

Over 3,200 Machines Sold.  
Special Machines for Dairies, Butchers, etc.  
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Coristine Building, St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
COLD-AIR-CIRCULATION SYSTEM.

THE CANADIAN  
**JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**  
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

The Deputy Minister  
Labour Dept  
6207 934

Vol. 59. No. 8.  
New Series.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY AUG. 19, 1904.

M. S. FOLEY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

**McINTYRE SON & CO**  
LIMITED

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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods,  
Silks  
Linens,  
Small Wares,  
TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES,  
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**McArthur, Corneille & Co.**

310 to 316 St. Paul Street  
AND  
147 to 151 Commissioners St.,  
MONTREAL.

Manufacturers and Importers of  
White Lead, Colors,  
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Glues, &c  
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AGENTS FOR  
**BERLIN ANILINE CO.,**  
Berlin, Germany.  
Manufacturers of Aniline, Colors and  
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**COAL**

Reynoldsville Soft Slack

BEST STEAM COAL FOR UNDER-  
FEED STOKERS, ALSO BEST . . .

American Foundry Coke.

FOR PRICES APPLY

**F. ROBERTSON,**  
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High Grade Fuel is the Genuine  
**SCRANTON COAL,**

Surpassing all others in heating pro-  
perties and in freedom from slate and slack.  
There are many grades of Coal but  
SCRANTON is found indispensable in the  
household where only the best fuel is  
wanted for heating and cooking purposes  
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

**Evans Bros.**  
250 St. James Street,  
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P. S.—Best American Smithing Coal  
and selected Soft Coal for grates in stock.

**SWEET  
CAPORAL**



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STANDARD  
OF THE  
WORLD

SOLD BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE  
HOUSES.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES  
OF  
North Star, Crescent  
AND  
— Pearl Batting —

Purity,  
Brightness,  
Loftiness.

No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow  
fillings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades.  
Three grades—Three prices and far the best for the  
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QUOTATIONS GIVEN  
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Work.**

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

SPECIAL PRICE.  
GOLD MEDAL,  
AT ATLANTA, 1895.

**G. & H. BARNETT COMPANY,**  
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**EXCELLENT SITE**

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**FIRST CLASS SUBURBAN**

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**Summer Hotel for Sale  
At Vaudreuil**

(Formerly known as Lotbiniere Point.)

On the line of the Grand Trunk and  
Canadian Pacific; fronting on the St.  
Lawrence; clear stream on one side with  
shelter for Boats above and below the Falls.  
Also two Islands adjoining.

Area in all about 4½ acres.

Apply to the owner,

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Editor and Prop. "Journal of Commerce,"  
MONTREAL.

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Insurance,  
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ACDONALD,  
Managing Director.

- TORONTO.

cal Office:  
JAMES ST.,

ge's Street,  
ON, Englan?



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ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

orporated 1851.

\$3,546,000  
3,678,000

ronto. Ont.  
Vice-Pres. & Man.-Dir.  
tary.  
JAMES STREET.

**L UNION**  
O., Ltd.,

land.  
**MARINE**  
ies and Towns of

MONTREAL.  
Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Montreal.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
Capital (paid-up) ..... \$14,000,000.00  
Reserved Fund ..... 10,000,000.00  
Undivided Profits ..... 478,821.85

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H. V. Meredith, Asst. Gen. Mgr. and Mgr. at  
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A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of  
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Seigneurs St. Branch.  
West End Branch.

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Brantford, " Sarnia, " Winnipeg, Man.  
Brockville, " Stratford, " Calgary, Alta.  
Chatham, " St. Mary's, " Edmonton, Alta.  
Collingwood " Toronto, " Indian H'd, Assa  
Cornwall, " Yonge st. br. Lethbridge, Alt.  
Deseronto, " Wallacebr'g, " Raymond, Alta.  
Ft. William, " Montreal, Que. Regina, Assa.  
Goderich, " Osheshe, " Armstrong, B.C.  
Guelph, " Chatham, N.B. Greenwood, B.C.  
Hamilton, " Fredericton, " Nolson, B.C.  
Hamilton, " Moncton, " New Denver, B.C.  
Sherman Av. St. John, " New Westminster,  
Kingston, Ont. Amherst, N. S. ster, B.C.  
Lindsay, " Glace Bay, " Rossland, B.C.  
London, " Halifax, " Vancouver, B.C.  
Ottawa, " Sydney, " Vernon, B.C.  
Paris, " Yarmouth, N.S. Victoria, B.C.  
Perth, " Brandon, Man.  
Gretna, Man.

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Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.

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E.C. Alex. Lang, Man.

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Agents, 59 Wall Street.  
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O'Grady, Manager.  
Spokane, Wash.—Bank of Montreal.

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Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
The London and Westminster Bank,  
Ltd.  
The National Provincial Bank of  
Eng., Ltd.  
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.  
Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank,  
and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:  
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The Bank of New York, N.B.A.  
National Bank of Commerce, in N.Y.  
Boston—The Merchants' National Bank.  
J. B. Moors & Co.  
Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo.  
San Francisco—The First National Bank.  
The Anglo-Californian Bk., Ltd.  
Montreal, 30th April, 1904.

The Bank of Toronto.

INCORPORATED 1855.  
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.  
Paid-up capital ..... \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 3,200,000

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Henry Cawthra.

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William George Gooderham,  
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Cardinal, Oakville, Quebec,  
Cobourg, Osheshe, Montreal,  
Coldwater, Omemea, Three offices.  
Collingwood, Peterboro, Maisonneuve,  
Copper Cliff, Petrolia, Pt. St. Charles  
Creemore, Port Hope, Gaspe,  
Dorchester, St. Catharines, Eri'h Columbia  
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Bank, Ltd.  
New York—National Bank of Commerce.  
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Careful attention given to the collection of  
Commercial Paper and Securities.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of British North America.

Established in 1836.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.  
Paid-up capital ..... £1,000,000 stg.  
Reserve Fund ..... £400,000 stg.  
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A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby,  
Secretary, Manager.

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J. J. Cater, E. A. Hoare,  
H. R. Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall,  
M. G. C. Glyn, F. Lubbock,  
George D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada, St. James street,  
Montreal.

H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.  
J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches.  
H. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector.

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London, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Battleford, N.W.T.  
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Brantford, Ont. Longueuil, Estevan, N.W.T.  
Hamilton, Ont. (sub br.) Rosthern, N.W.T.  
Hamilton, Ont. St. Catherine Duck Lake, N.W.  
Barton st street, Ashcroft, B.C.  
sub br. Quebec, Que. Greenwood, B.C.  
Toronto, Ont. Levis (sub b.) Kaslo, B.C.  
" Junction, St. John, N.B. Rossland, B.C.,  
Fredericton, N.B. Trail, B.C.,  
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sub br. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.,  
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Penelon Falls, Reston, Man.  
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INDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE  
BANK'S BRANCHES.

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Welsh, Agents.  
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McMichael and A. S. Ireland (acting Agent).  
Chicago—Merchants Loan & Trust Co.  
London Bankers—The Bank of England and  
Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.  
Scotland—National Bank of Scotland, Limited,  
and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ire-  
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Limited, and branches. Australia—Union Bank  
of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand—Union  
Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and  
Japan—Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.  
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Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available  
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Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, Lon-  
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Trade Mark:—'SAPPHIRE.'  
(DARKE'S PATENT SCREW STOPPER.)  
SOLE MAKER:  
EDWARD DARKE,  
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near Oxford Circus, London, Eng.



No. 3. Pair. 4 size  
Well adapted for the use of Marking Ink  
to the Laundry—Because

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

PRICES—No. 3. Plain, Ebony Stopper, 2s. 6d. each.  
Shoe, Is., and Pen-rack, 2d. extras  
No. 2. Plain, Ivory and Black Porcelain  
2s. each: Pen rack, 2d.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.  
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.  
Capital authorized ..... \$5,000,000  
Capital paid-up ..... 3,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,850,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
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S. H. Ewing, - - - - - Vice-President.  
W. M. Ramsay, - - - J. P. Cleghorn,  
H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw,  
Wm. C. McIntyre.

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.  
A. D. Dumford, Chief Inspector and Supt. of  
Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector.  
H. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspec-  
tors.

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Alvinston, O. London, O.  
Arthabaska, Q. Meaford, O.  
Aylmer, O. Montreal, Q.  
Brockville, O. St. Catherine St. Branch,  
Calgary, Alb. Market and Harbor Branch,  
Chesville, O. St. James St.,  
Chicoutimi, Q. Morrisburg, O.  
Clinton, O. Toronto, O.  
Exeter, O. Norwich, O. Toronto, Jc. O.  
Frankford, O. Owen Sound, O. Dundas St.  
Fraserville, Q. Port Arthur, O. Stock Yds. Br.  
Hamilton, O. Quebec, Q. Trenton, O.  
James St. Revelstoke, B.C. Vancouver, B.C.  
Market Brch. Ridgetown, O. Victoriaville, Q.  
Hensall, Ont. Simcoe, O. Wales, O.  
Highgate, O. Smith's Falls, O. Waterloo, O.  
Iroquois, O. Sorel, Q. Winnipeg, Man.  
Kingsville, O. St. Marys, O. Woodstock, Q.

