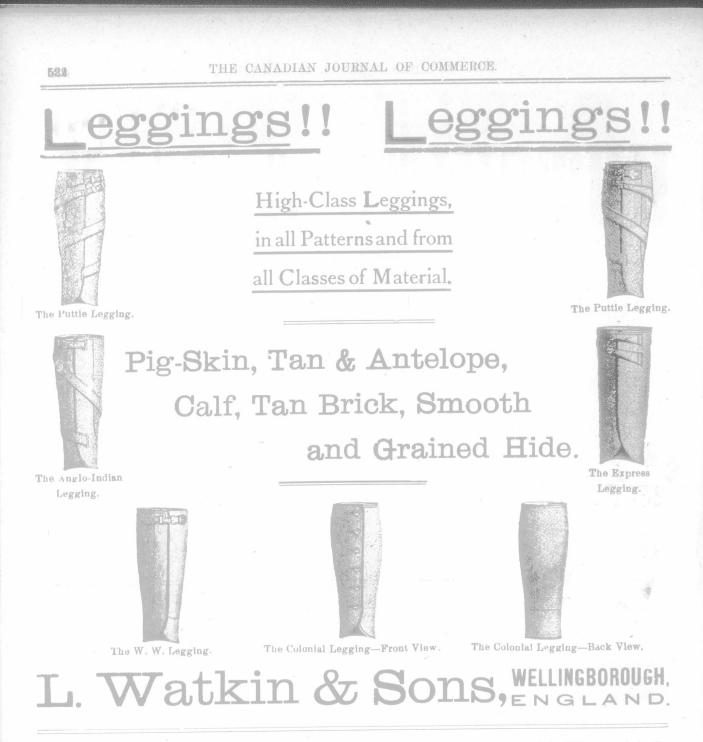
There is an evident feeling of relief among the great Powers of Europe at the result of the Conclave meetings by "which Cardinal-Patriarch Sarto of Venice has been elected Pope. This and the chorus of condolences from rulers of every creed on the death of Leo XIII., go to prove that the loss of the temporal power has in no way impaired the dignity of the Papacy. Telegrams of courtesy included one from our own King (then in Ireland), and one from President Roosevelt. Leo XIII, was personally a kindly man. The endeavours to reproduce the expression of this character which so lighted up his face, have resulted in most of the portraits we have seen in a clumsy smirk or caricature of the highly benignant, tactful and aged Pontiff. His triumph over the Bismarckian policy in Germany, with its results in the cordial feeling that has meantime prevailed between that Empire and the Vatican, was sorrowfully blended by the latter-day attitude of the governing bodies in France (for ages the "eldest son of the Church") and their treatment of the educational "Associations," which bodies, with all his tact he was not able to win over. The new Pontiff, who assumes the title of Pius X , is not of patrician origin. He cannot boast of whe learning or prestige of his predecessor. His taste for and devotion to music among the arts may lead to some reform of the rule which has long excluded female voices from the church choirs, whereby most of what is best in the sacred compositions of the great masters is impossible of proper rendition. Boys' soprano voices last at best but a very few years. The new Pope is not likely to wield as much political influence as some of his great predecessors, but as in most governing centres it is not the chief ruler but his advisers who wield and direct the sway. The Vatican grounds, including St. Peter's, the great palace, galleries of paintings ulptures, library, and some 11,000 rooms of all sizes, cover, with the gardens, about 25 acres, in which since the loss of the temporal power the Pope is practically a prisoner.

### SILK FABRICS FROM WOOD PULP.

The United States consul at Stettin writes as follows under date of June 22, 1903:-"I have to-day seen samples of imitation silk for weaving purposes manufactured from wood. It is an English patent, granted to C. H. Stearn, Victoria St., Westminster, London. The rights for the United States, Germany and France have been sold. Prince Henckel-Donnersmarck has purchased the German rights and has just completed the erection of a plant at Sydowsaue, about five miles from Stettin. My informant says that the plant is at present turning out 50 pounds of skein silk per day, which can be increased to a daily output of 2,000 pounds. The sample shown me was very soft and of a cream color. Each thread is made up of eighteen single strands. A single strand is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. As to the relative strength of a real silk thread and this imitation, the real silk is two-thirus stronger. It is said to take coloring or dyeing readily, and when woven into pieces has the appearance of real silk. It was told that within the last ten days the price jumped from 16s to 28s (\$3.89 to \$6.81) per pound. How this artificial article compares with the genuine, in the way of wear and price, I am unable to say. It is impossible to get samples here, or information as to the process of manufacturing, excepting that no particular kind of wood is required, and that the pulp undergoes a chemical process and is pressed through very fine tubes by haudraulic pressure, forming the single strands which go to make up the thread."

### BANKS POSSESSING GREAT CAPITAL.

Louisiana bankers are naturally stirred up by a recent ruling of the Attorney General to the effect that banks having less than \$30,000 capital stock must not receive deposits and pay interest on them, whether in the form of time certificates or not. The Attorney General has decided that such transactions come within the province of savings banks and



these are required to have \$30,000 capital as a minimum. The ruliag, says the American Banker, which seems an extraorordinary one, affects a great many banks throughout the State. Several banks are taking steps to increase their capitals. but many bankers disagree with the opinion advanced by one Lank examiner and the Attorney General, and will not act until the question is judicially settled. Many banks have conferred the bankers in disagreeing with the Attorney General. ...ank Examiner , nomas has sent out a notice in accordance with the Attorney General's opinion; but it is thought that he may recede from the stand he has taken. If he does not he may agree to submit the matter to the courts in order to have it tested and decided. But if Mr. Thomas does not recede from his position, and will not agree upon a friendly suit, the bankers wi'l let him alone to proceed against them as he sees fit, and the matter will then be brought into the courts.

### IMPERIAL CLOAK COMPANY ASSIGNS.

The Imperial Cloak Company. Montreal, upon whom a demand was made some days ago by the Dominion Cotton Co., has filed a statement of its assets and liabilities. The latter aggregate \$120,000.

and comprising leading wholesole dry goods houses in Canada Levy, Liudell, Lesperance & Co., J. W. Mills & Sons, Montreal

and England. The firm consisted of I. Haltman and A. Cohen, the latter of whom only can be found. Haltman having left the city a few days ago. The books show that within the just tew weeks he drew \$18.000 from the business, and Lis former partner claims that the money was lost in speculating on the stock exchange.

The men came from New York about five years ago and started the manufacture of ladies' cloaks, skirts and costumes, and as the industry was new, succeeded in working up a large trade, employing at the time of failure over 100

At a meeting of creditors held this week, it was decided to place temporary custodians in possession until ...e appointment of an assignee by the court.

The statement filed shows the following creditors: W. Agnew & Co., American Button Co., W. R. Brock Co., R. E. Boyd & Co., Bell Telephone Co., Brophy, Cains & Co., British American Import Co., Bagley & Wright Mfg. Co., G. H. Blackley, Bargain Clothing Co., Geo. Brettle & Co., Canada Woollen Mills Co., Chaleyer & Orkin, Central Agency Co., Corticelli Silk Co., B. Cohen, Commercial Twine Co., Canada Paper Co., W. J. Cheetham, L. Cohen & Son, Dominion Paper Co., Dominion Cotton Co., John Dick, Dickerhoff Raffloer & Co., Dignum & Monypenny, Debenham & Co., Empire Mfg. Co., Edelstein Moser & Co., J. Fisher, Son & Co., Gault Bros. Co., Glickman & Glickman, S. Hird, R. Harrower & Co., Hen-The stock, plant and book debts are valued at about \$20 000; riques & Co., Hall, Debham & Co., Harris & Co., Kelly Bro a rather cold lookout for the creditors, some 150 in number I. H. Kaplan & Co., J. L. Lafleur, Letendre, Fils & Co., H.

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Cotton Co., G. A. Mace & Co., Montreal Woollen Mills, Maple Leaf Woollen Mills, McLean Pub. Co., M. Markus, Morton, Philips & Co., Thos. May & Co., A. McDougall & Co., Palmer, Simpson & Co., A. Racine & Co., G. D. Ross & Co., Rushworth & Co., Geo. Ridout & Co., E. Schultz, Son & Co., E. J. Scott, Stewart & MacDonald, J. C. Wilson & Co., Walter Williams & Co., H. H. Wolff & Co., Dominion Bank.

#### FINANCIAL.

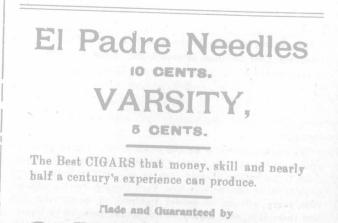
### Montreal, Thursday Afternoon, Aug. 6, 1903.

What the financial situation is, as reflected in the stock market, can be described as a state of collapse and confusion. "Everybody" is perfectly convinced that there is no reason for the depreciation in securities. nor for the lack of confidence so much in evidence, at the same time everybody is full of distrust and anxiety. The situation, in fact, is a huge financial conundrum, to which no rational answer has been given. Probably the best explanation is threefold: operators in the past year were loading themselves up with stocks beyond their capacity; bankers were lending money on wholly inadequate margins, and company promoters were putting stocks on the market that were in a dropsical state; they were water-logged, having every certainty of collapse.

The trust companies and bankers of New York have committed themselves to a class of business and a line of policy which, so long as it is pursued, must be a continual menace to the stock market. They have practically entered into an alliance with speculators of a dangerous class, the men who commit themselves to obligations for which they have no adequate resources.

While margin loans are so readily procured by impecunious speculators, there must be periodic "slumps," semi-panics and chronic uncertainty as to what a day may bring forth.

In New York there have been several failures of brokerage firms, from the same cause as wrecked the one in Toronto. Such incidents have a depressing effect on the market, though they have caused no great surprise.



SUNS,

Davis &

MONTREAL, Que.

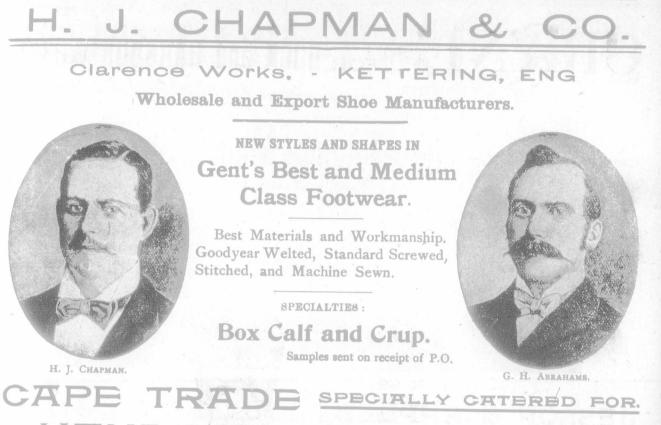


There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the bears stamping down prices, the fact being that no "stamping" could be done if holders were not willing to take part in the game.

The parting of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. from the Dominion Coal Co. has depressed the stocks of both. The former, common, has gone down to 9 to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , and the latter to 79 to 80. A year ago to day these shares were quoted at 68 and 140. What their relative positions now are has not been disclosed, but confidence in both concerns has been badly shaken.

The market to-day is on the down grade. Pacific has been selling at 120 to  $120\frac{1}{2}$ ; Twin City 88 to 89; and other stocks seem to be on the bargain counter. Consols 90 13-16; money is plentiful in London. In New York there is every confidence that there will be no special tightness of money this fall, but there is a very uneasy feeling about such heavy liquidations. Paris, exchange on London, 25f 14c; Berlin, 20m  $38\frac{1}{2}$ pf. Foreign exchange, 60's  $8\frac{1}{8}$ ; 3 days' sight 8 15-16. In New York call money is from 2 to 3 per cent., an. time money 4 to 5. Dun's report July failures as the heaviest in past 10 years, for a large share of which Wall Street is answerable. The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending August 6, as supplied by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

| Banks.                 |    | ares<br>ales. | Highest. | Lowest | Average<br>same<br>date<br>1902. |
|------------------------|----|---------------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Montreal               |    | 11            | 255      | 255    | 256                              |
| Do. new                |    | 10            | 2501/4   | 2501/4 |                                  |
| Molsons                | α. | 1             | 200      | 200    | 215                              |
| Do. new                |    | 122           | 198      | 198    |                                  |
| Merchants              |    | 19            | 160      | 160    | 155                              |
| Commerce               |    | 133           | 158      | 158    |                                  |
| Hochelaga              |    | 20            | 130      | 130    |                                  |
| Miscellaneous.         |    |               |          |        |                                  |
| Can. Pac. Railway Co   |    | 403           | 123      | J 3/4  | 138                              |
| Montreal St. Railway.  |    |               | 235      | 228    | 271                              |
| Montreal Power Co      |    |               | 78       | 721/4  | 1141/2                           |
| Toronto street Railway |    |               | 991%     | 95     | 1                                |
| Toledo Railway         |    | 235           | 22       | 20     | 33                               |
| Twin City Transit      |    | 2187          | 95       | 88     | 1201/2                           |
|                        |    |               |          |        |                                  |



## HAND MELTED A SPECIALTY. WHOLESALE ONLY

| Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. |     | 901/4  | 831/2  | 1071/2 |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| Bell Telephone            | 23  | 1581/4 | 1581/4 | 166    |
| Montreal Cotton           | 80  | 1151/4 | 115    | 1261/2 |
| Dom. Coal common          |     | 95     | 7.81/2 | 140    |
| Do. pref                  | 145 | 116    | 112    |        |
| Switch, common            |     | 62     | 62     |        |
| Do. pref                  | 10  | 96     | 96     |        |
| Det. Unit. Elec. Ry       | 816 | 71     | 663/4  | 853/4  |
| Dom. Iron & Steel , com   |     | 127/8  | 9      | 68     |
| Do. pfd                   | 75  | 401/2  | 343/4  | 891/4  |
| Nova Scotia               | 325 | 87     | 81     | 115    |
|                           |     |        |        |        |

-London Clearing House.-Total clearings for week ending July 30, 1903, \$724,133.

-London, Ont., Clearing House.-Total clearings for month ending July 31, 1903, \$3,938,754.

--Ottawa Clearing House.--Total clearings for week ending July 30, 1903, \$1,608,421.41; corresponding week last year, \$1,657,568.30.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, August 6, 1903.

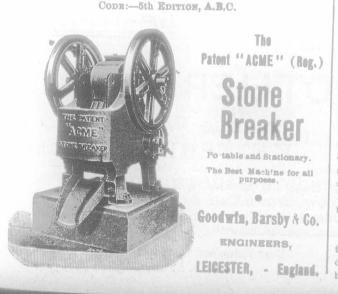
Telegrams :---Goodwin, IRONFOUNDER, LEICESTER.