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

FOREIGN AGENTS.  
France—Societe General.  
Germany—Deutsche Bank.  
Belgium, Antwerp—La Banque d'Anvers.  
China and Japan — Hong Kong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation.  
Cuba—Banco Nacional de Cuba.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.  
New York—Mechanics' National Bank; National  
City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The Morton  
Trust Co. Boston—State National Bank; Kidder,  
Peabody & Co. Philadelphia—Philadelphia Na-  
tional Bank; Fourth Street National Bank. Port-  
land, Me.—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First  
National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial Na-  
tional Bank. Detroit—State Savings Bank. Buf-  
falo—Third National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisco-  
sin National Bank of Milwaukee. Minneapolis—  
First National Bank. Toledo — Second National  
Bank. Butte, Montana—First National Bank.  
San Francisco — Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Portland, Oregon—Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Seattle, Wash.—Seattle National Bank.  
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion  
and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of  
exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and  
Travellers' Circular letters issued, available in all  
parts of the world.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

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

THE ONTARIO BANK

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$1,500,000  
RESERVE ..... 600,000

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

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CHARLES MCGILL, General Manager.  
R. B. Caldwell, Inspector.

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Aurora, Kingston, Peterboro,  
Bowmanville, Lindsay, Port Arthur,  
Buckingham, Q. Montreal, Sudbury,  
Cornwall, Mount Forest, Trenton,  
Collingwood, Newmarket, Tweed,  
Waterford,  
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Yonge and Richmond " "  
Yonge and Carlton " "

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

The

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Rest ....

HEAD

Hon. GEO.  
B. E.  
ALEX. I

110 Branches

Montreal (

London, E

New York

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W. F. Cowan,

Robert McInt

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W. F. COWA

W. F.

T. R. Wood,

Ailsa Craig,

Bay Street,

Toronto,

Beaverton,

Bowmanville,

Bradford,

Brighton,

Brussels,

New York

Bank.

Montreal—

London, Et

All bankin

responsende i



**NS BANK.**

of Parliament, 1855.  
MONTREAL.  
.....\$5,000,000  
.....3,000,000  
.....2,850,000

DIRECTORS:  
son, - President.  
- Vice-President.  
J. P. Cleghorn,  
-Col. F. C. Henshaw.  
ntyre.  
eneral Manager.  
nspector and Supt. of  
aper, Inspector.  
Chipman, Asst. Inspec-

HES:  
Q. St. Thomas, O.

herine St. Branch.  
and Harbor Branch,  
nes St.,  
S. O.

2. Toronto, O.  
Toronto, Jc. O.  
id, O. Dundas St.  
r, O. Stock Yds. Br.

Trenton, O.  
B.C. Vancouver, B.C.  
t, O. Victoriaville, Q.  
Wales, O.

ills, O. Waterloo, O.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
O. Woodstock, Q.

BRITAIN COLONIES  
's Bank, Ltd.  
nister Bank, Ltd.  
land—The Union Bank

andard Bank of South  
AGENTS.

nk.  
Banque d'Anvers.  
ong Kong and Shanghai

le Cuba.  
UNITED STATES.

National Bank; The Morton  
onal Bank; The Morton  
National Bank; Kidder,  
phia—Philadelphia Na-

et National Bank. Port-  
l Bank. Chicago—First  
land—Commercial Na-

ate Savings Bank. Buf-  
k. Milwaukee—Wisco-  
nwaukee. Minneapolis—  
edo — Second National

First National Bank.  
an Bank of Commerce.  
ian Bank of Commerce.  
ational Bank.

l parts of the Dominion  
itted at lowest rates of  
Letters of Credit and  
's issued, available in all

**Bank of Canada**

..... Toronto.  
..... Montreal.

ut Ontario and Quebec.  
nt at all Branches.  
nt attention.  
all parts of the world.  
ess transacted.

M. STEWART,  
General Manager.

**RIO BANK**

.....\$1,500,000  
.....600,000

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- Vice-President.

R. Grass, Esq.,  
T. Walmsley, Esq.,  
ett, Esq.

.....TORONTO.  
General Manager.

all, Inspector.

HES:  
iam, Ottawa,  
Peterboro,  
Bay Street,  
Port Arthur,  
Sudbury,  
Beaverton,  
Bowmanville,  
Bradford,  
Bramford,  
Brighton,  
Brussels,

rest, Trenton,  
st, Tweed,  
Waterford,  
nd Wellington Streets,  
nd Portland " "  
nd Richmond " "  
nd Carlton " "

NTS:  
ank, Limited,  
edit Lyonsais.  
National Bank and The

i Bank

**The Chartered Banks.**

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce**

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

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Hon. GEO. A. COX, - President.  
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.

110 Branches in Canada, the U. S. and England.

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London, Eng., Office :- 90 Lombard St., E. C.  
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Place  
Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.

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

Bankers in Great Britain.

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

**THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized ..... \$1,000,000  
Capital Subscribed ..... 500,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... 439,400  
Rest Account ..... 217,500

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland,  
Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby.

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bought and sold. Deposits received and interest  
allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.  
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Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—  
Royal Bank of Scotland.

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**

Capital (authorized by Act  
of Parliament) ..... \$2,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,000,000

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FRED. WYLD, Vice-President.  
W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville,  
T. R. Wood, W. R. Johnston, W. Francis.

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Bay Street, Cannington, Orono,  
Toronto, Chatham, Parkdale,  
Sudbury, Colborne, Parkhill  
Beaverton, Durham, Picton,  
Bowmanville, Forest, Richmond Hill,  
Bradford, Harrison, Stouffville,  
Bramford, Kingston, Wellington,  
Brighton, Lucan,

BANKERS:

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

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

**The Chartered Banks.**

**Union Bank of Canada**

Established 1865.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$4,000,000  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 2,500,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 2,500,000  
REST ..... 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

Board of Directors:

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HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Vice-President.  
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E. Giroux, Esq., Wm. Price, Esq., E. L. Drewry,  
Esq., John Galt, Esq., F. E. Kenaston, Esq.,  
Wm. Shaw, Esq.,

G. H. Balfour, .. General Manager  
J. G. Billeit, .. Inspector  
F. W. S. Crispo, .. Ass't Inspector  
H. B. Shaw, .. Supt. Western Branches

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Altona, Man. Metcalfe, Ont.  
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Arcoia, N.W.T. Montreal, Que.  
Baldur, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T.  
Barrle, Ont. Morden, Man.  
Birtle, Man. Mount Brydges, Ont.  
Boissevain, Man. Neepawa, Man.  
Calgary, N.W.T. Newboro, Ont.  
Carberry, Man. New Liskeard, Ont.  
Carlyle, N.W.T. Norwood, Ont.  
Cardston, N.W.T. Okotoks, N.W.T.  
Carleton Place, Ont. Oxbow, N.W.T.  
Carlyle, N.W.T. Pakenham, Ont.  
Carman, Man. Pincher Creek, N.W.T.  
Crysler, Ont. Portland, Ont.  
Crystal City, Man. Qu'Appelle, (Station),  
Cypress River, Man. N.W.T.  
Deloraine, Man. Do. St. Louis St.  
Didsbury, N.W.T. Rapid City, Man.  
Edmonton, N.W.T. Regina, N.W.T.  
Frank, N.W.T. Russell, Man.  
Erin, Ont. Saskatchewan, N.W.T.  
Glenboro, Man. Saskatoon, N.W.T.  
Greta, Man. Shelburne, Ont.  
Halleybury, Ont. Shoal Lake, Man.  
Hamilton, Man. Sinaluta, N.W.T.  
Hartney, Man. Smith's Falls, Ont.  
Hastings, Ont. Souris, Man.  
High River, N.W.T. Svidenham, Ont.  
Hillsburg, Ont. Toronto, Ont.  
(sub. to Erin), Virden, Man.  
Holland, Man. Wapella, N.W.T.  
Indian Hd. N.W.T. Warkworth, Ont.  
Innisfail, N.W.T. (Sub to Hastings),  
Jasper, Ont. Wawanesa, N.W.T.  
Kempville, Ont. Weyburn, N.W.T.  
Killarney, Man. Winton, Ont.  
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Winnipeg, Man.  
Lumsden, N.W.T. Winnipeg, Ont.  
Macleod, N.W.T. Wolseley, N.W.T.  
Manitou, Man. Yorkton, N.W.T.  
Medicine Hat, N.W.T.  
Merrickville, Ont.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

London ..... Parr's Bank, Limited  
New York ..... National Park Bank  
Boston ..... National Bank of the Republic  
Minneapolis ..... National Bank of Commerce  
St. Paul ..... St. Paul National Bank  
Great Falls, Mont. .... First National Bank  
Chicago, Ill. .... Corn Exchange National Bank  
Buffalo, N.Y. .... The Marine Bank  
Detroit, Mich. .... First National Bank  
Duluth, Minn. .... First National Bank  
Tonawanda, N.Y. .... First National Bank

**Imperial Bank of Canada**

Capital Paid-up ..... \$3,000,000  
Rest ..... \$2,850,000

DIRECTORS:

T. R. MERRITT, - - - President,  
D. R. WILKIE, - - - Vice-President.  
Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jaffray,  
Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie,  
James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.

W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Bolton, Listowel, St. Catharines,  
Essex, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie,  
Fergus, North Bay, St. Thomas,  
Galt, Ottawa, Toronto,  
Hamilton, Port Colborne, Welland,  
Ingersoll, Rat Portage, Woodstock.

BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Montreal.

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Brandon, Man. Revelstoke, B.C.  
Calgary, Alta. Rosthern, Sask.  
Cranbrook, B.C. Strathcona, Alta.  
Edmonton, Alta. Trout Lake, B.C.  
Golden, B.C. Vancouver, B.C.  
Nelson, B.C. Victoria, B.C.  
Portage La Prairie, Man. Wetaskiwin, Alta.  
Prince Albert, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.  
Regina, Assa.

Agents:—London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited;  
New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-  
hattan Co., Bank of America.

Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of  
Credit issued available in any part of the world.

**The Chartered Banks.**

**THE BANK OF OTTAWA**

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED ..... \$3,000,000  
CAPITAL (FULLY PAID UP) ..... 2,471,310  
REST ..... 2,389,179

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, .. President.  
DAVID MACLAREN, .. Vice-President.  
Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hon.  
Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan,  
Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.—D. M. Finnie, Assist. Gen.  
Mgr. and Ottawa Mgr.—L. C. Owen, Inspector.  
Branches: Man., Ontario and Quebec—Alex-  
andria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carp,  
Carleton Place, Cobden, Dauphin, Emerson, Fort  
Coulouge, Granby, Hawkesbury, Hull, Keewatin,  
Kemptville, Lachute, Lanark, Mattawa, Montreal,  
Maxville, North Bay. Ottawa—Bank street, Ri-  
deau street, Somerset street. Parry Sound, Pem-  
broke, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Rat  
Portage, Regina, Renfrew, Russell, Shawinigan  
Falls, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankeek Hill,  
Winchester, Winnipeg.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal.

FOREIGN AGENTS:—New York, The Agents  
Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce,  
Merchants' National Bank Boston; National Bank  
of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massa-  
chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Bank of Mont-  
real. St. Paul: Merchants' National Bank.  
London: Parr's Bank, Limited. France: Com-  
ptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, China  
and Japan, Chartered Bank of India, Australia  
and Japan.

**Traders Bank of Canada**

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1885.)

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$2,000,000  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 2,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 2,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 700,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

C. D. Warren, Esq., .. President.  
Hon. J. R. Stratton, .. Vice-President.  
E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C.  
C. Kloefer, Esq., M.P., Guelph.  
C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton.  
W. J. Sheppard, Waukegan, Ill.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

H. S. STRATHY, .. General Manager.  
J. A. M. ALLEY, .. Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Arthur, Ingersoll, Sault Ste. Marie,  
Aylmer, Kincardine, Sarnia,  
Ayton, Lakefield, Schomberg,  
Beeton, Leamington, Springfield,  
Bridgeburg, Newcastle, Stoney Creek,  
Burlington, North Bay, Stratford,  
Clifford, Orillia, Strathroy,  
Drayton, Otterville, Sturgeon Falls,  
Dutton, Owen Sound, Sudbury,  
Elmira, Port Hope, Thamesford,  
Embro, Prescott, Tilsonburg,  
Glencoe, Ridgetown, Toronto,  
Grand Valley, Ripley, Tottenham,  
Guelph, Rockwood, Windsor,  
Hamilton, Rodney, Winona,  
Hamilton, East St. Mary's, Woodstock.

BANKERS:

Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.  
New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank.  
Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

**The Dominion Bank**

CAPITAL ..... \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED  
PROFITS ..... 3,665,000

DIRECTORS:

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

BRANCHES:

Belleville, Ont. Madoc, Ont.  
Boissevain, Man. Montreal, Que.  
Brampton, Ont. Napanee, Ont.  
Brandon, Man. Orillia, Ont.  
Cobourg, Ont. Oshawa, Ont.  
Deloraine, Man. Seaford, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont. Selkirk, Man.  
Gravenhurst, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.  
Grenfell, Man. Uxbridge, Ont.  
Guelph, Ont. Whitby, Ont.  
Huntsville, Ont. Wingham, Ont.  
Lindsay, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.  
London, Ont. N. End Br., Winnipeg.

Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Toronto.  
City Hall Branch, Toronto.  
Dundas Street, Toronto.  
Market Branch, Toronto.  
Queen Street, West Toronto.  
Sherbourne Street, Toronto.  
Spadina Avenue, Toronto.  
Cor. Yonge and Cottingham Sts., Toronto.

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great  
Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and  
sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of  
Europe, China, Japan, and the West Indies.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

J. TURNBULL, General Manager.  
 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.  
 CAPITAL ..... \$2,220,000  
 RESERVE ..... 2,000,000  
 TOTAL ASSETS ..... 24,713,613

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

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

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

**The Quebec Bank**

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC  
 Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.  
 Capital Authorized.....\$3,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up.....\$2,500,000  
 Rest.....\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:  
 JOHN BREAKY, President.  
 JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President.  
 Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell,  
 F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch.  
 THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.

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

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



All Banking Business entrusted to our  
 keeping receives the most careful  
 attention.

**Eastern Townships Bank**

HEAD OFFICE:  
 SHERBROOKE, QUE.  
 THIRTY-SIX Branches in CANADA.  
 Correspondents in all parts of the world  
 Capital, - - - \$3,000,000  
 Reserve, - - - 1,500,000  
 WM. FARWELL, President,  
 JAS. MACKINNON, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA**

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

DIRECTORS:  
 F. X. St. Charles, R. Bickerdike,  
 President, M.P., Vice-President.  
 Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, Esq.,  
 and Alphonse Turcotte, Esq.,  
 M. J. A. Prendergast, Gen'l Manager.  
 C. A. Giroux, Manager  
 F. G. Leduc, Assistant Manager.  
 O. E. Dorais, Inspector.

Head Office, Montreal.  
 BRANCHES:  
 Joliette, P.Q., Pt. St. Chas., Montreal.  
 Louisville, P.Q., 1303 St. Catherine, "  
 Quebec, 1766 St. Catherine, "  
 Quebec, St. Roch's, 2217 Notre Dame, "  
 Sorel, P.Q., Hochelaga, "  
 Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Henry, "  
 Valleyfield, P.Q., Three Rivers, P.Q.  
 Vankleek Hill, Ont. St. Boniface, Man.  
 St. Jerome, P.Q., Winnipeg, Man.

CORRESPONDENTS—National Park Bank, National  
 Bank of N. America, National City Bank,  
 Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchts. National  
 Bank, MM. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.,  
 MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze  
 Bros., New York International Trust Co., National  
 Bank of Redemption, National Shawmut  
 Bank, Boston, Philadelphia National Bank, The  
 Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, National  
 Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings  
 Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank  
 (Limited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Indus-  
 triel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Es-  
 compte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais,  
 Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Com-  
 mercial Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,  
 Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais, Brussels, Bel-  
 gium. Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque  
 Imp. Royale & Priv. des Pays Autrichiens, Vi-  
 enna, Austria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotter-  
 dam, Holland.

Letters of credit issued available in all parts  
 of the world.  
 Interest on deposits allowed in Savings Depart-  
 ment.

**La Banque Nationale**

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.  
 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, .. \$2,000,000.00  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, .. 1,500,000.00  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, .. 1,500,000.00  
 REST, .. 450,000.00  
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS, .. 82,481.67

DIRECTORS:  
 R. AUDETTE, President.  
 A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President  
 Hon. Judge A. Chauveau.  
 N. Rioux, Naz. Fortier,  
 V. Chateauvert, J. B. Laliberte,  
 P. Lafrance, Manager. N. Lavoie, Inspector.