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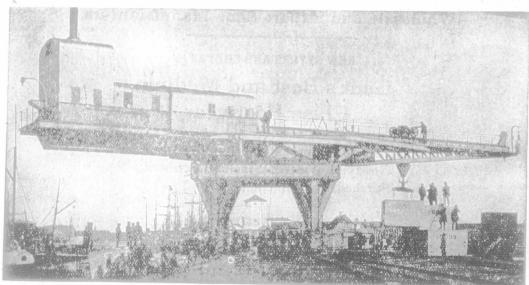


Western wheat prospects continue favorable. In hardware, manufactured steel is lower. Leather is in brisk demand on export account. Cheese is higher, while butter is neglected.

BUTTER.-The market is still quiet, showing very little life. ine only business passing is at country boards, where purchases are held on local account for speculation. Export orders are coming in very sparingly and transactions are reported, on the whole, very light. Prices are somewhat unsettled, the tendency still being in favor of buyers. Finest Eastern Townships creamery is worth  $18 \ensuremath{\frac{1}{2}}$  to 1sc, with Western offering at 17 to 18c. A few actual sales are reported in quantities at 181/2 to 183/4c. In a local way these average between  $18\frac{1}{2}$  and  $19\frac{1}{2}c$ . In dairy butter there is very little doing in the market; offerings are large and stocks still accumulating. We learn of Western selected dairy being offered at 15c, it being difficult, even almost impossible, to make sales at this price. Undergrades are quoted down to 14 to 141/2c. Townships dairy is not to be had. The butter saved from the "Monterey," off in flavor, sold at 17 to 17%c

CEMENTS, ETC.—A good demand continues locally, despite the fact that the dull period is now on. Prices show no tendency to change. Arrivals for week ending Aug. 5: 5,577 brls. Helgian and German and 46,300 firebricks.





BLOCK SETTING "TITAN" CRANE. JESSOP & APPLEBY Bros. (LEICESTER and) Ltd. LONDON<sup>®</sup> LONDON<sup>®</sup> Ltd. LONDON, ENGLAND. LONDON, ENGLAND.

ALSO MAKERS OF

Goliaths and Floating Cranes for Block Setting, Concrete Mixers, Pile Drivers and other Plant for Railway, Dock, Pier and Harbour Construction.

CHEESE.—The market has been showing considerable strength, and prices have advanced  $\frac{4}{4}c$ , with a large business passing. There is really no foundation from any outside reports to warrant an advance in the market; it being apparently caused through outside transactions on speculation. In a general way it appears to be but temporary. Finest Western is quoted at  $9\frac{3}{4}c$ , with Eastern  $9\frac{3}{8}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}c$ . Cheese saved from "Monterey" wreck sold at  $8\frac{1}{4}$  to  $9\frac{1}{4}c$ , but was mostly held by insurance companies for later sale.

EGGS.—A somewhat dull market, with large offerings; the indications are, however, for an early improvement. A sprinkling of eggs from the new crop is now showing up and quality is improving. Sales are reported in a local way to the jobbing trade at 13½ to 14¼c for straight lots and 17 to 18c for selected; No. 2, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}c$ .

FLOUR AND FEED.—As anticipated last week, prices of flour have made a slight advance, best brands being now \$4.35. This has been caused through the higher price of wheat. Coarse feeds are steady. All are very firm in price at the figures given on another page.

GREEN HIDES.—An advance of 10c has taken place in lambskins, 45c now being paid. Beef hides are steady, with a better business being done than during same period in former years.

CABLE CODE: A.B.C., 5th EDITION. UP-TO-DATE TELEPHONE : 590, KETTERING. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATTELL BROS.," KETTERING. BROTHERS. Avenue Works, KETTERING, ENGLAND. Export Manufacturers of Gents BOOTS & SHOES, in Box Calf, Black and Tan Glace, Tan Willow, Brown Calf, &c., in Goodyear Welted, Fair Stitched, Standard Screwed and M.S. work.

**COMPETITION DEFIED.** 

Best Value for Wholesale Buyers in the Trade. F.O.B. at any English Port. Man

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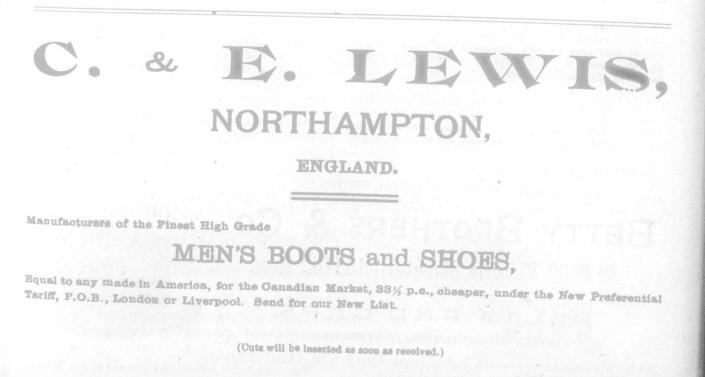


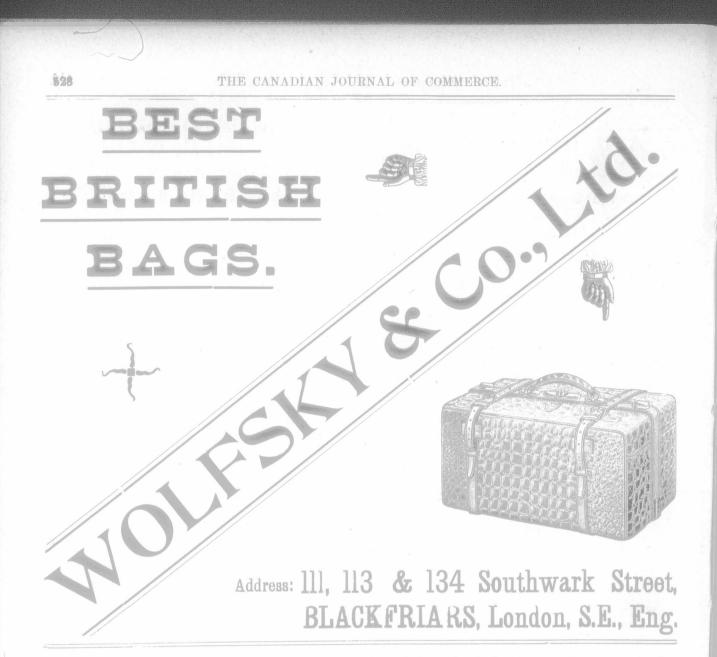
GROCERIES .--- Sugars are unchanged from the decline of 10c on the 29th ult. Meantime,, however, New York refiners have advanced prices 10c, which makes it likely that a similar advance may be noted at any hour. Standard granulated, brls., \$4.15; yellows, \$3.50 to \$4.05. Molasses holds steady as to price, with very little offering on account of the short supply. Canned tomatoes and corn are still uncertain as to price, the canners not giving out prices until they know of supply. The canned salmon situation is peculiar at present. Packers have withdrawn all quotations, and no prices are now in existence for sockeye fish. All on hand has been picked up at former prices. Cassia and pepper are both considerably firmer. Rice holds very firm at the late advances. A private letter from Japan tells of the withholding of the crop there, owing to war speculations. Grade B is now quoted at \$3.40 for 1 to 9  $\mathrm{bags}\,;\,25$  and over, 10c less, with the usual advances for fractions. Grade CC is 10c less than the above. The prices rule only within the combine territory. The tea market has experienced an easier feeling for Japans, although supplies are coming in very sparingly and the green and other Ceylon and Indian teas are fast taking their place; the latter being really more satisfactory at the price.

HARDWARE.—Manufactured steel has declined, sleigh shoe steel being reduced to \$2.10; tire steel to \$2.15, and spring steel to \$2.50. Other prices unchanged. LEATHER.—The export trade is exceptionally good, while local wants are sufficient to keep stocks from showing any accumulation. Prices hold steady; while conditions all round favor higher prices these are not yet apparent.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.—A decline is shown in linseed oil of another cent per gallon. Raw is now worth 52 to 54c and boiled 55 to 56c. Turpentine has advanced 1c, being now quoted at 75 to 76c as to quantity. White lead is unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—There is a better movement in smoked meats, bacon particularly being bought quite freely for export account. Prices are firm. Fresh killed hogs are 25c per 100 pounds higher under limited offerings. Prices rule at \$8.25 to \$3.75 per 100 pounds as to grade. We quote:— Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$20.50 to \$21; Canada short cut back pork, \$19.50 to \$20; light Canada short clear pork, \$20 to \$20.50; finest kettle lard, in 20-lb. pails, 10½c; extra pure lard, in 20-lb. pails, 9½c to 10c; choice refined compound lard, 8c to 8½c; hams, 13½ to 14c; and bacon, 14 to 15c per pound.





--Grand Trunk Railway System.--Earnings 22nd to 31st July, 1903, \$1,026,534; 1902, \$848,523; increase, \$178,011.

-The Dominion Bridge Company, as largest creditor of Illsley & Horn, the Toronto contractors, have applied to the courts for a liquidator to wind up the firm's affairs. The bridge company has \$34,910 due on its contract.

-Mr. Charles Francis, Jr., of Interlachen, Florida, writes that there will be some orange shipments from that town this season; good news for some Canadians who retain interests as fruit growers in the vicinity, but whose hopes had been dashed by the "freeze" of 1894-5.

-Geo. Hobson, started a grocery business in Montreal some four years ago, being formerly a foreman in a brass foundry. Writs, etc., have been bothering him lately, and he now assigns.-L. D. Carignan, coal and wood, St. Henri, Montreal, has assigned. In business a few years, succeeding his father. Direct liabilities \$5,349; indirect, \$6,695; nominal assets \$8,179. IN

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-A London cable announces that the Bank of British North America has declared an interim dividend, the same as last year, of 30 shillings per share for the half-year ending June 30, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The bank carries forward  $\pounds 5,400$ , compared with  $\pounds 6,000$  last year.

-The election at the Corn Exchange on Monday last resulted in a majority of three for Mr. Alex. McFee, the former president, to represent that body on the Harbour Board, in the place of Mr. John Torrance. Commissioner E. H. Lemay succeeds Mr. Torrance on the Finance Committee of the Board.

-The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened its session at Toronto on Wednesday last, when the officers



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



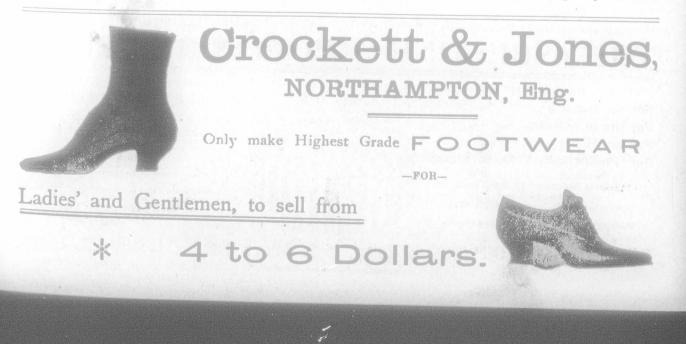
were elected as follows: W B. Graham, Ridgetown, president; Edward W. Case, Picton, vice-president; Isaac T. Lewis, registrar and treasurer. The college has assets over liabilities of \$61,000, and there is a cash balance of \$2,700.

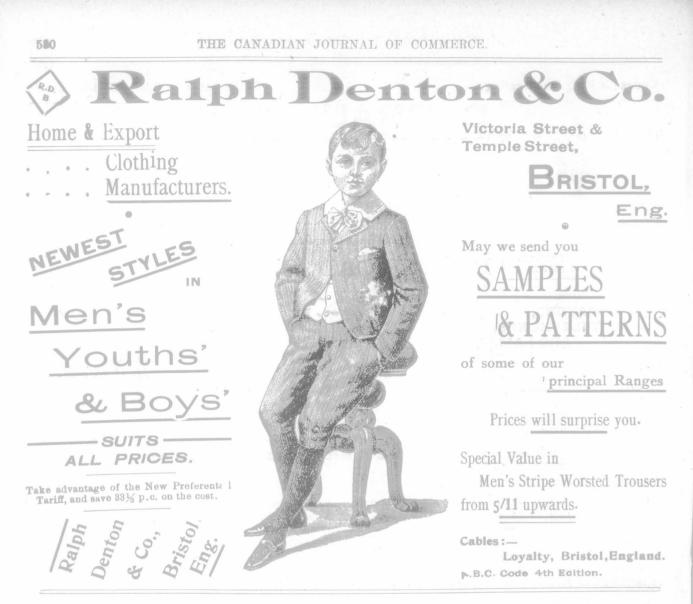
-We learn from Philadelphia that Dr. B. H. Warren, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, announced a few days ago that retail grocers there have recently received among their canned goods tins labelled "pure canned tomatoes," which on examination proved to be nothing but a miscellaneous assortment of vegetables, including a few green tomatoes, and red paint, the whole having the appearance of ripe tomatoes. Agents detailed to investigate found that red paint was used to a great extent in coloring worthless and unripe tomatoes, and that other coloring matter was also used to give a ripe appearance to worthless canned vegetables of various kinds.

-Life Pointers from the Press.-Before you start for the country read these over carefully :---If you think you are right in refusing to insure your life remember it is easier to be just than to be generous, to give up when you think you are right than when you know you are wrong.-Leaving your family unprotected by life insurance, whatever the future has in store for them they will have to take. They can't go to some other store .- They were talking of the old gentle-

man's economy. "No, he's not a spendthrift. He puts his money away and doesn't appear to have any appreciation of all the things he might buy with it. He won't even insure his life for our benefit."-Between tips on the races and tips to waiters some men "can't afford" to insure their lives for their families' sakes .- It should require a large amount of able argument to convince a man that he should not insure his life. Sometimes that very thing occurs .- The Rev. Dr. Henson remarks with much plainness of truth that "a man has no business to die and leave his family here to starve, if he could have made provision against it." Should such a man go to heaven ?-Life insurance is not intended for ....e protection of the willingly idle and improvident. Such would but waste their substance.-Health insurance is becoming popular. But a sick man can have none of it, nor of life insurance either. Moral: Insure while you are well-now.

-It is officially stated that by the end of November the Grand Trunk Company expects to have a double track between Toronto and Montreal, and by the end of next year there will be a complete double-track system between Montreal and Chicago. The work on the main line between Montreal and Toronto had been delayed by the inability of the bridge contractors to secure material, but the grading work carrieid on by the company is being completed in the





most satisfactory manner. The double-tracking had been finished for over one hundred miles east of Chicago, and the work is being continued at the rate of a mile a day.

-Bowmanville, Ont., notes .- The first sod was turned on Saturday last for the new municipal building by Mayor M. A. James, in the presence of the members of the Council, town officials and citizens. The new building will be 76 by 51 feet, two stories high, with tower. The offices will all be on the ground floor and an opera house will occupy the upper flat. The building will cost \$15,000, and is to be completed by December 1 .- Farmers are well into grain harvest and many of them say that not for very many years have they had such very heavy crops. Late rains have greatly improved the root crops, and the general outlook for a bountiful ingathering from the farms has seldom been brighter.