BRANCHES:  
 Quebec, Joliette, Que.  
 Do. (St-Roch), St-Jean, Que.  
 Do. (St-John st.), Rimouski, Que.  
 Montreal, Murray Bay, Que.  
 St-James st. Montmagny, Que.  
 St-Lawrence st. Fraserville, Que.  
 Ottawa, Ont. St-Casimir, Que.  
 Sherbrooke, Que. Nicolet, Que.  
 St-Francois, Beauce, Coaticook, Que.  
 Ste-Marie, do. Plessisville, Que.  
 Chicoutimi, Que. Levis, Que.  
 Reberval, Que. Trois-Pistoles, Que.  
 Baie St-Paul, Que. St-Charles, Bellechase, Q.  
 St-Hyacinthe, Que. St-Evariste Station,  
 Co. Beauce, Q.

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

Prompt attention given to collections.  
 Correspondence respectfully solicited.

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 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK  
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 Bank Notes, Share Certificates,  
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 Bills of Exchange,  
 Postage and Revenue Stamps  
 from Steel Plates.  
 With Special Safeguards to Prevent Counterfeiting.  
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 THEO. H. FREELAND, President.  
 WARREN L. GREEN, Vice-President.  
 JARED K. MYERS, 2nd Vice-President.  
 JOHN E. CURRIER, Sec'y & Treas.  
 F. RAWDON MYERS, Asst. Treas.

The Chartered Banks.

**Royal Bank of Canada**

Capital paid-up .....\$3,000,000  
 Reserve Funds .....3,192,705

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.  
 Board of Directors:  
 Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., President.  
 Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-President  
 Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq.,  
 Hon. David MacKeen.

Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q.  
 E. L. Pease, General Manager.  
 W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches.  
 C. E. Neill, Inspector.  
 Amherst, N.S., Ottawa, Ont.  
 Antigonish, N.S., Ottawa Bank St.  
 Bathurst, N.B., Oxford, N.S.  
 Bridgewater, N.S., Pembroke, Ont.  
 Charlottetown, P.E.I., Picou, N.S.  
 Chilliwack, B.C., Port Hawkesbury, N.S.  
 Cumberland, B.C., Rexton, N.B.  
 Dalhousie, N.B., Rossland, B.C.  
 Dorchester, N.B., Sackville, N.B.  
 Edmundston, N.B., St. John, N.B.  
 Fredericton, N.B., St. John's, Nfld.  
 Guysboro, N.S., Shuberscadie, N.S.  
 Grand Forks, B.C., Summerside, P.E.I.,  
 Halifax, N.S., Sydney, C.B.  
 Ladner, B.C., Toronto,  
 Londonderry, N.S., Truro, N.S.  
 Louisburg, C.B., Vancouver, B.C.,  
 Lunenburg, N.S., " East End,  
 Maitland, N.S., Victoria, B.C.  
 Moncton, N.B., Westmount, P.Q.  
 Montreal, Que., Westmount  
 Montreal, West End, Victoria Ave.  
 Nanaimo, B.C., Weymouth, N.S.  
 Nelson, B.C., Woodstock, N.B.  
 Newcastle, N.B.

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

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

**Provincial Bank of Canada**

Head Office—Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes.

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

BRANCHES:  
 Montreal:—316 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert;  
 Carsley Store; 271 Roy St., St.  
 Louis de France; Eastern Abat-  
 toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet.  
 Berthierville, P.Q.; D'Israeli, P.Q.; Pierreville,  
 P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-  
 ton, P.Q.; Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Terrebonne,  
 P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q.

BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
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 Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President.  
 Hon. Alf. A. Thibaudeau, of the firm Thibaudeau  
 Bros., Montreal.  
 Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works  
 and Colonization of the Province.  
 Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard,  
 Legislative Councillor.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,  
 Issue "Special certificate of deposits" at a rate  
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 annum, according to terms.  
 Interest of 3 per cent. per annum paid on de-  
 posits payable on demand.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK**

Incorporated, 1836.  
 St. Stephen, N.B.  
 CAPITAL .. \$200,000  
 RESERVE .. 45,000  
 F. H. TODD, President.  
 J. F. Grant, Cashier.

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



red Banks.

of Canada

.....\$3,000,000

..... 3,192,705

HALIFAX, N.S.

Directors:

President.  
Vice-President  
H. G. Bauld, Esq.  
MacKeen.

ice, Montreal, P.Q.

General Manager.  
upt. of Branches.  
Inspector.

Ottawa, Ont.  
Ottawa Bank St.  
Oxford, N.S.  
Pembroke, Ont.  
Pictou, N.S.  
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.  
Rexton, N.B.  
Rossland, B.C.  
Sackville, N.B.  
St. John, N.B.  
St. John's, Nfld.  
Shubenacadie, N.S.  
Summerside, P.E.I.,  
Sydney, C.B.  
Toronto,  
Truro, N.S.  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
" East End.  
Victoria, B.C.  
Westmount, P.Q.  
Westmount  
Victoria Ave.  
Weymouth, N.S.  
Woodstock, N.B.

uba; Santiago de Cuba,

NDENTS:

of Scotland; France,  
y, Deutsche Bank; Dres-  
it Lyonnais; China and  
anghai Banking Corpora-  
tional Bank; First Na-  
; Boston, National Shaw-  
nois Trust and Savings  
st National Bank.

ik of Canada

No. 7 Place d'Armes.

DIRECTORS.

capitalist, of Montreal,  
dustrial, of Montreal,  
Ex-Minister of Agricul-  
firm Laporte, Martin &  
r of the firm "Carsley,"  
or.  
iu, General Manager.  
ssistant-Manager.  
Auditor.

ANCHES:

St., corner St. Hubert;  
re; 271 Roy St., St.  
France; Eastern Abat-  
ntario St., corner Panet,  
raeli, P.Q.; Pierreville,  
; St. Guillaume, d'Up-  
tique, P.Q.; Terrebonne,

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
Chief Justice, President.  
apelle, Vice-President.

inister of Public Works  
the Province.  
nd Hon. Jean Girouard,  
r.

EPARTMENT,

ite of deposits" at a rate  
ually to 4 per cent. per  
rms.  
per annum paid on de-  
id.

EN'S BANK

ted, 1836.  
en, N.B.  
..... \$200,000  
..... 45,000  
..... President.  
..... Cashier.

NTS:

l, Mills, Currie & Co.  
York, N.B.A. Boston-  
ontreal-Bank of Mont-  
bank of Montreal.  
branch of the Bank of

Legal Directory.

BROSSEAU, LAJOIE & LACOSTE,

Advocates,

7 PLACE D'ARMES.

T. Brosseau, K.C. H. Gerin Lajoie, K.C.  
P. Lacoste, L.L.L.

Ocean Steamships.

DOMINION LINE

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b SS SOUTHWARK	June 18
b SS CANADA	June 25
a SS VANCOUVER	July 2
b SS KENSINGTON	July 9
a SS DOMINION	July 16
b SS SOUTHWARK	July 23
b SS CANADA	July 30

Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol.)

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a SS ENGLISHMAN	June 25
a SS TURCOMAN	July 9
a SS MANXMAN	July 23

a Cold storage.  
b Cold storage and cool air.  
Steamers sail at daylight.

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Ask Agents for particulars of moderate rate service.  
To Liverpool, \$37.50; To London, \$40.00  
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For all particulars as to freight and passage apply  
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DOMINION LINE,  
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MONTREAL.

Caverhill, Learmont & Co.,

Wholesale HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS,

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Largest and most complete stock of  
SHARP HARDWARE in the Dominion.

Jardine Patent Pipe Die

One man can thread a two inch pipe  
at one cut. Write for circular.

A. B. JARDINE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF  
TAPS and DIES.

Hespeler, Ont.