-There is more gold to come out of the Omineca and other border sections of Northern British Columbia than ever Cariboo produced. Such is the opinion of Francis Atterbury, M.E., a Montana prospector, who has just returned, says a Vancouver letter, from the Upper Stikene section. "I do not mean to say," Mr. Atterbury continued, "that they have richer diggings in that quarter than Lightning or Williams Creek, but the mineralized district is immensely larger, and with modern methods it will return a greater harvest of gold. The urgent need, says Mr. Atterbury, is a comprehensive system of development railways to open up the new north of British Columbio. The next big gold field to be heard from, Mr. Atterbury predicts, is the McDames Creek sections.

-We learn from Toronto that Mr. W. S. Dinnick, vice-president of the Standard Loan Company, announced that the di-

AWARDED DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL AT THE NATIONAL TRADES' EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL. ASBESTINE SAFETY NIGH

Under Letters Patent.

For the Nursery For the Sick Room.

For the Household. For Photographers' Dark Rooms.

To Retail at Id., 3d., and 6%d. Liberal Discount to the Trade 72,000 lights sold in Liverpool and district in 4 MONTHS. 90,000 lights sold in Cardiff and South Wales in 4 MONTHS.



**Registered Trade Mark "Carbona."** IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TOFALL OTHERS, BECAUSE

It gives 250 hours' steady white light at a over of One Penny, for Oil, and burns from 6 to 2 hours (according to size) without re-charging. "The Light case is practically indestructible and, being fitt-d with an imperishable substos wick, may be charged and re-charged with Parafin cil as re ut.ed.

The fiame never sinks or becomes dim, but remains always the same. It is, absolutely, a Safety Wight Light, the per-roleum or parafin being absorbed by the "Carbona"

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

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## Well - made, Reliable and Durable Clothing,

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For the Colonies.

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

Canadian Buyers,

Ought to know the keen value we can give them.

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The Clothing Co., Limited,

47, 49, 51 and 53 Moor Lane, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

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

rectors of the company had unanimously assented to the absorption of the Ontario Loan & Investment Company. By the deal, which has been ratified by the shareholders of the two companies, the Standard Loan secures a legal title to all the assets of the Ontario Company, which have been taken over on a fair valuation. The assets of the Standard Loan Company are increased by this transfer from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The total capital subscribed amounts to \$800,000, of which \$500,000 is paid up. The present acquisition is the second purchase of outside loan companies by the Standard, the other being that of the Aid Loan & Savings Company, about four months ago.

-It was announced at Sydney, N.S. on Wednesday that a company in which H. M. Whitney, of Boston, a director of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and Dominion Coal Company, is the prime mover, has been formed to establish a dry dock at Sydney. Advantage is to be taken of the recent legislation of the Dominion Parliament, guaranteeing 3 per cent. on a dock costing \$1,000,000 or upwards. The cost of the proposed Sydney dock is \$1,250,000. Work is to be resumed at once at the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's quarries at Georges River, which were closed down a week ago, throing 300 men out of employment. About 200 men will be employed. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is rushing work on their steel rail mill. The works are showing some of the activity of the first year of construction.

-Our Prescott, Ont., correspondent writes:-T. J. Farlinger, tailor, Prescott, who was burned out, recently, has gone prospecting to Cape Breton. Frank Poor, who failed and assigned, will not pay creditors a dividend. Total wreck .-- The sale by tender to the Merchants Bank for a customer (not yet disclosed) of the Prescott Elevator, was most disappointing. The figure was \$28,000, which, with \$90,000 received for the fleet, makes a sale of plant which cost over \$300,000 for \$118,000. The purchasers are sure to do well by the concern, as while there were many adverse circumstances, entire want of management was the cause of the collapse of the old com pany. The equipment is an excellent one, and the purchasers have got property which could not be duplicated to-day for less than \$200,000 for the small sum of \$28,000 .- Our granolithic sidewalks are about done for the year ,and the town is greatly improved thereby.

## BOOTH & CO.

### Wholesale and Export Boot Manufacturers,

### DUKE STREET.

### NORTHAMPTON - - ENGLAND

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

### PATENT REPORT.

532

The following complete weekly list of cher, monocycle. patents granted to Canadians in the following countries, is furnished by Messrs. Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents ing secured through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh, patent solicitors, Can- and expert, Temple Building, reports Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent atada Life Bldg .: -- Canadian Patents .- the following patents granted to Can- torneys, Montreal, Canada, and Wash-W. T. Bennett, compound steam-engine; adians last week:-Sleeping berth, E. ington, D.C., U.S.A. Information - re-J. G. Elderkin, raft; J. E. Fortin, ther- Dawe: sectional bookcase, A. J. Gilmour, garding any of these patents will be J. G. Elderkin, rait; J. E. Fortin, ther- Dawe: sectional bookcase, A. J. Gilmour, mostatic alarm; D. R. Gardiner, traction- et al; nut-lock, C. H. Layng; rein-holder, the above-named firm.-S. M. Barre and

or analogous vessels; H. Sperrier, trolley; controller for hydraulic air-compressors, H. S. Thornton, vapor-burner; H. Tol- W. J. Linton, et al.

engine platform; E. Hedenstrom, record- C. G. Mansell; linotype machine, D. A. C. Mignault, Winnipeg, Man., pasteurizer;

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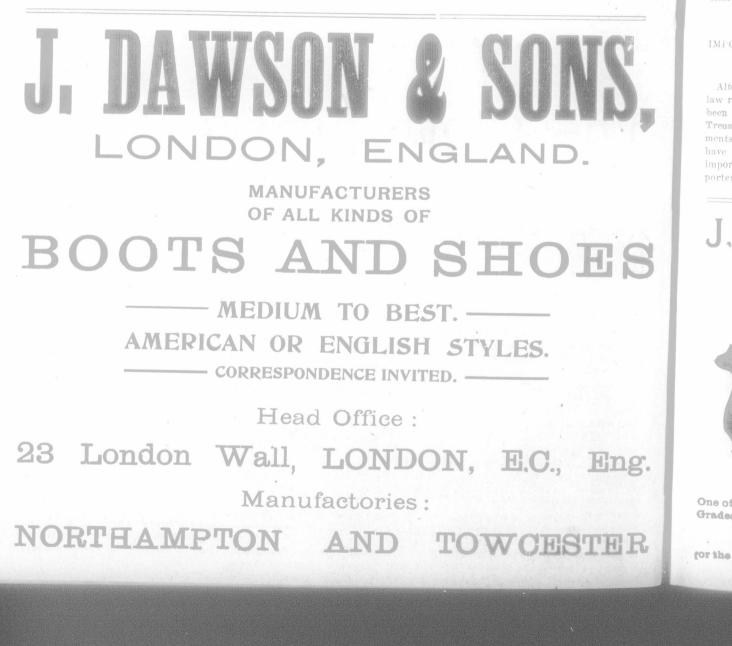
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Below will be found a list of recently granted by the ing compass; A. L. Schram, cover for jars Poe, et al; railway tie, T. Buchanan; T. O. Chouinard, Quebec, electric switch;



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. \$83 ONWARD" BRAND Light, Stylish and Durable. Every Pair Warranted. SPECIALTIES : Damp Proof Welted, M.S., Non-Creaking. Latest English Fittings, 3 to 6 Fittings

under the New Tariff.

DRENSTER ST. Northampton, Eng.

Louis Savaria, Montreal, nut lock; Joseph under the new statute. The experts of ter to justify drawing samples when clearing implement.

FLOYD,

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### IMPORTS UNDER NEW PURE DRUGS result. LAW.

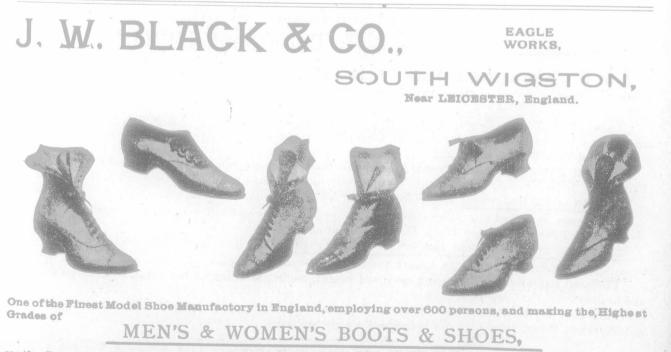
been in force barely a week, both the the new law, and these documents are forwarded to all United States consuls Treasury and the Agricultural Depart- now being carefully examined to deter- throughout the world calling attention ments, says a Wasmington, U.S., letter, mine whether there is sufficient proba- to the new statute and providing in have under consideration a number of bility that the goods are adulterated, part as follows: important questions presented by im- misbranded or prepared with chemical "In order to facilitate the execution

KIGHTLEY & CO.,

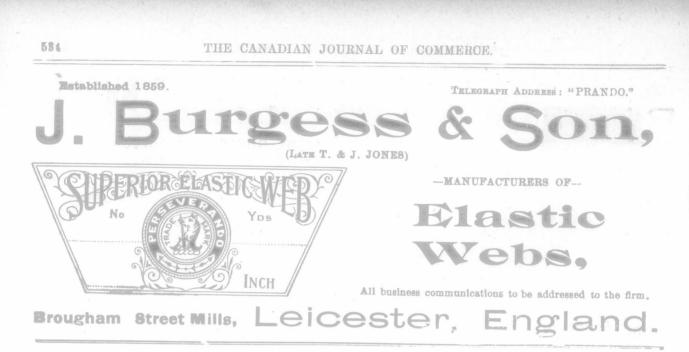
culture received the first consular in- the Department of Agriculture. A few

Laurin, Maisonneuve, Que., shoe sewing both departments are giving prompt at- the consignments arrive at the port of machine; Norbert Perrault, Ottawa, rail- tention to these inquiries in order that entry. These invoices illustrate graphiway crossing gate; Narcisse Boulanger, as little confusion as possible may be cally the method of the enforcement of Lac Noir, Que., pipe wrench; Jules Ernest caused by the enforcement of the new the new law adopted by the Secretary of Fortin, Montreal, thermostatic alarm; law, and it is believed that if all inter- the Treasury and the Secretary of Agri-Frs. Xav. Vallee, Glen Iver, Que., brush- ested persons will familiarize themselves culture. Such an invoice will be requirwith the purpose and methods of the ed to be forwarded by every United Department of Agriculture, which is States consul before whom a shipment taking the lead in the execution of the of goods is certified, and thus the enstatute, little or no embarrassment will tire import trade of the country in food products, beverages and drugs will pass On the 8th inst. the Secretary of Agri- daily in review before the experts of Although the new pure food and drug voice representing shipments of foods days before the new law took effect a law relating to imports and exports has and drugs to the United States under significant series of instructions were

porters and exporters that have arisen preservatives or injurious coloring mat- of the law and to spare unnecesary trou-



for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff, 38% p.o., in their favour,



made on the inclosed form, showing the Bureau of Chemistry of Agriculture. place and time of the manufacture of

ble and expense on the part of export- voice covering the shipment and the ported, and regulations of any characers of food products from foreign coun- names of the vessel carrying the goods ter relating to those laws formulated tries and importers to the United States, and the ports of departure and destinayou are instructed to require shippers tion of the vessel. You will forward at of food products to furnish an extra in- the earliest possible moment the invoice of local food and drug laws which may voice, accompanied by a declaration and accompanying declaration to the

Consuls at the capitals of countries the articles, name of manufacturer, are requested to forward the latest ediname of exporter, name of consignee in tion of laws relating to foods (includthe United States, and containing state- ing beverages and condiments) and ments that the products contain no sub- drugs in force in the respective counstance deleterious to health; that they tries, and other Consuls are requested bear no false labels or marks and are to secure copies of such laws of limited not of a character to cause prohestion or municipal application. All changes or restriction in sale in the country in these laws. State or local, should also where made or from which exported; be promptly communicated to this deand, if coloring or preserving materials partment. All suits at law relating to and described, and that it consists of have been added, a statement of the food and drug products should also be character and quantities of such added reported, and an accurate report of the judgments rendered transmitted. Con- products were grown in . . . and On this declaration you will indorse structions of food laws by judges or the number and date of the consular in- government officials are also to be re-

officially are to be reported. In short, everything in connection with general enable the officials of this country to more intelligently and efficiently enforce the law of March 3, 1903, Public 158, which Consuls can obtain, should be forwarded promptly to this department."

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The declaration which the new law requires each exporter to execute before the Consul is in the following form for food products: -

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the . . of the merchandise herein menmoned food products which contain no added substances injurious to health. These manufactured in . . . by . . . . during the year . . , and are export-

### Canadian Buyers. Tariff reduced on English Manufactures 33% p.c. opens up the best market for cheapest goods. JOSEPH TUCKER. Equipment and General Stores, Newington Green Road, LONDON, N., Eng Inventor of many Specialities for Travelling and for Residents Abroad. Quotations given for every class of goods.

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Speciality. Spitalfields Silk for Suits; Ladies Costumes, of light materials, a luxury in all tropical countries; send for Patterns and the French System of self-measurement.

The latest improvements for saving space and weight, render travelling on the Veldt, now comfortable and and healthy.