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THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT.,  
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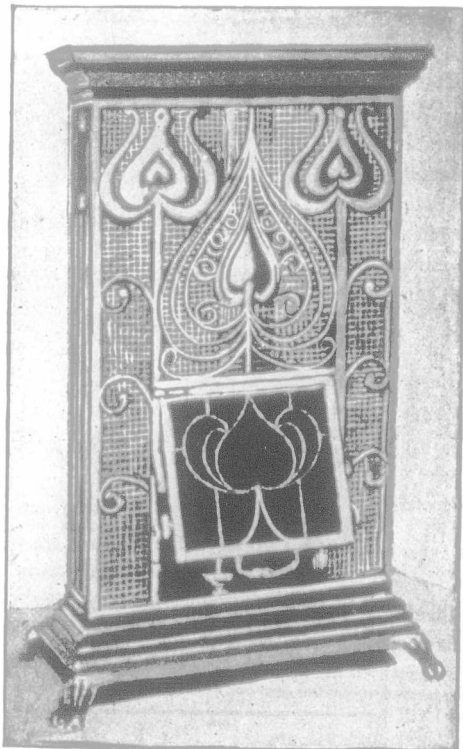
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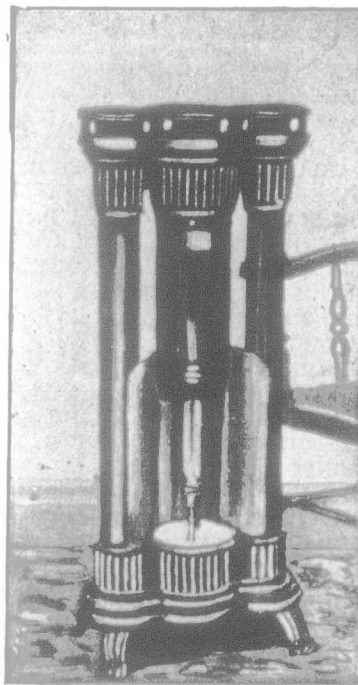
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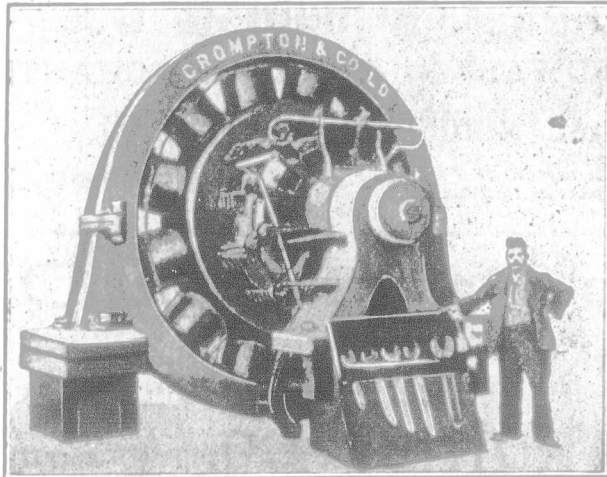
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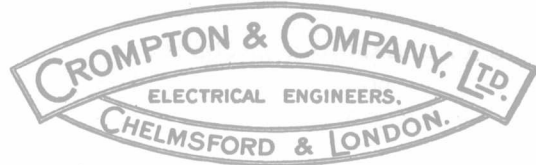


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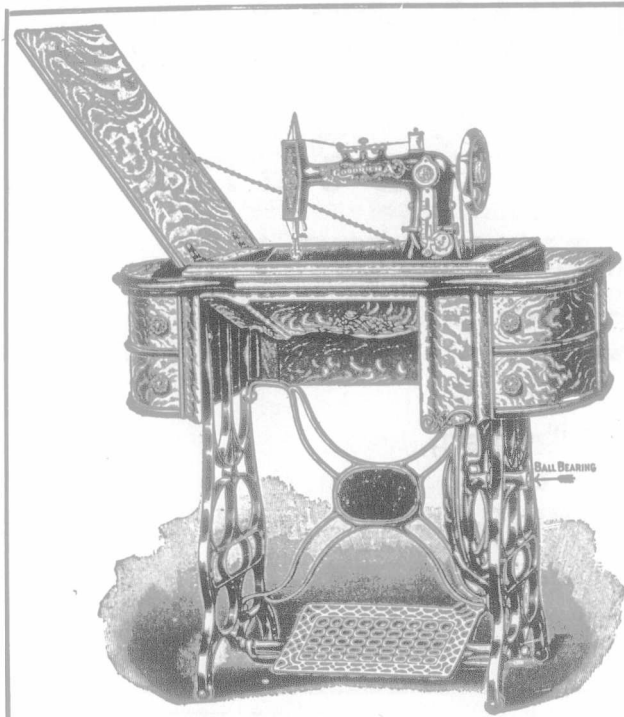
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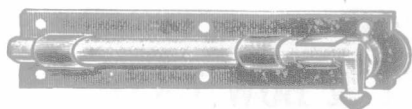
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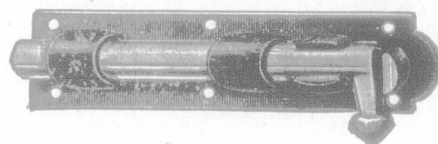
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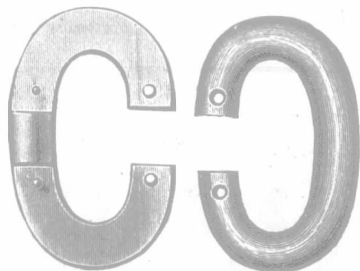


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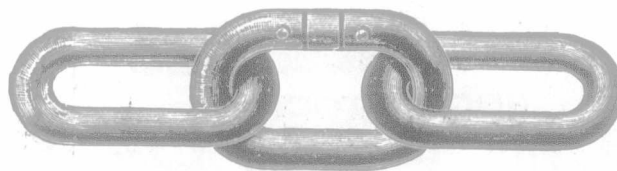


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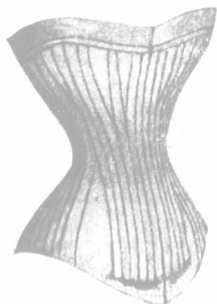
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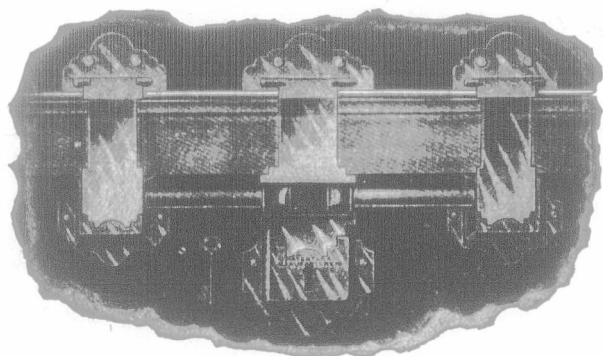
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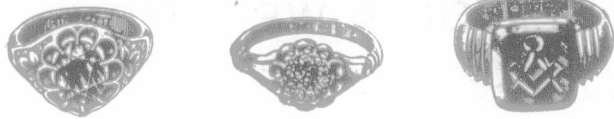
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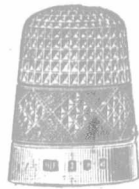
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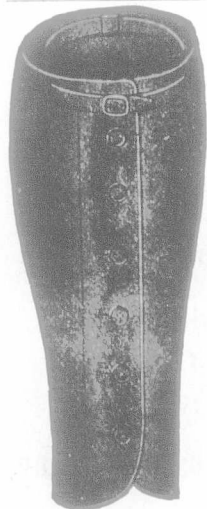
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<p><b>D. Morrice, Sons &amp; Co.</b> MONTREAL AND TORONTO, <b>Manufacturers' Agents and General Merchants.</b> The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Montreal, Mills at Cornwall, Hamilton, Merriton, Miltown Gibson Cotton Mill, Mar'sville, Hamilton Cotton Co., Shirtings, Gingham, Ticks, Cottonades, Oxtords, Denima, Flannelettes, Yarns, Awnings, Dress Goods, Sheetings, etc. THE PENMAN MANUFACTURING Co., PARIS, Mills at Paris, Thorold, Port Dover, Coaticooke. Ladies' and Gent's Wool and Cotton Underwear. Topshirts, Socks, Hosiery, Balbriggans, etc. THE AUBURN WOOLLEN MAN'FG CO. PETERBOROUGH. Tweeds, Beavers, etc. WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.</p>	<p><b>Messrs. WILLIAM LIDDELL &amp; Co.</b> <i>LINEN MANUFACTURERS,</i> <b>BELFAST, - - IRELAND.</b> Damasks, Sheetings, Fine Linens, Table, Tea and Tray Cloths, Napkins, D'oyleys, Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched and Hand Embroidered Goods, Cosey and Cushion Covers, Sheets, Shams, Pillow Cases, etc., etc.; Make a speciality of Weaving "Special Insertions" in Damask Table Linens, Napkins and Towels for Hotel, Steamship and Club Purposes. Designs and full particulars on application. Represented in Canada by <b>JAS. A. CANTLIE,</b> 22 St. John St., Montreal</p>	<p><b>The Eclipse Individual File.</b> For binding loose sheets or Pamphlets in such a way as to be readily accessible, yet bound as though in a book. Adapted to all classes of business. Made in all the standard sizes. <b>LIGHT, CHEAP, DURABLE</b> Send for descriptive Price List <b>MORTON, PHILLIPS &amp; Co.</b> Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers. 1755 &amp; 1757 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.</p>

## MARSHALL BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Military Crest Mounted Whips  
a Speciality.

Spurs, Stirrups,  
Bits, Whips.

Shoulder Chains, Chain Bit Burnishers, Regimental Swagger Canes,  
Harness Furniture, Close, Electro and Nickel Plating, Military and  
Masonic Jewellery.

12 Key Hill Drive, - BIRMINGHAM, England.

Special prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

## N. C. READING & CO.

The Whitest Alloy  
Invented.

**ALBO SILVER Regd.**

As Durable in wear  
as Fine Silver.

WARRANTED WHITE ALL THROUGH.

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

WARSTONE CHAIN WORKS,

Hall Street, - - Birmingham, England.

Canadian

Cottonades,  
Shirts,  
Zephyr  
Lawns,  
Yarns,  
Wholes

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**Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company.**

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannellettes, Gingham, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, &c.

Wholesale Trade only Supplied,

**D MORRICE SONS & CO**  
Agents  
*Montreal and Toronto.*

**GAGNON & CARON**

Accountants, Curators, Liquidators and Commissioners, S. C.  
*Rooms 41 & 42 Montreal St. Ry. Building, Montreal*

**ARTHUR GAGNON,**  
Manager Estate Hon. Jean L. Beaudry.  
**L. A. CARON,**  
Auditor Town of Maisonneuve and of la Chambre de Commerce du District de Montreal.

Tel. Bell Main 316.

**STORAGE**

(Free or in Bond)

**J. A. FINLAYSON,**  
CUSTOMS BROKER,  
418 to 417 St. Paul Street, Montreal  
Bell Tel. M-1308 P. O. Box 624

**GEO. GONTHIER,**

Bell Tel. Main 2113 Accountant & Auditor.

*Solerepresentative for the Province of Quebec of*

**The Account. Audit Co., Ltd**  
OF NEW YORK.

11 & 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

**COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.**

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

—The Toronto Builders' Exchange refused the laborers' request for an advance from 25 to 28 cents per hour.

—The Railway Spring and Supply Company of Montreal has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$49,000.

—A \$35,000,000 mortgage from the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York was filed for record at Columbus, Ohio, some days ago.

—The Cornwall Paper Manufacturing Company, has elected the following directors: President, M. P. Davis, Ottawa; vice-president and managing director, S. Greenwood; directors, Col. R. R. McLennan, R. J. Pitts, J. A. Cameron, C. P. De-roche, E. H. Brown.

—The Minister of Inland Revenue is now determined to prosecute manufacturers of jams, jellies and spice who resort to adulteration. An analysis of samples procured by the official analyst shows that considerably less than 50 per cent. of these products were genuine. The spices were adulterated in the most flagrant manner. In future samples will be obtained from manufacturers and importers instead of from retailers only.

—The Canada Foundry Company have closed a contract with the Canadian Northern Railway for a bridge over the North Saskatchewan and northwest of Battleford, at what is known as the Second Crossing. It will consist of eleven spans, and the total length of the steel superstructure will be approximately 1,870 feet, not including the length of the approaches. The total weight of steel entering into the structure of this bridge will be approximately three million five hundred thousand pounds.

**Bernard Wareing**

70, 72, 74, 76 Northwood St., Birmingham, Eng.

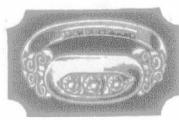
CORNER OF CAROLINE STREET.

Manufacturer of all kinds of



**GILT BROOCHES,**

ALSO



**Gilt, Fancy, Keeper, Signet and WEDDING RINGS.**

Wholesale only. Catalogue free on application. Special prices to Canadian under the New Tariff.

**New Tariff!!!**

**WRITE FOR PRICES.**



Under New Tariff, National Goods should become as popular in Canada as other Colonies.

**Smart Patterns!  
A1 Quality!  
Popular Prices!**



GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,  
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

**General Leather Goods,**

CYCLE SADDLES AND LEGGINGS A SPECIALITY.

**NATIONAL SADDLE WORKS, Sydenham Road, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.**

**W. WEST,**

(24 Years with WIGGIN & CO., Limited)

Manufacturer of

**NICKEL AND GERMAN SILVER WIRE, SHEET METAL,  
NICKEL SHOTTED AND WHITE METAL**

For Casting Purposes.

**BRASS AND GERMAN SOLDERS AND NICKEL ANODES.**

**RE-CASTING a Speciality.**

**St. Paul's Metal Works, Caroline Street,  
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.**

Manufacturers, Etc.

**Individual File.**

Sheets or Pamphlets be readily accessible, in a book.

Uses of business, standard sizes.

**AP, DURABLE**

Optimistic Price Lists

**HILLIPS & Co.**

Book Makers and Printers.

Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

**RS,**

Stirrups, Clips.

Canes, Try and

**England.**

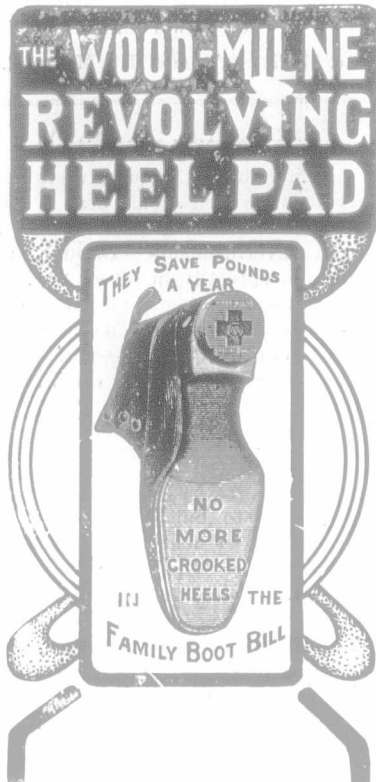
**O.**

As Durable in wear as Fine Silver.

**England.**

# The Revolving Heel Co.,

PRESTON, Lancashire, Eng.



The **Wood-Milne Rubber Revolving Heels** are selling in England by the million.

WHY?

Because they are quiet and restful to the nerves.

Because they lessen the boot repair bill by one half, and also keep the boot heel always even.

Because they add to the general appearance of those who wear them.

Doctors, Physicians, etc., all highly recommend these World Famed Revolving Heel Pads.

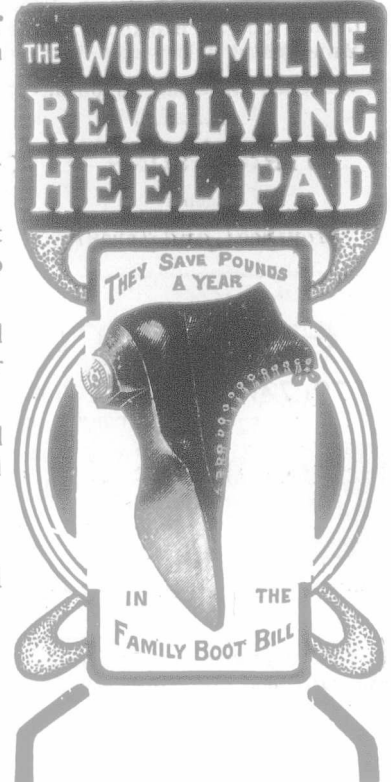
CAUTION.

None genuine unless stamped "Wood Milne" on every pad.

Sole Makers and Patentees.

Can be obtained from any of the Leading Boot and Shoe stores.

**They Revolve of Themselves.**



SOLE AGENTS:

The **BRITISH AMERICAN AGENCY Co.**, RENOUF BUILDING, Cor. University and St. Catherine Sts., **Montreal.**

—The Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto, have made a contract for a new 3,000,000-feet gas-holder.

—The capital of the Rainy River Navigation Company of Windsor has been increased from \$99,000 to \$150,000.

—Grand Trunk Railway System—Earnings from August 1st to 7th, 1904, \$658,833; 1903, \$685,572; decrease, \$26,739.

—Ottawa Clearing House—Total clearings for week ending Aug. 11th, 1904, \$2,338,043.05; corresponding week last year, \$2,073,687.41.

—The Allis-Chalmers Co., New York, secured a contract for a big concentrating plant to be built in the vicinity of Vancouver, B.C., by a mining company.

—Moscow advices state that Russia has arranged a new loan in France. It will be 100,000,000 roubles (\$50,000,000) at five per cent., payable in six years. It will be issued at 99%.

The work of the Ontario immigration officials at Toronto has been more successful this year in placing men on the farms than ever before. Figures compiled show that fully three thousand men have arrived at that office and been directed to

farmers needing help. These figures do not include the mechanics, nor those who found work for themselves, nor those who were received by friends, or who got off the train east of Toronto. It is estimated that altogether not less than 5,000 immigrants came to Ontario this year. The figures of arrivals show a substantial increase over previous years, and are a tribute to the system by which immigrants are certain to secure work on their arrival. The demand for men has fallen off in the last week or two, and the requests for inexperienced men are now quite rare, showing that the labor situation must have mended. The class coming out has been very good, and there have been few complaints by either the farmers or the employees.