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

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| British Nurth Am  | NAME.  | Par<br>Val'o                 |  | Capital  |  | 1                    | Div.<br>Ast<br>Ms |                        | tes of<br>idends,            | Per Cer<br>Price<br>Aug.<br>Bid | 6 0                     | al<br>al<br>or |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Hochslaga         100         Y, 20, 0, 003         Tage (100)         100, 000         100, 000         100, 000         1000         1000         1000  | Can. Bank of Commerce<br>Dominion<br>Eastern Townships | 8 50<br>50<br>50             | 8,030,000<br>2,500,000<br>8,000,000                          | 8 7 10,00<br>2,983,86<br>2 201,06                | 0 8,008 0<br>5 4,958,8<br>5 1,818 4      | 00<br>65<br>42       | 816<br>236<br>816 | June<br>May<br>Jan     | De                           | C 1641/2<br>244<br>F 170        | 8                       | 32             |
| Montreal.         Bool         Stepson State         Stepson Stepson State         Stepson Stepson State         Stepson Stepso   | Hochelaga<br>Imperial<br>Metropolitan                  | 100<br>100                   | 2,0 10,000<br>2 968,000<br>1 000,000                         | 1,981,00<br>2,988,89<br>1,000,00                 | 0 1.050,0<br>6 2.686,8<br>0 1,000,0      | 00<br>12             | 356               | June                   | De                           | 136                             | 28<br>18<br>24          | 8              |
|   | Molsons<br>Montreal.<br>Nationale<br>New Brunswick.    | 50<br>200<br>80<br>100       | 2,500,000<br>12,000,000<br>1,500,0 0                         | 2,796,09<br>- 3 879 24<br>1,500, 00              | 5 2,250,00<br>9,000.00<br>400.00         | 10 4<br>10 5<br>10 8 | 36                | Oct<br>June<br>May     | Apri<br>De<br>Nov            | 200<br>255<br>110               | 100<br>51/<br>89        |                |
| Ibog l. $Ibog l.$ <td>Ontario.,<br/>Ottawa<br/>People's of N. B<br/>Provincial</td> <td>100<br/>100<br/>150<br/>25</td> <td>1 430 000</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>3,000,00<br/>500,00<br/>1,865,00<br/>155,00</td> <td></td> <td>1/2</td> <td>June<br/>June</td> <td>Aug<br/>Dec</td> <td>270<br/>185<br/>225<br/>250</td> <td>370<br/>185<br/>235</td> <td></td>   | Ontario.,<br>Ottawa<br>People's of N. B<br>Provincial  | 100<br>100<br>150<br>25      | 1 430 000  | 2,000,000  | 3,000,00<br>500,00<br>1,865,00<br>155,00 |                      | 1/2               | June<br>June           | Aug<br>Dec                   | 270<br>185<br>225<br>250        | 370<br>185<br>235       |                |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | Koyal.<br>Sovereign<br>St. Stephen's<br>Standard       | 100<br>100<br>100            | <sup>1</sup> 2,758,900<br>1,800,000<br>200,000               | 2,500,000<br>2741,017<br>1,298,876<br>200,000    | 900,00                                   | 0 8                  | 6                 | June<br>Feb            | Dec<br>Aug                   | 119                             | 119                     |                |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | Traders  | 100<br>100<br>50             | 2,600,000<br>1,850,000                                       | 1,000,000<br>2,499,000<br>1,500,000<br>1,000,000 | 925,000<br>2,600,000<br>450,000          | 5 5                  | Let Y             | ane<br>ane             | Oct<br>Dec<br>Dec            | 250<br>125                      | 250<br>125              | 000            |
| $\begin{array}{c} 1.000\ red Cot, Mills Go. 100 \\ 1.000\ red Cot, Mills Go. 100 \\ 2.700, 000 \\ 1.004, 000 \\ 3.700, 000 \\ 3.700, 000 \\ 3.700\ red Cot, Mills Go. 100 \\ 3.700\ red Cot, Cot, Cot, Cot, Cot, Cot, Cot, Cot,$  | ri. Sav. and Loan Co                                   | 100<br>50<br>100             | 2,500,000<br>500,000<br>630,900<br>5.000,000                 | 485,000  | 1,010,000<br>175,000<br>207,000          | 8 84                 |                   | an                     | Dec<br>Oct                   | 129%<br>149<br>117              | 129<br>140<br>58        | 20 5           |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | Loored Cot. Mills Co<br>Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo.        | 100<br>100<br>100            | 450 0001   |  | 120,000                                  | 8                    | 1111              | 81<br>81<br>81 *<br>81 | July                         | 128<br>55                       | 128                     | 000            |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | tral Can. Loan & Sav. Co<br>minioh Sav. and Inv. Co.   | 504571<br>100<br>50          | 2,500,000  | 934,200  | 250,000                                  | 8º/<br>•1½<br>2      | ° J<br>J          | an<br>an<br>aly        | July                         | 120<br>114<br>186               | 19<br>57<br>186         | 0000           |
| Test is a fail of a failed in the f | nilton Prov. and Loan<br>ne Sav. and Loan Co           | 100<br>100<br>10             | 2,000,000  | 8,888,600<br>1,100,000<br>200,000                | 200.000                                  | 6                    | MJ                | ar *                   |                              | 42<br>119                       | 62 (<br>42 (<br>119 (   |                |
| 1100a & North. W. Ln Co       100       1,500,000       375,000       51,000       3 an.       July       110       50 00         11.treal Grapah Co       40       2,000,000       2,000,000       320,155       Jan.       July       76       76       62 40         11.treal Street Ry.       Co  | ded Banking and Loan<br>d. & Can. Loan and Ag.         | 100<br>100<br>50             | 700,000  | 734,590<br>700,000<br>877,267                    | 210,000<br>87,500                        | 4%                   | Ja<br>Ja          |                        | July<br>July<br>July         | 188<br>70<br>111                | 91 6<br>70 0            | 50<br>D0<br>D0 |
| Alterial Conto Artes         Bornet         Borne  | treal Telegraph Co<br>at.Heat,Light&Power Co           | 100<br>40<br>100             | 1,500,000<br>2,000,000<br>2,250,000                          | 875,000 .  | 51,000                                   |                      | Ja                |                        | July<br>July                 | 110<br>75<br>156                | 50 0<br>75 0<br>62 4    |                |
| Loan and Deb. Co.         Sto         State (000)         271,998         150,000         3         Jan         July         15178         De 37           10°s Loan and Dep. Co.         50         50         600,000         600,000         600,000         600,000         40,000         23,000,000         3         Jan         July         152         61,000         3         Jan         July         162         50,000         3         Jan         July         76         50,400         3         50,000         3         Jan         July         76         50,000         3         Jan         July         76         50,000         3         Jan         60         11,21,2,860         72,4000         250,000         25,400         Jan         60         3  | threal Cotton Co<br>chants Cot. Co                     | 40<br>50<br>100<br>100<br>25 | 8,000,000<br>5,000,000<br>8,000,000<br>1,250,000             | 2,998,640<br>4,500,000<br>8 000,000              | 560,318                                  | 216                  | Al<br>Fe<br>Mo    | b. •<br>b. •<br>b. •   | Aug                          | 847<br>880<br>110               | 122 5                   | 0              |
| nto Street Railway  | Est. Loan Co.<br>elieu and Ont. Nav. Co.               | 100 2                        | 878,000<br>1,000,000<br>578,840<br>578,840<br>2,088,000<br>5 | 271,998  | 40,000<br>50,000                         | 2                    | Ja                |                        | July<br>July<br>July<br>July | 122<br>42<br>76                 | 61 00<br>21 00<br>80 40 | 0000           |
|   | Dto Gamesare Co  | 50 1                         | ,120,000 9<br>,120,860<br>,000,000 6                         | 724,000  |  |                      | Ja                | n. •                   | 1                            | 54<br>89<br>98½                 | 44 50                   | 0              |

STOCKS AND BONDS

· Paying quarterly dividends.

ed from . . . and consigned to . . The products bear no false labels or marks, contain no (or some, and if so, what) added coloring matter or preservative . . . and are not of a character to cause prohibition or restriction in sale in the country where made or from which exported."

Prominent among the exporters who have submitted questions to the Departments concerning the construction of the new law have been leading houses engaged in the importation of various spices, and especially pepper, olive oil and other food products easily capable of adulteration. Importers of chemicals have also submitted inquiries, and it is an interesting fact that the chemical rather than the drug trade is taking pains to secure the fullest possible information with regard to the interpretation of the new statute. This is due largely to the fact that drug standards of strength and purity are provided by the Pharmacopocia and Dispensatory, which no such standards are recognized for heavy chemicals in bulk.

The spice importers have taken up the matter of the new law in very comprehensive fashion. They have submitted to the Department two important questions; first as to whether ground pepper having no condimental value, but being nevertheless a well recognized article in the trade, is eligible to importation as a food product; and, second, whether pepper shells, ground or unground, are entitled to be imported as pepper. The latter question has been ruled upon by the Department of Agriculture, the importers being informed hat pepper shells, if invoiced and labeled as such, may be brought in without restriction, but that if invoiced as pepper, they will be refused admission on he ground that they are falsely labeled. The question as to whether those kinds f pepper which do not possess condimental value may be imported has been ferred to the Committee on Food Stan. dards appointed by the Secretary of agriculture, and a decision will probably be reached in a few days.

Recognizing the fact that the ques-



of representatives of the trade in a that may arise. conference to be held at New York for The officials of the Department of Agcrude and ground goods of all kinds, to olive oil containing admixtures of other be made the basis of careful examination in the Department laboratories. Dr. Wiley has accepted the invitation and, accompanied by a representative of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and an expert from the Connecti- GENERAL \* COMMISSION \* AGENT cut Agricultural Station who has made a specialty of spice investigations, will attend a meeting of the importers and grinders early in the month of August.

tion of the adulteration of spices is a Dr. Wiley appreciates fully the prompt very important one, some of the lead- co-operation of the importers and grinding importers of New York have united ers in his efforts to secure a satisfactory in an invitation to Dr. Wiley, Chief of basis for the execution of the new law, the Bureau of Chemistry of the Depart- and is prepared to meet the trade half ment of Agriculture, to meet a number way in the settlement of all questions

the purpose of going over thoroughly riculture are anxious that all importevery phase of the question as affecting ers of foods and drugs should underthis trade. Dr. Wiley has been invited stand that it is not proposed to exclude to visit the warehouses of some of the products which do not meet the official largest importers and the mills of the standard, provided they are so invoiced leading spice and drug grinders, with a and labeled as not to be deceptive. In view to supplying him with samples of reply to an inquiryas to the treatment of

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EPPS'S COC An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ¼ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ld., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

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ange table oils. Dr. Wiley states that, ing olive oil shipped to this country is consulted leading manufacturers and improvided the invoice and labels state wholly erroneous and that of the hun- porters and, where it has been practicamined by the Deparament, and in a ciusion that the blending is done in tion except of statement. great many cases a considerable propor- this country. tion of peanut oil has been detected. As The Secretary of Agriculture, in the ment of chamicals, etc., Dr. Wiley has

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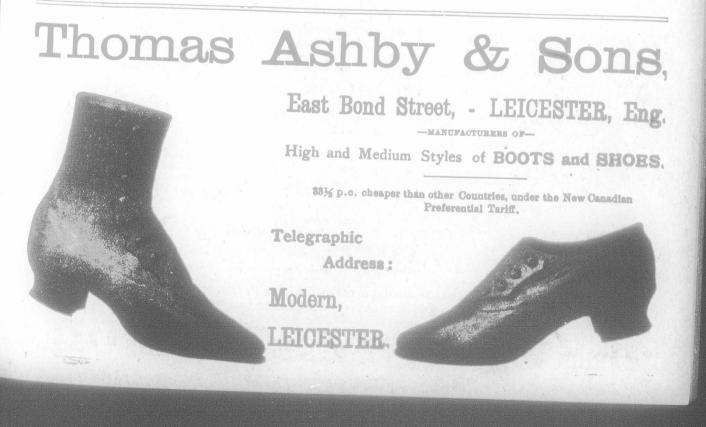
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correctly the relative proportions of the dreds of samples examined by the De- able to do so, the trade standard has various constituents, the Department partment of Agriculture but one has been adopted. As an illustration, when will not attempt to prevent the entry of been found containing cottonseed oil. It becomes necessary to fix a standard the goods, with the understanding, of On the other hand, a large number of for glucose and products thereof, the course, that nothing detrimental to samples of oils purchased in the domes- Department corresponded directly with health is added to the mixture. During tic market have been found to contain the American Glucose Company, and has the past year a large number of sam- more or less cottons ed oil, and the De- adopted the standards suggested by that ples involced as olive oil have been ex- partment officials have reached the con- company practically without modifica-

this oil is not harmful the Department course of a few days will issue the first stated that the principal objects of the will not xclude olive oil because it is of a series of bulletins establishing Department will be to prevent false found to contain a percentage of peanut standards for food product. These branding. If an article is involced or oil, but the approximate amount must standards have been fixed by the com- tabelled as chemically pure, it will be stated on all invoices and labels in mittee of experts which had been at denied admission unless the tests show it order to prevent exclusion on the ground work under the authorization of the to be of the quality stated. Products of misbranding. In this connection, Dr. Agricultural appropriation bill for the concerning which the purity is not spe-Wiley adds that the prevalent notion last fiscal year. In order to avoid fric- clifed will be required to be up to a that large quantities of cottonseed oil tion and all hardships upon importers fair commercial standard. Consignare used abroad for adulterat- and others, the Department has freely ments containing adulterants or unusu-



538

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

PRSON, WRIGHT & SONS,

62 and 63 Basinghall St., LONDON, E.C., and South Wigston, LEICESTER, England,

ally large quantities of dirt, sweepings sical tests which are applied to Ameri- the use of manufacturers and importers

Makers of

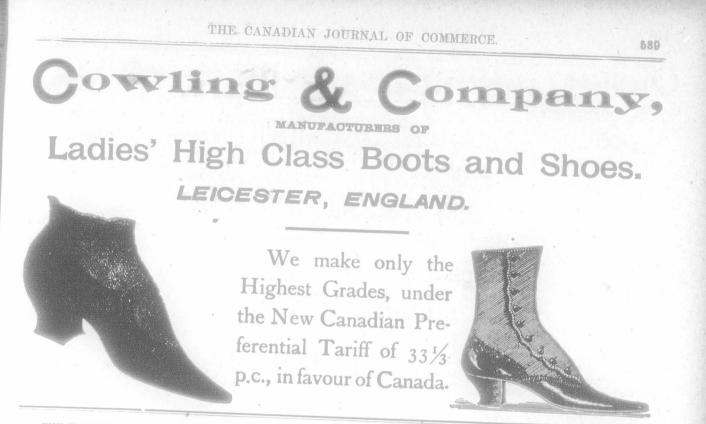
**Fine and Medium** 

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

or other trash will be denied admission can food products in foreign countries, under the above provisions of law. These on the ground that they are falsely and to inspect before shipment, when forms include an application to the Secdesired by the shippers or owners of retary of Agriculture for an analysis The same statute authorizing the these products, American food products of samples forwarded to the Depart-Treasury and Agricultural Departments intended for countries where chemical ment and an affidavit to the effect that to supervise the importation of foods and physical tests are required before the samples are "fair and average and drugs to the extent of determining said food products are allowed to be samples of the cargo of food products their purity, contains another important sold in the countries mentioned, and incended for export and are taken from provision which took effect on July 1, for all necessary expenses connected the identical cargo described, in the and with regard to which many commu- with such inspection and suchies of me- manner required to correctly represent nications are being addressed to the De- thods of analysis in foreign countries; the constituent parts of said cargo." partment by manufacturers and export- to entible the Secretary of Agriculture. A form has also been provided for a cerers. This provision clothed the Secre- in collaboration with the Association of tificate to be issued by the secretary, tary of Agriculture with power "to in- Official Agricultural Chemists and such setang forth first, a description of the vestigate the character of food preserv- other experts as he may deem necessary, label and package; second, a statement ation, coloring matter and other sub- to establish standards of purity for food of the physical appearance of the stances added to foods, to determine products and to determine what are sample, and third, the chemical compositheir relation to digestion and health regarded as adulterations therein, for tion of the sample. This certificate and to establish the principles which the guidance of the officials of the vari- will bear the official seal of the departshould guide their use; to enable the ous States and of the courts of justice." ment and will unquestionably be of

EAR...