## J. & W. H. COOPER, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers and Diamond Mounters.

Manufacturers of all kinds of  
SILVER GOODS FOR EXPORT.

Special terms to Canadian Buyers under the New Tariff.  
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent on application.  
Enquiries invited.

66 Warstone Lane, Birmingham, Eng.

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## SELLERS' RUSSIAN CREAM

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

### Seller's Cream Blacking

Entirely supersedes all kinds of Paste and Liquid Blackings.  
Combines the properties of Boot Cream and Blacking for Box-Calf, Glace Kid, etc., and all kinds of Black Leather, Boots, Shoes, etc.  
In Air-Tight Decorated Lever Lid Tins—Specially suitable for Export.

#### GOOD PUSHING AGENTS WANTED.

Full Export List and Samples if desired on application.  
These goods are superior to those made in America, and under the New Canadian Tariff are 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. cheaper.

Inventors and Sole Makers:

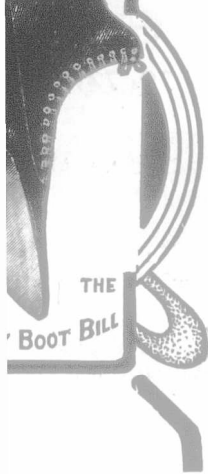
**J. SELLERS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Standard Works, 361, Liverpool Road, LONDON, N., Eng.**



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Ingham, Eng.

—London Clearing House—Total clearings for week ending Aug. 11th, 1904, \$974,108.

—The Bonanza Creek Hydraulic Mining Company, or London, England, with a capital of over a million dollars, has been licensed to do business in the Yukon.

—The stock of Benson & Co., general merchants, Waterford, Ont., valued at \$10,000, was sold by auction at Toronto some days ago, to G. T. Fuller, Forest, for 68 cents in the dollar.

—The Island Club House, of the R.C.Y.A., Toronto, was burned on the evening of the 15th instant. The building was valued at \$15,000; insured for \$6,000 in the London Assurance Company.

—Halifax, N.S., advices state that the purchase of \$330,000 worth of Sydney bonds by Coates & Co. of London was completed some days ago. The price was 84, with accrued interest, delivered at Sydney or Montreal.

—The firm of Powell & Co., of Tilbury, Ont., who for a number of years have carried on business as general merchants, have assigned. The total liabilities are estimated at from \$15,000 to \$16,000. Montreal wholesale houses are principally affected.

—We learn from St. John's, Nfld., that Sir Alfred Harmsworth and a number of newspaper proprietors of London have closed negotiations for 1,500 square miles of timber areas in the interior of Newfoundland on which they propose to erect the largest pulp mill in the world.

—The Department of Mines expects to receive a valuable report from Mr. J. Walter Wells, who is now investigating the lime, clay and shale deposits of Manitoba, in the interest of the cement industry. If these materials abound to any extent, it will mean much accommodation for settlers in the west, where lumber for buildings is scarce and costly.

—The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Company was held at Winnipeg recently. Reports showed a most prosperous year. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Col. A. D. Davidson, president; F. G. Kenaston and Hon. Peter Jansen, vice-presidents; Donald H. Macdonald, treasurer; J. A. Macrae, secretary.

—The assignee is advertising the assets of the Enterprise Hosiery and Underwear Company, Toronto Junction, for sale on August 23. Mr. Clarkson was appointed interim liquidator of this firm, on a winding-up order granted July 12. The assets are \$3,481.53, and the liabilities \$5,678.08. It is expected that the estate will pay about ten cents in the dollar.

—Six by-laws, involving an expenditure of \$111,500 in all, were voted on at Calgary, on the 13th instant in connection with public works and improvements. The only one passed was that for \$39,100, to provide for an extension of the water mains, renewing the old mains and purchasing a new pumping engine for the waterworks, which has just been installed.

Telegraphic Address:  
"SPEADWELL, LIVERPOOL."

## Edward Harris & Co.,

PHENIX  
SPICE  
MILLS,

Liverpool, - England.

We give a Written Warranty with every Sale, guaranteeing our Pepper GENUINE and free from every kind of adulteration whatever. FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

# LEROY'S IMPROVED PATENT COMPOSITION

Non-Conducting



For COATING BOILERS' STEAM PIPES, and prevent the radiation of heat, save fuel, and increase the power of steam. IT WILL AT ONCE SHOW A LEAK; IT CAN NOT CATCH OR COMMUNICATE FIRE. Used in H.M. Dockyards, Arsenals; also Principal Railway and Dock Co's. Three boilers covered with this composition will do the work of four, not covered. May be seen where it has been in use for fifteen years.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**F. LEROY & CO.,** 75 Gray St., Commercial Road,

Also at MANCHESTER.

LONDON, E., England.

—The contract for the new immigration hall to be erected at Winnipeg, has been let by the Dominion Government. It will be built by the Manitoba Construction Company, and the contract calls for its completion on January 1st. The net outlay will be about \$200,000. The building will be about 200 feet long and 60 feet in width, with four stories and a deep basement. To the first floor it will be of stone and the balance brick.

—The Yorkshire Post, commenting on the boom in wheat, says: "A witness before Mr. Chaplin's commission stated that Argentina is capable of producing enough foodstuffs to feed the world. A similar claim has been made on the part of Canada, but the progress made in Argentina greatly exceeded that of Canada. In 1897 Argentina sent out less than a million cwts. of wheat. During the first seven months of 1904 she sent out 13,520,000 and Canada only 12,200,000."

—Electric railway lines are spreading further into the suburbs until we hear of comparatively remote towns being connected. A South Bend, Ind., report states that Walter C. Nelson, president of the Northern Traction Company, filed there a mortgage of \$3,500,000 to the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and Benj. L. Allen, New York, co-trustee. The mortgage covers a proposed electric car line to extend from South Bend to Chicago, through New Carlisle, La Porte, Valparaiso and Hammond, Ind.

—The draft convention for a reduction of the postal rates between Canada and Mexico has been received in Ottawa from the Government of the latter country, and Sir William Mulock will execute the formal convention. It will then be despatched to the Mexican Government for them to execute. The reduction will probably go into effect on September 1st. The letter rate is lowered from five to three cents and the rate on newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publications drops from eight cents to one-half cent a pound.

—Improvements in farm machinery are keeping pace with those of the factory. We find the following in the Guelph, Ont., Mercury, from a correspondent in Wellington County:—Messrs. D. and J. Duff tested their new threshing machine, with straw cutter and blower combined, on Monday. It worked like a charm and is beyond doubt the best threshing outfit ever introduced into this neighborhood. Only six men are required to operate it, whereas the old time threshing machine required 12 to 15 men to work it successfully.

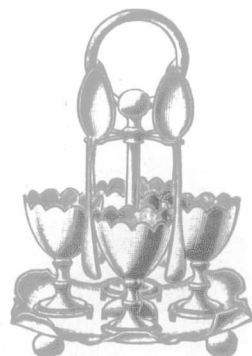
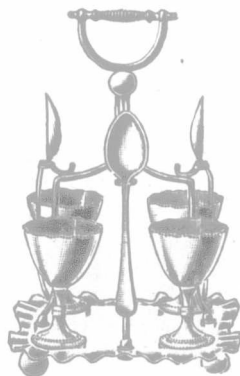
—We learn from Chicago that two of the most important business deals that have taken place in the mercantile life of that city in recent years were announced a few days ago. H. G. Selfridge & Co. have sold to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., the stock and leases recently purchased from Schlesinger & Mayer. H. G. Selfridge, best known as general manager for many years, of the Marshall Field & Co. retail establishment, passes out of the retail business and the stock of both firms will be combined, the business of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. to be conducted thereafter in the store now occupied by Selfridge & Co.

—The Allan Line steamer Parisian, which arrived at Montreal this week, established another record for the St. Lawrence route, by making the voyage from Quebec to Montreal in ten hours. The previous record for the quickest passage from Quebec to Montreal, ten hours and fifteen minutes, was also held by this steamer. On this trip, besides breaking all records from Quebec to Montreal, she also broke her own record from Moville to Rimouski, making this passage in six days, ten hours and forty-eight minutes.

—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 1,332,831, against 1,450,438 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 555,831, against 672,438 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 777,000, against 787,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 747,000, against 759,000 last year; in Egypt, 89,000, against 8,000 last year; in India, 376,000, against 471,000 last year, and in the United States, 141,000, against 223,000 last year.

—Several rumours have been current of late, says a Tilsonburg, Ont., report, that the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway had been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is now apparent that the rumour, while not correct, was not entirely baseless, and that the line from Port Burwell to Ingersoll is soon become a part of the C.P.R. system under a lease. An advertisement in a local paper announces that "a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company in Tilsonburg, on Tuesday, 20th September, to consider whether it is expedient to lease the company's railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, if so, to approve of the terms and conditions and form of the lease."