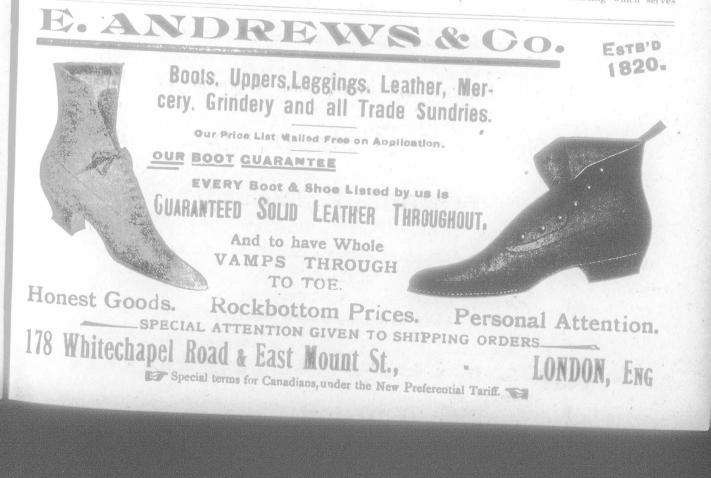


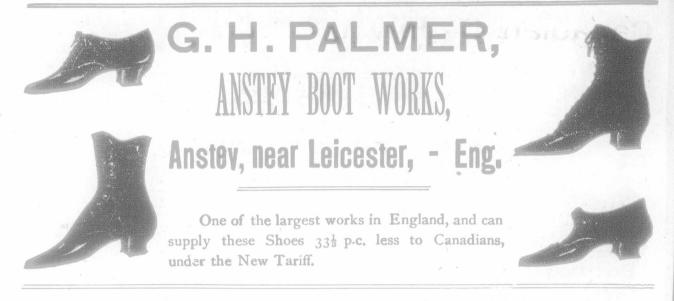
### THE FARMER PROSPERING.

The Sheriff of a western county comdebts are being paid off; many mortgages are being discharged; all farm produce is with new and improved buildings. These, says a Globe correspondent from Belleville, Ont, are some of the hall-marks of prosperity revealed by an investigation of the crop prospects in Ontario. The prevailing opinion is that the farmers have three excellent harvests, an era of high prices, and the establishment of a sys-

farmers have reached that state for which as one would expect. The payment of Burns sighed to Clarinda: "Where the practically all floating indebtedness has,

lavish hand of Plenty shall minister to the however, taken place, and the number of plains that he is starving; the bailiffs are highest wish of Benevolence, and where chattel mortgages-that barometer of close the chill north wind of Prudence shall times-has been greatly reduced. The balnever blow over the flowery field of En. ance of the farmers' money has been spent in various ways. Stock-raising entails good barns, and in this direction much It does not necessarily mean that a has been spent, both in erecting new reign of wanton extravagance has set buildings and in putting stone stables in; but here is the situation: The ex- beneath the old ones. Taste in houses tension of the dairying and stock-rais- varies in different localities. In the ing industries, coincident with the abun- Grimsby neighborhood, where a high standant production of all the feed which dard of education and comfort prevails, these industries require, has led to great- the houses far eclipse the barns; as, innot known better times than they are at ly increased revenues on the average farm deed, the barns are of much less import to the fruit-farmer. But in the Hurons, the Waterloos, or in West Victoria, the barns This has not been followed by a whole- are the first consideration, and a modern tem of mixed scientific farming. In the sale wiping out of mortgages in proportion home for the stock rather puts to shame view of many envious townspeople, the to the increase in the farm incomes, such in many cases the building which serves





as the home of the master and his fami- ever necessary. In this, then, is a large that mude in the factory. One agent in a ly. The preponderance of the time which department of expenditure, which becomes orthern Ontario town has sold one huna stock farmer spends out of doors, and serious when such implements as hay- dred buggies this season. The need of the the importance of proper care for his ani- loaders become necessary. In the house piano was felt when the daughter of the mals, is the justification, presumably, for there are also changes. The sale of so house tasted the experiences of town life the neglect of the house which furnishes much stock brings ready cash the year in going to high school, and the situation

540

wooden houses which one might expect, meat to the farmer's table. The larger the standard of living on the farm is im- wants are filled up with top buggies and diture is dress. This also has been stimuproving. The scarcity of abor, which pianos. The former are more available lated by contact with townspeople, as well becomes seriously chronic in Ontario with through the cut in the price which fol- as by the possession of ready cash. Nowthe opening of other inviting fields, has lowed the supplanting of the hand-made adays the streets of the small towns on a rendered the use of machinery more than buggy, which would last a life-time, by market day or on Saturday teem with

around, and the village butcher, deliver- is met by payments on the installment While there are not the number of ing through the country, brings fresh plan.

(

Sup yet i Glace Leath

2

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A further avenue of increased expen-

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## L. & P. WALTER & SON. LIMITED.

Whole ale and Export Clothiers, and Woollen Warehousemen,

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For Brown Lesther Goods. Gives a brilliant polish and imparts the odour of Russia Leather.

Does not separate. In metal screw capped glass jars, etc.

### Sellers' **Box-Calf** Cream

Superior to any preparation yet introduced for Box Calf Glace Kid and all fine grain Leather Boots and Shoes

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Sellers' Gream Blacking

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Supersedes Paste and Li. quid Blacking.

Boot Cream and Blacking for Box-Calf, Glacé Kid, and all kinds of Black Leather Boots and Shoes, etc.

Will not rot the stitches, but softens, preserves and water-proofs the leather,

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## John Sellers & Co., Manufacturing 11 Clerkenwell Green, LONDON, England.

well-dressed farmers' daughters, reade s with a frequently turned over stock. In object being to save for purposes of cated and have an easier life."

magazines and fashion journals, wearing fact, the methods of the city are adopted, building, which is deferred for the present their clothes as jauntily as does Belinda and the stock in some of the shops is most owing to the high cost of material and in town. It all seems to be the fruit of creditable. Implement agents report that labor. There have been many purchases

sales were made on three payments, while old Ontario is decreasing.

the off-repeated declaration of the pion e.: cash sales have greatly increased. of land, following the crowing of the un-"I had to work hard in my day, but 1 One general agent told me that eight successful farmer to the wall. The census will see to it that my children are edu- years ago 50 per cenf. of the implement figures show that the rural population of With the change is passing the credit now 75 per cent. of the sales are made result of the emigration to the west, and system. Most of the towns have large, payable in one payment in the fall. The to the towns and cities, which in turn tasty stores, the plate glass window is savings banks are also receiving large causes a labor famine and the purchase of universal, and buying for cash is the rule, sums of deposits from the farmers, one more machinery. Many of the new mort-



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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.

may perhaps be gathered from a few spe- \$294,000. From 1894 to the present time cimen figures. In Simcoe country the num- the registrar's fees in the same county ber of mortgages discharged and the have dropped from \$1,825 to \$1,332. amount of the new ones registered are shown for several years back :--

|      | Discharged. | Register  |
|------|-------------|-----------|
| 10.1 | <br>1,123   | \$1,321,0 |
| 1900 | <br>1,019   | 1,173,3   |
| 1899 | <br>1,045   | 1,238,    |
| 1898 | <br>961     | 1,037,4   |
|      |             |           |

Part of this increased mortgage indebtedness is traceable to the boom in Mid- the influence of the Agricultural College land, where many town lots have been at Guelph and by the various associations bought. On the other hand, there is a of fruit-growers, dairymen and others, difference in the purely agricultural town- combined for mutual help. Many a farmships like Innisfil, where, since January or receives his first inspiration toward the 1st, there have been registered 28 mort- newer system of agriculture through a gages and 40 old ones discharged. In the visit to the Model Farm, which attracts same period in Tecumseh township there 30,000 visitors yearly in the June excurwere 34 new mortgages and 47 old ones sions of the Farmers' Institutes. The discharged, while in Nottawasaga there Winter Fair in December gives ideas in were 55 new mortgages and only 50 dis- stock-raising to 20,000 more, while the charges. One prosperous warmer in Flos other associations annually usseminate township said to a friend a few days ago: the latest information in their respective "Although I have a mortgage on my farm. sphere to a larger circle. Added to these I am not going to exert myself to pay it influences is that of the Farmers' Instioff, but I am going to enjoy some of the tutes, with the new auxiliary, the wopleasures of life while it lasts." The fol- men's institutes, which reach several hunfigures, showing the amount of new mortgages registered in Prince Ed- not follow that the work is yet done, but ward county, are probably representative rather that a beginning has been made. ern side of the continent is almost iden-

gages are traceable to these purchases of \$337,000; 1895, \$282,000; 1896, \$249,000; 1897, \$218,000; 1898, \$251,000; 1899, \$248 -The situation in respect to mortgages 000; 1900, \$224,000; -1901, \$261.000; 1902,

The happy conditions of the present day are not the result of accident, nor of any one circumstance. They are the result of red. good weather conditions, of expanding markets with modern transportation facilities, but perhaps more than anything else, of education. The fruits of nigher education in the public and high schools are being reaped by the generation just maturing, while those of all ages profit by dred thousand people annually of eastern Ontario:-1893, \$550,000; 1894, The situation is most hopeful, the future tical with that of Alaska on the western.

of the Ontario farmer is brighter than ever, and with continued favorable harvests and the increased application of science to agriculture the day of adversity for this Province cannot be areaded as it once was.

### LABRADOR.

Progressive and far-seeing capitalists are now coming to regard Labrador as an Eastern Klondike. Scientific investigation has determined that the territory is rich in timber, minerals and farm lands, and its extensive exploitation is assured in the near future.

As an indication of its potentialities, it is only necessary to state that three lumber mills are operating in the Hamilton Inlet region; that two large sulphide and iron deposits are to be worked at Rowsell's Harbor; that an extensive copper bed is to be developed near Nain at the same time; that a gold bearing reef of much promise has been discovered near Cape Chudleigh, and that A. P. Low formerly of the Canadian Geological Survey, has been engaged by a Philadelphia syndicate to prospect the northland at an annual salary of \$10,000, besides being allowed to furnish the Canadian governgeological and other ment with

The position of Labrador on the east

543



Manufacturers of the most im-

iranes

for Canadians under the New

Preferential Tariff, of 331/3 p.c.

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WIRES :

"LIFTING," LEICESTER.

proved .....

in their favour.

LEICESTER,

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formations are virtually the same. Labrador has an area of 516,000 square miles. It forms an immense peninsula, extending 700 miles between Lelleisle and Hudson Straits, and stretching back 600 miles from its Atlantic seaboard to the head waters of James Bay. Its total extent is about twelve times that of New York State, and except on the seaboard, it is absolutely unpeopled, save for a few wretched tribes of wandering Indians, woefully reduced.

Administratively it is divided between Newfoundland and Canada, the former occupying the seaboard and the latter holding sway over the interior. Along the shore all the cod-fishing is done, which is the industry the Newfoundlanders pursue. They visit the coast every summer, to the number of 20,000, and, establishing themselves in convenient harbors, carry on their trawling from July to November. There are also 3,500 white residents on the coast, known as "liv-







logs to the river side, and in the case of the three mills now at work in Hamilton Inlet, the owners count on making a large cut and stacking their output until summer frees the coast of ice, when they will quickly rush the material to market. The timber limits are spacious and well wooded, and a force of expert lumbermen has been located there. The only drawback from which industrial enterprises will suffer in Labrador is the same as in the Klondike, that for so many months

JAMES B. PETTER & SONS, Ltd., Nautilus Works, YEOVIL, Eng, 140 Victoria Street, Bristol, & 73a Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.



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## THERE'S MONEY !!

Special Points.—"QUALITY" the first consideration. Unequalled for Hard Wear

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

Expert Boot Buyers Recognise these Distinctive Lines

As the greatest VALUE ever offered.

## Phœnix Shoe Works, - Northampton, England.

the next few years.

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ZC, ;6,

### ORIENTAL RATES.

The announcement of Vice-President Bosworth, of the Canadiian Pacific, that his road is considering the establishment of of a new freight schedule on products of the Canadian Northwest and the Pacific coast to Oriental points, has not attracted by any means the attention it deserves, says the Wall Street Journal. In point of fact, viewed from a standpoint of traffic, it appears about the most impor-

Mr. Hill in his plans to attract the pro- with the reduced tariffs.

it a favorite resort for tourists within ducts of the Orient to Puget Sound ports Hill for seattle.

Northern makes a rate from Minneapolis ide the capacity of that fleet as it exists tant announcement that the officials of will find it necessary to make a similar oriental freight situation with a venge-Canadian Pacific have made during the rate on the same goods to the same point. ance, planning to capture a far greater Canadian Pacific is simply planning to traffic than Canadian Pacific has even acmake the reductions itself, thus securing complished. His agents have made consid-Pacific contemplates a plan to forestall the advantage of being first in the field erable headway during the past two years,

The incident emphasizes the relationship and to open the markets in the Orient in which Canadian Pacific stands to the to the products of the American mudle northern roads, and the mutual benefits west. In other words, Canadian Pacific that the producing and consuming publics will try to put Winnipeg in the position of both the orient and the north are likeplanned by Mr. Hill for Minneapolis, and ly to derive from the ambition of both Vancouver in the place planned by Mr. roads to establish a great trade in the Orient? It is pretty well known that It is not to be thought that the depar- Canadian Pacific has had its agents in ture is radical in its nature, for it stands Ja an, China, Russia and Australia conto reason that the reductions would have stantly at work for the past five years, been necessary anyway, when the whole- and the result is to be seen in the grasale plans of Mr. Hill are completed, or dual growth of the Pacific fleet, culmineven when they are well begun. If Great ating in the present determination to douto Yokohama on a bale of cotton goods to-day within the next two years. In the it stands to reason that Canadian Pacific meantime, Mr. Hill has entered into the and most of the coast cities of China have

# SIMON COLLIER, Limited,

### Northampton, England.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

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

For the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

| Acid Carbolic Gryst medi.       0 98 0 3         Alors, Cape       0 16 0 1         Alum       1 400 17         Boraz, xils       0 04 0 0         Brom. Potass       0 00 0 0         '' Befos.ck       0 75 0 8         Oltrac Acid       0 88 0 4         Occaine Hyd. (os)       0 00 5 5         Corperas, per 100 lbs       0 75 0 8         Opream Tartar       1 85 1 7         Glycerine       0 17 0 8         Glycerine       0 17 0 8         Marthol, 1b       0 28 0 4         Oream Tartar       1 85 1 7         Glycerine       0 17 0 2         Marthol, 1b       0 28 0 4         Oli Lemon       0 16 0 4         "Targ       0 60 10 0         Innect Powder 1b       0 28 0 3         Mathol, 1b       8 00 9 0         Mathol, 1b       8 00 9 0         Morphia       1 4 5 1 5         Oli Lemon       100 10 4         Thosporte       0 8 0 1         Orphan Arabic per 1b       0 0 16 0 10         Oli Lemon       100 1 4         Oli Lemon       100 10 4         Tospita       0 0 8 0 1         Promporue       0 0 8 0 1   | Name of Article.      | Wholesa   |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|
| Acid Carbolic Gryst medi.       0       98       0         Aloum.       1       40       16       0         Aloum.       1       40       17       60         Boraz, xtls       0       06       0       7         Boraz, rotass       0       00       00       0         '' Ref Sack       0       00       0       0         '' Camphor. Ref Rings       0       00       0       0         '' Ref Sack       0       05       0       00       0         '' Track Acid       0       86       0       0       0       5       00       5       1       5       1       5       1       6       1       5       1       6       1       0       1       0   | Drugs & Chemicais     | 8 c. 5    |
| Alum       1 40 1 7         Horaz, xils       0 60 0 7         Boraz, xils       0 60 0 7         OBrom, Potass       0 60 0 7         '' Befos, ck       0 75 0 8         Oltrate Acid       0 86 0 4         Citrate Acid       0 86 0 4         Cocaine Hyd. (os)       0 5 0         Coperas, per 100 lbs       0 75 0 8         Cream Tartar       0 24 0 2         Bpsom Salts       1 25 1 7         Glycerine       0 15 0 40 1 7         0 4 0 0 0 1 0       0 1 0 1 0 1 5 0 4         '' Trag       0 10 1 0 1 5 0 4         '' Trag       0 60 1 0         '' Trag       0 80 0 4         Oli Lemon       0 15 0 4         Oli Lemon       1 60 1 9         Oli Lemon       1 0 10 1 1 0         Oplum       8 71 4 2         Orall Acid.       0 06 0 1         Oplum       8 71 4 2         Orall Acid.       0 06 0 1         Oplum       8 71 4 2         Orall Acid.       0 06 0 1         Oplum       8 71 4 2         Orall Acid.       0 8 0 1         Potash Edita'.       5 0 3 0         Ogluinine       0 26 0 3   <   |                       | 0 16 0 18 |
| Duras, sess.         0         60         0           Camphor. Pet Rings         0         000         07           *         Mafos.ck.         0         000         07           *         Mafos.ck.         0         075         08           Oltrate Magnesis Ib.         0         250         0         000         7           Cocaine Hyd. (os)         5         00         5         00         5         0           Copperas, per 100 lbs         0         75         0         8         0         4         0           Gysenias         1         15         17         0         3         17         0           Gysenias         0         16         0         05         0         0         0         17         0           Gysenias         15         17         0         0         017         0         0         017         0           Mathol, 1b         0         05         0         06         10         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0                           | Alum                  |           |
| Droit, For Ref Rings.       0 00 0 7         ''' Reformation       0 00 0 7         '''' Reformation       0 86 0 4         Oltric Acid       0 86 0 4         Octamphor, Ref Rings.       0 75 0 8         Oltric Acid       0 86 0 4         Ocoaine Hyd. (oz.)       0 25 0 4         Ocoaine Hyd. (oz.)       0 75 0 8         Copperss, per 100 lbs       0 75 0 8         Orsonn Tarter       0 24 0 2         Gycerine       0 17 0 3         Gycerine       0 17 0 3         Gun Arabic per 1b.       0 15 0 4         '' Trag.       0 60 1 0         Insect Powder Ib.       0 25 0 4         do per keg, 1b.       8 00 9 0         Menthol, 1b       8 00 9 0         Morphia       14 14 15         O'Il Lemon       100 12 0         Oralia Acid       0 60 0 7         Potash Edita'.       25 0 30 0         Sirvenhine       0 26 0 3   | Boraz, Ztis           |           |
| **         Ref os.ck.         0 75 0 8           Oltric Acid         0 86 0 4           Occaine Hyd. (os)         5 0 8           Cooperas, per 100 lbe         0 75 0 8           Cream Tartar.         0 24 0 2           Epson Salts         1 35 1 7           Gura Arabic per 1b.         0 15 0 4           do per keg, 1b.         0 25 0 3           Marphich, 1b.         0 15 0 4           Observer, 1b.         0 15 0 4           Morphia         1 4 5 1 5           Oll Lemon         0 22 0 3           Marphia.         1 4 1 5           Oll Lemon         100 1 0           Orall Acid.         0 08 0 0           Orall Acid.         0 08 0 1           Oper keg, 1b.         8 00 9 0           Morphia.         1 4 5 1 5           Oll Lemon         100 10 0           Orall Acid.         0 08 0 1           Optash Edita'.         2 50 30           Birvohnine         0 26 0 3  | Camphor, Ref Rings.   | 0 00 0 70 |
| Olirace Magnesia lb.         0 25 0 4           Cocaine Hyd. (as)         5 00 5 b           Cooperas, per 100 lbe         0 75 0 8           Cream Tartar.         0 24 0 2           Epson Baits.         1 25 1 7           Glycorine         0 17 0 2           Gum Arabic per 1b.         0 15 0 4           do per keg. 1b.         0 15 0 4           do per keg. 1b.         0 23 0 3           Marphia.         14 5 1 5           Oil Lemon         100 1 6           Oli Lemon         100 1 0           Oyalia.         8 00 9 0           Morphia.         1 45 1 5           Oli Lemon         100 10 0           Oyalic Acid.         0 06 0 7           Potash Edichoniste         0 80 0           Quinine.         2 50 3 0  | ·· Refos,ck           |           |
| Cocaine Hyd. (as)  | Citric Acid           |           |
| Corpean: Tarta:         0 24         0 24           Epson: Salts         1 35         1           Glycerine         0 17         0 34           Gam: Arabic psr 1b         0 17         0 34           4" Trag.         0 60 1         0 60 1           Insect Powder 1b         0 22 0         32           Menthol, 4b         8 00 9         0           Morphia         1 6b 1         60 0 4           Oil Peppermint 1b         40 0 8         37.3 4           Oylum         8 7.3 4         0 0 80 0           Orphas         1 00 1         100 1           Oplum         8 7.3 4         0 0 80 0           Prosporus         6         0 80 9           Quinins         250 30         0 80 9           Sirvenhine         0 26 0 3   | Cocaine Hyd. (05)     | 5 UO 5 50 |
| Dramin Balts         1 95 1 7           Glycerins         0 17 0 2           Gum Arabic per 1b         0 17 0 2           "Trag.         0 60 1           Insect Powder 1b         0 25 0 4           "Trag.         0 60 1           Insect Powder 1b         0 25 0 4           Monthol, 4b         8 00 9 0           Morphils         14 6 1 b           Oil Lemon         16 0 4           Oplication         16 1 b           Oil Lemon         16 0 4           Uplum         8 73 4           Orallc Acid         0 60 0 0           Potash Elchromiste         0 8 9 1           Potash Elchromiste         0 8 9 1           Quinins         25 0 3 0  | Copperas, per 100 lbs |           |
| Glycerins         0         17         0           Gum Arabic per lb.         0         16         0           "Trag.         0         0         10         0           Innect Powder lb.         0         20         0         20         0           Morphia         1         0         22         0         23         0           Morphia         1         1         50         0         4         0         22         0         23         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         24         0         0         10         < | Cream Tartar          |           |
| Gum Arabic per 1b  | Givcerine             | 0 17 0 2  |
| Innect Powder lb.         0 25 0 4           do per keg, lb.         0 23 0 8           Menthol, lb.         0 20 0 8           Morphia         1 4b 1 5           Oil Peppermint lb.         4 00 4 0           Oll Lemon         1 00 1 1           Opala Acid         0 0 8 0           Potash Bichromate         0 0 8 0           Potash Iodid3.         3 50 8 0           Quinins.         0 20 8 0   | Gum Arabic per lb     |           |
| All of per keg, 1b   | <sup>66</sup> Trag    |           |
| Morphile         1         45         1           Oil Peppermint Ib.         4         4         4         4         4         6           Oil Lemon         1         16         1         1                    | do per keg, 1b        | 0 23 0 8  |
| Oil Feppermint lb  | Menthol, 1b           |           |
| Oil Lemon         1 G0 1           Oplum         8 73 4           Opalic Acid         0 68 0           Phosporus         6           Potash Bichromate         0 80 0           Potash Iddid         50 8 0           Quinins         9 20 0           Birvohnins         0 26 0   | Morphis               |           |
| Ozalic Acid  | Oll Lemon             | 1 CO 1 1  |
| Phosporus         0         00         07           Potash Bichroniste         0         08         91           Potash Iodid3.         25         50         30           Quinine         0         26         0         8  | Oplam                 |           |
| Potash Bichroniste   | Oxalic Acid           |           |
| Quinine 0 20 0 3<br>Strychnine 0 65 0 8  | Potash Bichromate     | 0 08 0 1  |
| Strychnine 0 65 0 8  | Potash Iodid 1        |           |
| Tarsaric Acid 0 83 0 8   | Quining               |           |
|  | Tartaric Acid         |           |

k, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 lb. es, Licorice Pellets, cans.... ice Lozenges, 1 5 1b. cans.... Meavy Chamicals

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|    | scimstone |     |     |     |    |     |    |      |    |   |   |     |     |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |     |   | 00 | 28  |   |
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|    | da Ash.   |     |     |     |    |     |    |      |    |   |   |     |     |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |     |   | 50 | 2   |   |
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| 8  | al. Soda  |     |     |     |    |     |    |      |    |   |   |     |     |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |     |   | 76 |     | 8 |
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT been pretty thoroughly canvassed as trade MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT centres for commerce across the Pacific.

The rate problem is made more combe plex by the fact that Pacific Mail, the Japanese line and the China Commercial fleet out of San Francisco are also bidders for the trade of the cities of China and Japan, and that the last named line has certain powerful interests,, political and national, behind it in its bid for Chinese trade. The owners and promoters of this company are among the most powerful capitalists of the Orient, and many of them have business connections in central China that assures to the line a certain amount of tonnage no matter what the other lines may do. This favored position makes the new company a very serious factor in the situation at the outset, though it will not be of so much account in the long run, owing to the fact that the Chinese company has no railroad connection in the United States, and is not likely to be able to secure one. The Harriman lines naturally feed Pacific Mail and the other American steamer lines at San Francisco and Portland, while the Hill lines will unload into Hill boats. The Chinese company may therefore be able to disturb rates to a considerable extent for a time.

With regard to China it is a fact that opening of the country is being ried on in part by Canadian, American and British capital. The China Construction Company, with which W. B. Parsons, of Nem York, is intimately connected, is THURSDAY. AUGUST 6, 190 .

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Cui Fin

| Name of Article.   | Wholesale.  |
|--|---|
| Chip Logwood<br>Indigo (Bengal)<br>Indigo Madras<br>Gambjer<br>Madder<br>Sumac<br>Tin Crystals   | \$ C. \$ C.<br>1 75 × 60<br>1 50 1 75<br>0 70 1 00<br>0 08½ 0 07<br>0 09 u 12<br>50 00 55 00<br>8 24 0 30 |
| Fish.<br>Bloaters, per box.<br>Labrador Herrings,<br>do do Haifbris.<br>Mackerel No. 3, bris.<br>""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""  | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  |
| Flour.<br>Ogilvie's Hungarian.<br>Ogilvie's Glenors Patent.<br>Manitoba patents.<br>Strong Bakers.<br>Winter Whest patents.<br>Straight roller.<br>do bags.<br>Nuperins.<br>Rolled Osts<br>Cora meal, bag.<br>Bran bulk.<br>Enorts.<br>Woullie | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  |
| BUTTER: Choicest Cr<br>Eastern do<br>Under Grades Cr   | 61836 01836<br>0 00 0 00<br>0 17 0 18   |

| BUTTER; Choicest Cr                |      |      |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| Rastern do                         | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Under Grades Cr<br>Townships Dairy |      |      |
| Western Dairy                      |      |      |
| Good to choice                     |      |      |
| Fresh Rolls                        | 0.00 | 0.00 |



beaten for Price and Durability.

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

6.6

Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, 881% p.c. in their favour.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT building several thousand miles of road in MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

The Thoroughgood "

|   | , 1000.  |
|---|--|
| Name of Article.  | Wholesale  |
| Farm ProductsCon.<br>Curses:<br>Finest Western.<br>Bastern  | Sc. Sc.<br>00934 00996<br>009 00934  |
| Eggs : Best selected<br>Candled<br>Limed<br>Cold storage<br>No 2.   | $\begin{array}{c} ., & 0 & 16 & 0 & 17 \\ & 0 & 18 \frac{1}{2} 0 & 14 \\ & 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$                         |
| SURDAINS:   | . 0 09 0 09  |
| Groceries.  | 1 .  |
| Sugars : Factory.<br>Ex Granulated, bris  | 0 00 4 50<br>0 00 4 50<br>0 00 4 75<br>0 00 4 65<br>0 00 4 75<br>8 50 4 05<br>6 374 0 88   |
| Gultanas.<br>Loose Musc. Malaga.<br>Layers, London.<br>Con. Cluster.<br>Extra Dessert.<br>Royal Bucking'm.<br>Yaiencia.<br>"" Selected""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""" | 0 09 0 13<br>0 00 0 08<br>0 00 150<br>0 00 2 00<br>0 00 2 75<br>0 00 8 25<br>0 07 0 08<br>0 01 0 00<br>0 00 0 00<br>0 00 0 00<br>0 00 0 00<br>0 00 0 |

the southern section of the empire. The region lying northwest of Pekin, one of the richest mineral and grazing territories in the Orient, is being opened up by British and American capitanses combined in imall companies. There is no particularly extensive corporation engaged in this work but there are a great many small and independent companies that have taken up mineral and grazing claims for the imperial government. Half a dozen small local ranways are projected to carry the proa ts of these enterprises into the great cities and make them available, for shipment. Naturally, it is to such development that the northern roads and the Canadian roads look for their future in the Orient.

Mr. Hill's latest scheme of introducing wheat bread into China is not taken very seriously as yet in railroad circles. It is pointed out that when China takes to wheat it will probably begin to grow it. Reports from Canadian Pacific agents seem to indicate that there is little prospect of the country ever becoming a customer for the wheat of either the American or Canadian Northwest, as the valleys of China are said to be excellently adapted to become wheat countries themselves. At present rice is the staple article of diet in China, as it has been since history began, and will probably continue to be for a few years at least.

### THE GREAT SPRUCE BELT OF CANADA.

Generally speaking, the geographical line which divides the United States and Canada passes through a heavy timber belt, and this holds good the greater part of the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The spruce of Maine and New York, says the American LumberTHURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

|  | Name  | of Art                   | lcle.                                   |                       | Wholesal  |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
|  | Har   | lwar                     |   |                       | -   |
| Antimo<br>7%, Blo<br>6 Str<br>Copper :   | ny<br>ock .L & y<br>"Strait<br>ip<br>Ingot<br>IL someou<br>ce, per Ko | . <b>W.B</b> .           |   |                       | \$ c \$ c<br>0 091 0 10<br>0 00 0 84<br>0 00 0 0 0<br>0 00 0 35   |
| CUT NA<br>Base Pri   | Co, per Ko  | JL.H.                    | *****                                   |                       | 010 010   |
| Less qua<br>Extrac-<br>40d, 50d<br>Cut and 1<br>16 and 20d<br>10 and 12                      | over and  | above 8                  | 0d.                                     |                       | 240000<br>245 000   |
| 5 and 9d<br>6 and 7d<br>4 and 5d<br>3d<br>9d<br>Cut spi<br>vance.                            | 44<br>47<br>64<br>64<br>10C,  | 46<br>66<br>65<br>65     |   |                       | 0 08 0 00<br>0 10 0 00<br>0 15 0 0C<br>0 80 0 01<br>0 40 0 00<br>0 85 0 00<br>1 00 0 00   |
| Fine blue<br>Sd per 10<br>Sd "<br>Casing.  | 01bs  |                          | Box                                     |                       | 1 00 0 0t<br>1 50 0 00  |
| 80 to 804  | CON 100 IL  |                          |   |                       | 0 55 0 00   |
| 10 to 16d<br>8 and 9d<br>6 and 7d<br>4 to 5d<br>8d<br>Finishing<br>8 inch and 1<br>8% and 9% | 6.6   |                          |   |                       | 0 60 0 00<br>0 65 0 00<br>0 70 0 00<br>0 95 0 00<br>1 90 0 00   |
| Mand Sy<br>and Sy<br>and Sy<br>and I<br>ating nai<br>ating nai<br>Mand I<br>ating Nai<br>A   | 64<br>65<br>.4<br>10  | 6-6<br>6-6<br>6-6<br>6-6 | *******                                 |                       | 0 65 0 00<br>70 0 00  |
| lommon h   | if  | 45                       | *******                                 | 1                     | 95 0 00<br>20 0 00<br>50 0 00   |
| % inch pe  | 65<br>55  |                          | *******                                 | 1 1                   | 00 0 00<br>00 0 00<br>25 0 00<br>50 0 00  |
| inch and 1<br>% and 9% /<br>and 9% /<br>% and 1%<br>%  | nch<br>45<br>55   | 44<br>55<br>65           | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •   | ··· 0<br>·· 0<br>·· 1 | 60         0         00           65         0         00           70         0         00           95         0         00           20         0         00           50         0         00 |
| inch and lo<br>6 and 3% 1<br>and 3%<br>6 and 1%  | nger per<br>nch   | 100 Ibs.                 | 0 · 0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | . 1                   | B6 0 00   |
| Ni Thain-  | No. 6<br>4<br>5<br>5<br>5   |                          | *******                                 |                       | 0 0 00  |



| The | C        | Jeneral Incandescent Co., Ltd.,<br>Works & Warehouses: ILFORD.              |
|-----|----------|---|
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|     |          | (SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY.)                             |
|     |          | PRICE LIST.   |
|     | 2.<br>3. | G.I.C. Best Quality High Candle Power Mantle 4/6 doz.<br>G.I.C. Silk Mantle |

4. G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mabtle, suitable for all High-Pressure Burners
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6. G.I.C Mantle for No. 4.Kern Burner
7/6 \*\*
6/- \*\*

Mantles Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices.

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

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

| Name of Article.                  | W | hol | 058 | le, |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Wire Nalls.<br>Base Price carload |   |     | 2   |     |

|             | 00110 | ~  | <br> | ~   | 7 | ~  |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |     | 1.2 |   |            |   |   |  |
|-------------|-------|----|------|-----|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|-----|-----|---|------------|---|---|--|
| Base Price  |       | ađ |      | • • |   |    |    | , | , | • |   | - | • | 1    |     | 18  | 8 | C.<br>40   | 8 | С |  |
| Less than   |       |    |      | • • |   |    | ۰. | ٠ |   |   |   |   |   |      | 9.1 | 1 5 | 5 | 45         |   |   |  |
| 2d          | extra |    |      | ۰,  |   | e. |    | ÷ |   |   |   | , |   |      |     | 11  |   | 00         |   |   |  |
| * 24 1      | 6.6   |    | ÷    | ŝ   |   |    |    |   |   | ò |   |   |   |      |     | li  |   | 00         |   |   |  |
| 3d          | 5.6   |    | į.   | .,  |   |    |    |   |   |   | , |   |   |      |     | 6   |   | 65         |   |   |  |
| 4d and 5d   | 5.6   |    |      |     |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |     |     |   | 4.0        |   |   |  |
| 6d and 7d   | 1.6   |    |      | ١,  |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |     |     |   | 9-0<br>8.0 |   |   |  |
| 8d and 9d   | 4.6   |    |      |     |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |     |     |   | 15         |   |   |  |
| 10d and 12d | 1 66  |    |      |     |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |     |     |   | 10         |   |   |  |
| 16d and 20d | 1     |    |      |     |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |     |     |   | 06         |   |   |  |
| 80d to 60d  | 11    |    |      |     |   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | <br> |     | R   |   | 00         |   |   |  |

### Building Paper.

| Dry Bheeting<br>Tarred '' | (FOII) | 0 | \$0<br>50 | 0 | 00<br>00 |
|---------------------------|--------|---|-----------|---|----------|
|                           | Hides. |   |           |   |          |

| Montreal Green Hides             |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 14 No.1                          | 0 08160 00  |
| 4 No. 2                          | 0 07360 00  |
| ··· [10. d                       | 0 06160 00  |
| Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted | 0 00/20 00  |
| cured & inspect'd Sheepskins     | 0 00 0 00 0 |
| Clips                            | 0 00 0 00   |
| Spring Lambskins each            | 0 00 0 45   |
| Calfskins, No. 1                 | 0 00 0 11   |
| 16 No. 2                         | 0 00 0 09   |
| Horse hides                      | 1 50 8 00   |

#### Leather

| No. 1 B. A. Sols                              |              | 0.87 | 0.28  |
|---|--------------|------|-------|
| No. 2 B. A. Sole                              |              | 0 25 | 0 26  |
| No. & B.A. Spanish Sole                       | *********    | 0 24 | 0 25  |
| Slaughter, No. 1                              |              | 0 28 | 0 29  |
| light medium & heavy                          |              | 0 28 | 0 29  |
| No. 2   |              | 0 26 |       |
| Harness                                       |              |      | 0 27  |
| Upper, heavy                                  |              | 0 26 | 0 82  |
|   |              | 0 84 | 0 86  |
| Upper, light                                  | *******      | 0 85 | 0 87  |
| Grained Upper                                 | *********    | 0 84 | 0 85  |
| Scotch Grain                                  | *********    | 0 85 | 0 88  |
| Kip Skins, French                             | **********   | 0 60 | 0 65  |
| English                                       | ***********  | 0.45 | U 55  |
| Canada Kip                                    | ************ | 0 50 | 0 60  |
| Hemlock Jalf                                  |              | 0 50 | 0 70  |
| Light   |              | 0 50 | 0 60  |
| French Calt.                                  |              | 0 85 | 1 10  |
| Splits, light and medium.                     |              | 0 22 | 0 25  |
| heavy   |              | 0 17 | 0 20  |
| st small                                      | ********     | 0 18 | 0 20  |
| Leather Board, Canada                         | ************ |      |       |
| Leather Board, Canada<br>Enameled Cow, per ft |              | 0 06 | 0 10  |
| Pebble Grain                                  | **********   | 0 16 | 0 18  |
| Glove Grain                                   | *********    | 0 12 | ,0 14 |
| D Cald  | ***********  | 0 12 | 0 18  |
| B. Calf.                                      | ***********  | 0 15 | 0 20  |
| Brush (Cow) Kid                               |              | 0 11 | 0 18  |
| Buff  | ***********  | 0 18 | 0 16  |
| Russetts, light                               |              | 0.85 | 0 40  |
| heavy   |              | 0 25 | 0 80  |
| NO. X., INC.                                  |              | 0 85 | 0 40  |
| " Baddlers' doz                               |              | 7 50 | 9 00  |
| Imt, French Calf                              |              | 0 65 | 0 75  |
| English Oak lb                                |              | 0 80 | 3 85  |
| Dongola, extra                                |              | 0 18 | 0 48  |
|   |              | 0 20 | 0 22  |
| 64 ordinary                                   |              |      |       |
| Colored Pebbles                               |              |      | 0.16  |
|   |              | 0 18 | 0 16  |
| and show show shows a series                  | ************ | 0 16 | 0 1/8 |
|   |              |      |       |

150 years. It would seem from the appearance of the forest that the native tree replaces itself when destroped from auy cause, as the burn-over patches show trees of all ages, 25, 50 or 100 years old. The contemplated extension of the railway from Sault Ste Marie to Hudson Bay will give access to a part of this forest, and when it shall have been completed the section through which it operates should supply much of the pulp material for the world's uses and give the spruce of the eastern coast into the control of the lumbermen, as the size of the trees in the latter section is more adaptable to the manufacture of lumber

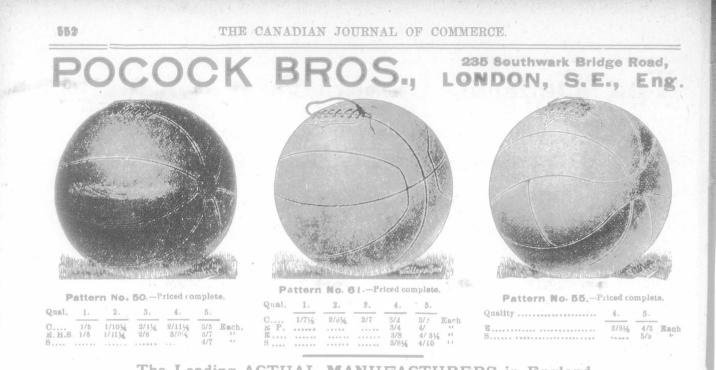
Below the fiftieth parallel, which is the northern limit of the white pine of the United States, is a fine belt of timber that has yet been hardly touched It is not a continuous growth of timber, however, as it lies too far to the north to permit the attainment of perfection, as timber decreases in size as it nears the fiftieth parallel North of this timber comes the spruce belt to which reference has been made, and this extends north until the trees degenerate into shrubs and vegetation ceases so far as timber is concerned.

There is a great future before the Canadian spruce, and interest in it is steadily increasing as the demands of commerce encroach further upon the supply of spruce in the east. Another decade will doubtless witness at least the beginning of its exploitation, if the exigencies of commerce shall not call for its utilization before that time.

### METHODS THAT WIN.

How and Why a Life Agent made a great record.—A Philadelphia meinsurance agent tells how he wrote sixty-nine applications and had sixty-one applicants examined for a New York insurance company in June. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, AUGUST 6. 1908.

| -ame of Article   | WRUIMBAR.  |
|---|--|
| Olls  | 1  |
| Cod Oil<br>R. R. Pale Seal.<br>Liraw Seal.<br>Cod Liver Oil, Nidd. Norw<br>Process.<br>(a to Norwegian<br>Castor Oil.<br>Dastor Oil bris.<br>Lard Oil, Extra.<br>Lineeed, raw, nett.<br>boiled, net.<br>boiled, net.<br>Dilve, pure.<br>Extra, G., per case.<br>Purpentine. nets.<br>Scroleum :<br>Benzine.   | 0         00         00         00           5         00         7         00           0         08         0         09           0         07         0         08           0         90         1         00           0         75         0         85           0         055         0         16            1         05         1         16            0         075         0         76            0         00         8         70            0         75         0         76 |
|   | 0 25 0 20  |
| Glass.  | and the second second  |
| Inited inches, 00 to 25           do         26 to 40           do         41 to 50           do         51 to 60   | 2 10 2 20  |
| Paints, &c.   |  |
| Lead puse 60 to 100 lb. kgs<br>do No. 1<br>do No. 2<br>do No. 3<br>do No. 4<br>White Lead dry.<br>Red Lead<br>Yenedlan Red Eng'h.<br>Yenedlan Red Eng'h.<br>Yenedlan do Gilders.<br>do Gilders.<br>do Gilders.<br>do Gilders.<br>do Gilders.<br>do Harls.<br>do Sarls.<br>Belgian do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Destan do<br>Herman do<br>Herman do<br>Destan do<br>Herman | 4         85         4         05           4         875/46         82         4         85/46         82           4         875/46         82         4         85/46         82  |
| Inc:<br>Domestic Broken Sheet<br>French Casks   | 0 09 0 10<br>0 12 0 16<br>0 65 0 70<br>0 75 100<br>0 75 100<br>0 75 100<br>0 75 100<br>0 75 200 2 25<br>2 75 8 00<br>0 00 0 0 200<br>0 1250 195<br>0 00 0 0 0<br>0 00 0 0<br>0 00 0 0<br>0 0 0 0   |



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"S" quality Balls are cut from the very finest Hides it is possible to produce. Shapes of all qua-lities guaranteed. WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

"On the first day of June," he says, very heart and soul.

profitable use of every hour and every had never met before. minute, and did not allow any "waste 'time'' to creep in on me.

When I started out each morning I had "I resolved to write sixty applications, on my list a certain number of people and have every one of the sixty applicants I meant to interview, and I interviewed examined during that month. I realized them all whether I finished my work at that the task before me was far from 6 o'clock or at 10 o'clock at night. With being an easy one to accomplish; but I the exception of one day, I filled the daily had entire confidence in myself, a strong allotment I made for myself, and during determination to win out, and the 'I-Will- the last six days of the month I exceeded Do-It-Now' kind of perseverance in my my daily allotment by a marge percentage. During the month I interviewed 187

people. and wrote sixty-nine of them for During the month I observed the most a life policy. Of the 187 people interviewcareful system in my daily work. I made ed, all but sixteen of them were people I

I was cheerful at all times and never

no matter how many disappointments I met with. Whenever I met Mr. Opposition or Mr. Failure on the road I was travelling, I always gave them plenty of room to pass by me, and said to them, 'How do you do?' and 'Good-bye' with the same breath.

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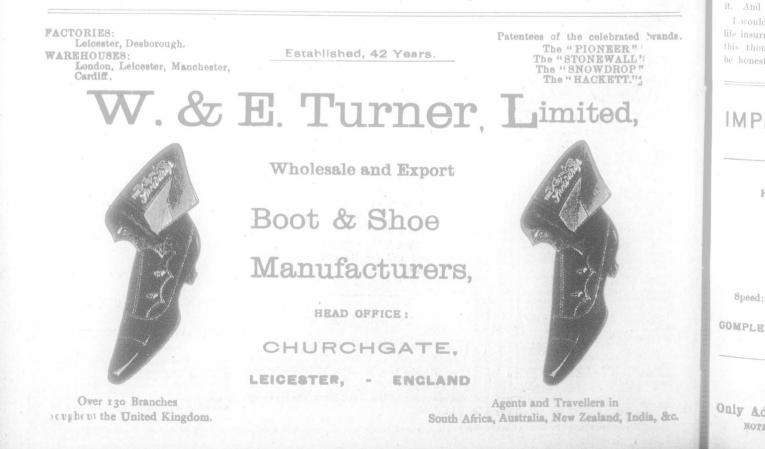
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I was polite and respectful to every man I interviewed, whether he gave me his application or whether he didn't. Many a man has given me his 'cold shoulder' one week and his application the next week.

Instead of waiting for luck, chance or allowed myself to become discouraged, opportunity to come my way, I made my



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. . BRADSHAW & PAYNE. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, MAKERS OF THE Waverley Brand of Boots and Shoes in all Varieties, 181, Humberstone Road, 🖉 The otherCut will be inserted when

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Ladies' Fine

Foot Wear.

own luck by creating opportunities on the spot, while I was next to my pros-

received.

T

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e

n

What another agent was doing or what he wasn't doing never bothered me in the least. I have learned to mind my own business, and I find it pays well.

In order to cover more ground (I mean getting signatures on the dotted line) I kept both eyes wide open, and used my brains more than my legs.

It was not necessary for me to get a man all tangled up with a lot of figures and arguments against other life insurance companies. In a plain, straightforward manner I told a man just exactly what I had to sell and why he should buy it. And I said it to him.

I would like to grasp the hand of every life insurance agent and impress him with this thought: Be honest with yourself, be honest with the company you repreRoberts & Sons, Por tland Works, LEICESTER, ENG.

In Goodyear Welts, Turns and Blake Sewn.

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sent, create a love for your work, keep effort they are making on behalf of the third by the present women students of everlastingly at it,' and you'll succeed.

Few men die from overwork, but many worry."

### WOMEN DOCTORS.

evidence in England. Says the London Cook, assisted by Countess Spencer; an- the Royal free hospital, which, by the way, Telegraph:-Women doctors are claiming other by Dr. Lillias Hamilton, who was was the first general hospital to appoint feminine attention at this moment for for several years physician to the late women to its medical staff, and the new

one of which will be held by Mrs. Schar- firmed on female practitioners.

great fete and bazaar which Princess the hospital, directed by the house sur-Christian and Princess Louise Augusta are geon. Then there has been the publicadie through wasted time, idleness and organizing on behalf of the Royal free tion of the annual report of the school hospital, through whose wards the present of medicine for women, which is invarigeneration of qualified women have pass- ably interesting and this year is especially ed as students. There will be three of so from the number of public appointthe stalls entirely equipped by themselves, ments it records as having lately been conmen a

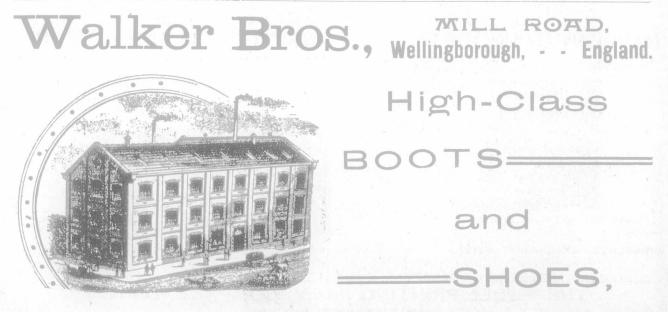
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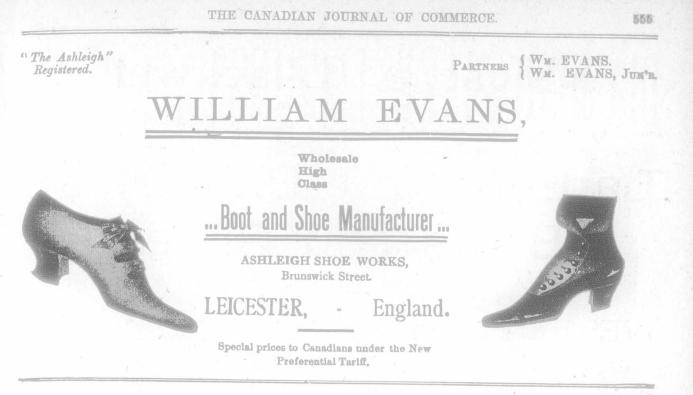
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lieb, the senior physician for the diseases The list is by far the longest it has ever Women doctors are more than ever in of women at the hospital, and Miss Julia issued, and in addition to those made at two reasons. There is first the splendid ameer of Afghanistan at Cabul, and the hospital for women, which is entirely of-



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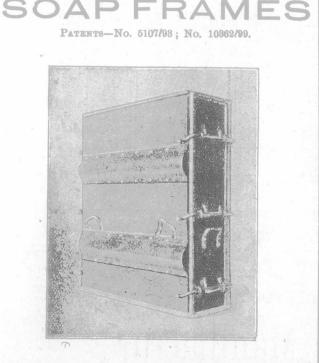


ficered by the sex, there are a number of striking, perhaps, is the fact that Mrs. inated to important posts. But more alone.

noteworthy positions to which women have Stewart Deason has been appointed govbeen appointed for the first time. Miss ernment medical officer of health for the Leney, for instance, is now oculist in the Gold Coast Colony, a position which inmedical department of the London school volves the inspection of a considerable board, which also has two or three wo- number of towns, and Miss Sheldon Amos men as general medical officers Miss Bry- and Miss Kate Vaughan are assistant me-, son is resident medical officer at the Cam- dical officers in the quarantine departberwell infirmary, and Miss Colebrook is a ment at Port Said and Suez, respectively. medical officer to the Ancient Order of It has lately been estimated that there Foresters, among many more lately nom- are some 90 women doctors in London

### THE ENGLISH BARMAID.

The question of the employment of women as barmaids is as burning an issue as the deceased wife's sister bill, both in England and Scotland. The social reformers, both men and women, says a U.S. paper, allow that as an employment, to serve as a barmaid is neither agreeable nor the best that exists, but that many women are glad to have the opportunity to earn their bread at it, that they can



Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt. Self-Gaulking. Guaranteed not to Warp. **Easily Erected.** wheels and Axles fitted if required.

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virtuous women, and that to forcibly take their means of livelihood from them, as magistrates in various cities wish, would ing of the National union of women workers, in Edinburg last spring, a resolution ployment of women as barmaids was not some trouble through misrepresentations, but it maintains its attitude. Glasgow magistrates, who began the agitation, at a late meeting, agreed that "female assistants be allowed to be employed in licensed premises where a bona fide restaurant business is carried on, but when a bar is used principally for drinking purposes, male assistants must be employed there." In Sydney, Australia, the matter is becoming an acrimonious subject of dispute, through the belligerant attitude of a stipendiary magistrate who is quoted as saying that "barmaids are a social curse; a girl cannot come out of that profession with a clean mind and clean hands",---a speech highly resented by both the barmaids and their friends.

| NAME OF COMPANY.  | No.<br>Shares.  | Last<br>Dividend<br>per year.   | Share<br>par value.  | Amount<br>paid per<br>Share.  | Canada<br>quotations<br>per ct.   |
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| BRITISH AND FORMER,Quotations on  | the Lo  | ndon Mark   | 86, July 25,   | 1908 Marke  | t value p. p'd u  |
| Alliance Assur.<br>Attas<br>British and Foreign Maxine.<br>Jonnmorcial U. Fire, Life and Marine.<br>Tomperial Fire and Life.<br>Lancashire Fire.<br>London and Lancashire Fire.<br>London & Lancashire Fire.<br>London & Lancashire Fire.<br>London & Lancashire If.<br>Northern Fire and Life<br>North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life<br>Norwich Union Fire.<br>Phenix Fire.<br>Boyal Insurance Fire and Life | 250,000<br>24,000<br>67,000<br>91,500<br>60,000<br>90,000<br>136,493<br>100,000<br>\$5,100<br>35,568<br>10,000<br>391,752<br>30,000<br>11,0000<br>11,000<br>53,776<br>125,324 | 58. p.s.<br>24 p.s.<br>25<br>23. p.s.<br>27<br>9<br>25<br>5<br>3<br>20<br>5<br>30<br>90<br>2334<br>200. p.s.<br>2336<br>35<br>36<br>5<br>5336 | 80<br>50<br>80<br>80<br>80<br>80<br>80<br>85<br>85<br>85<br>85<br>85<br>86<br>86<br>80<br>80<br>80<br>80<br>80<br>80 | 8 1-6<br>6 4<br>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 3(6,6<br>10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | 1014<br>2174<br>18<br>5142<br>936<br>53<br>9<br>9<br>8<br>53<br>9<br>9<br>8<br>8<br>77<br>77<br>28<br>77<br>28<br>110<br>110<br>110<br>110<br>110 |

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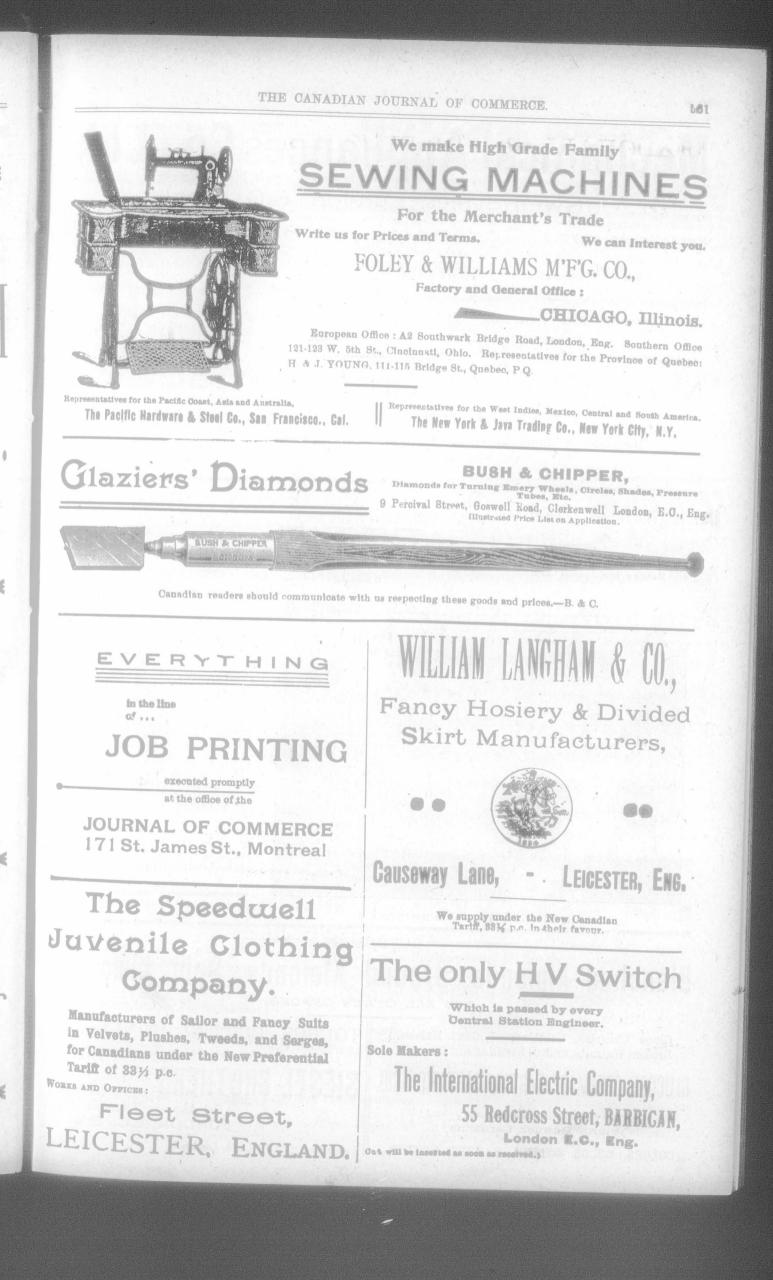
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Royce, Gascoine & Co., Limited, Great Central Street, LEICESTER, England.

Manufacturers of

# Boots & Shoes,

For the Colonial Markets.

Telegraphic Address; "ROYCE," Leicester.

# Thomas Bird & Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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

THE "GLOBE" BRAND GUARANTEED.

Our Goods are noted for good Honest Wear, so give satis-\_\_\_\_\_\_faction to the Public \_\_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLES SUBMITTED MITH PLEASURE.

FACTORY:

Globe Works, Bath Road, Kettering, Eng.

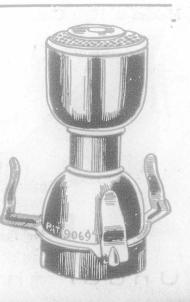
### THE "PATENT" BURNER.

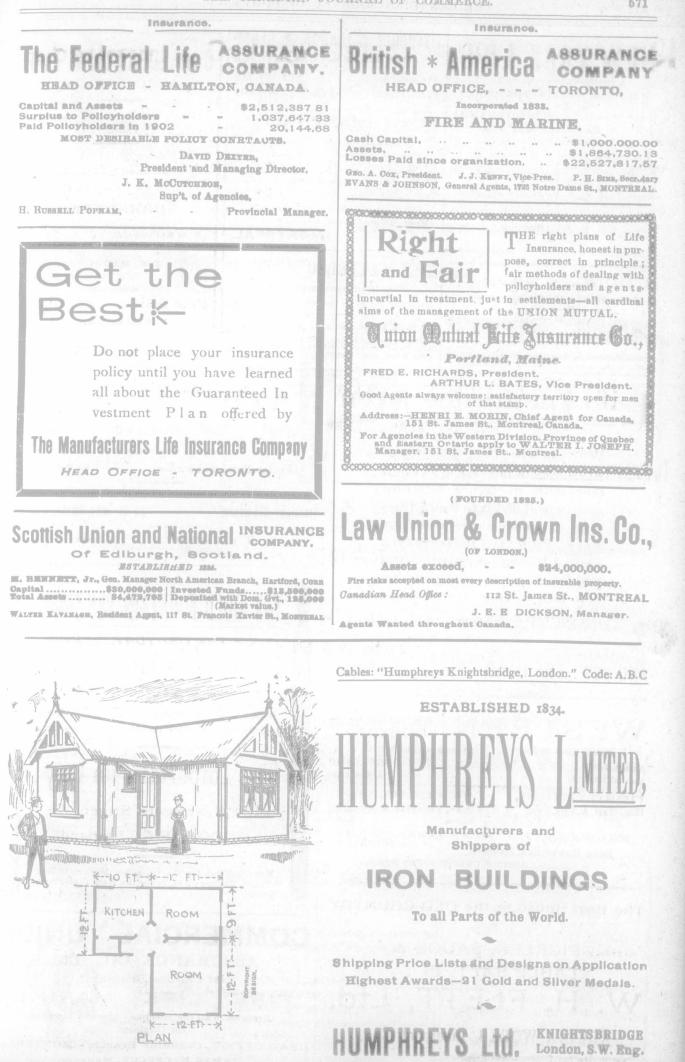
English and Continental Patents Secured.

### The New Export Incandescent Lighting Company, Ltd., 36 Mansell St., LONDON, E. Eng.

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

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





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