## JOSEPH WISEMAN & SONS



Manufacturers of Specialities in

**SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE,**

122 Vyse Street, - Birmingham, England.

Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

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Telegraphic Address "Torrefied; Liverpool."

## The Liverpool Malt Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of **PATENT****TORREFIED FLAKED MALTS,****OF SUPERLATIVE EXCELLENCE and PURITY.****Bush Maltings, Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, Eng.**

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company's half yearly report shows gross receipts of £2,559,300, working expenses, £1,895,600, and net receipts, £663,700. Net revenue charges, less credits, were £519,700, leaving a balance of £144,000, which, deducting a deficiency of £19,400, leaves a surplus of £124,600. This, added to the balance from December, makes £127,300 available for dividends.

—We learn from Washington that details of the largest wireless telegraph station in the world, to be erected at Pisa, Italy, are communicated to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Richard Guenther, Consul-General at Frankfurt, Germany. The station will be called Coltano, and it is designed to establish wireless telegraphic communication from there with Great Britain, Holland, the United States and Canada, as also with vessels in the Mediterranean, the Baltic Sea, the Red Sea and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The buildings will be of the most approved style and will be constructed entirely of stone. As it will take some time to put the machinery and apparatus in place the station will probably not be ready for receiving and transmitting messages before the beginning of next year.

—The pneumatic tube system for transmission of mails will shortly be in operation here. Mr. Galt, of Toronto, the engineer in charge of the pneumatic tube system, was in Ottawa, recently, says a dispatch from that city, and had an interview with the Postmaster-General. He submitted specifications for iron piping, which were approved of, and tenders will be invited at once, both for Toronto and Montreal, the idea being that the installation of the system in those cities should proceed concurrently. The piping used will have an inside diameter of 10 inches. Some delay in commencing the Toronto building was occasioned because of uncertainty as to location of the new Union Station. But for this the Postmaster-General expected to have had the Toronto system in operation before the end of the present year. This, however, is now impossible.

—At the meeting of the Civic Finance Committee, Ottawa, some days ago, tenders were received for the purchase of debentures to the amount of \$829,972.08. The best offer was 97 for four per cent. short-term bonds, while but 92 was tendered for those bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The last time Ottawa four per cent. debentures were placed on the market, says a correspondent, they realized par, and the 3½ per cents. brought 96. The debentures offered are to cover an accumulation of expenditures for the city's share of local improvements—drainage construction, public schools, fat stock building, water works and police stations. None of the tenders were deemed satisfactory, and action was deferred. The tenderers were:—The Dominion Securities Corporation, of Toronto; Aemelius Jarvis & Co., Montreal District and Savings Bank, J. M. Robinson & Sons, of St. John, N.B., and Wm. C. Brent, of Montreal.

—Sir William Mulock has been appointed to represent Canada at the conference of co-partners to the Pacific cable, to be held in London early in November, and will leave for England about the middle of October. The other co-partners are Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. Lord Jersey will act for Great Britain and Sir Sandford Fleming will be New Zealand's representative. The object of the conference is to consider the complications which have grown out of the action of New South Wales in having granted privileges to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company which seriously prejudice the financial success of the Pacific cable. The other governments identified with the project feel that their interests have been gravely affected by this action, and the conference will endeavor to reach a conclusion as to what should be done by Australia to overcome the disastrous results flowing from the course adopted by New South Wales.

—The rising towns of the West are gradually asserting their interests. From Lethbridge, N.W.T., we learn that the Galt coal company are busy getting a stock of coal mined and sent forward while cars can be obtained. At present about 800 hands are employed, with a pay roll of about \$60,000 per month. This, with several industries, is making business good and the prospects for the future of Lethbridge are very bright. To help on with this, a system of waterworks and sewage is rapidly being installed, and it is expected will be completed in November. There is no question about the sewerage proving a success, as the town is built on the bank of the Belly river, 300 feet above the bed of the stream of pure mountain water. The irrigation system is used throughout the town, and many of the streets are already lined with nice shade trees, principally elms and cottonwood. By being watered with the irrigation ditches and laterals some beautiful lawns are kept green and luxurious the same way. Already large shipments of cattle are being made to the English markets and are in good condition.

—Negotiations are on, says an Ottawa letter, between the Government and the Anglo-American Cable Company, which latter enjoys a monopoly of the telegraph business between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, looking to a reduction of telegraph tolls and a night service. A preliminary conference was held some days ago between Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Chas. Hyman, on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Markey, of Montreal, solicitor for the cable company, and Mr. McMichael, representing the Great Northwestern. Messrs. D. F. Mackinnon and Hassard, two of the Ministerial members from Prince Edward Island, were also present. The idea is that in return for an increased subsidy, reduced rates and a night service shall be granted. The negotiations are being carried on not only with the Anglo-American Company, but with the Great Northwestern and Western Union, who are also interested. The probability is that the Government's announcement of their intention to instal Marconi wireless stations has rendered the cable company willing to consider modifications of the existing monopoly.

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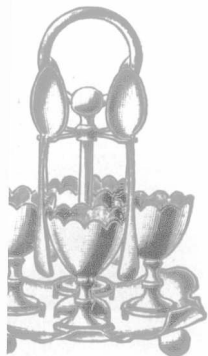
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 19, 1904.

### A PESSIMIST'S DIATRIBE ON ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

A writer in the Contemporary Review who signs herself "Margaret P. Murray," has therein described the industrial situation in England in such terrible terms, as, if true, would be a menace to the welfare of the whole Empire. We in Canada are too closely associated with the old land to be indifferent to such charges as have been brought against the entire working population of England. It wounds, too, our British pride to find these charges being copied into even such high class periodicals as the New York Bankers' Magazine, where Mrs. Murray's diatribe is given a prominent place. The following are her words:

"The English artisan, the backbone of the country, in addition to his general ignorance, his narrow horizon, his antiquated tools and methods, his unalterable conviction

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that he has nothing to learn, must meet the brunt of the warfare (competition, handicapped by his intemperance). And, worst of all, we are in very actual possession of twelve millions, about one in four of our population, who are in abject poverty, too incapable for anything, even for anarchy; men and women who stand around the streets of our large cities by the hundred thousand; bold, bloated, dissolute, black-eyed, sinful, dishonest, degraded, debauched; never sober, except by accident; incapable of self-respect, and content to dwell in filth and rags indescribable"!!

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Established in 1804.

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FREDERICK A. BURNHAM,  
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Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309, Broadway, New York.

One's breath is taken away by such a blast of denunciation, and we feel like answering it with the indignant outburst of Emilia, when Iago confessed his infamy:

Emilia: "You told a lie, an odious damned lie:  
Upon my soul, a lie, a wicked lie!"

That it is utterly incredible we propose to show. The calumniator distinctly declares her description to be applicable to England, not to the United Kingdom. Now, the population of England in 1903, in round figures, was 33,300,000. If there are 12,000,000 people "never sober except by accident," as Mrs. Murray says, then, over one-third of the people in England are continuously, chronically intoxicated; therefore, not at work, therefore earning nothing. How, we ask, do these perpetual inebriates get the money to buy drink, and food, and lodging? They are not "on the rates," as out-door recipients of Poor Law relief are said to be, consequently they must be provided with drink, food and lodging from some mysterious source—which calls for explanation.

Official returns give the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales in 1903, as 939,400, of whom 235,800 were inside workhouses. Besides these there were inmates of jails, hospitals, of all kinds, numbering about a million. So that, altogether; including Mrs. Murray's black list, there were 14 millions of the people in England and Wales last year not only out of work but, as she says, "too incapable for anything," which gives over two persons in every five as either "bold, bloated, dissolute, degraded, debauched, never sober except by accident," or, from misfortune dependent upon the community for a living. A person must have the swallowing capacity of Jonah's whale, to be able to gulp down such a Munchausen story as that.

Twelve millions of persons, who are chronically intoxicated, must be adults; they therefore represent a total population of not less than 35,000,000; so that, according to Mrs. Murray's figures, the entire population of England is made up of families, the heads and older members of which are "never sober except by accident." What a wonderful country England must be, for all the men and women in it to be "incapable of anything," always idle and always drunk! Yet, American papers of the best class republish such idiotic, such glaringly foolish descriptions of the Old Country.

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Even supposing the writer's chargers were meant to apply to the United Kingdom, her case is made little better. There are only about eight million families in the United Kingdom, yet she asserts that 12 millions of people in England are "incapable of anything," and "never sober." Twelve millions includes all the adults in the British Isles.

One question we should like to ask is this: If all the adults in England are "never sober," and are "incapable of anything," by whom were the British goods produced that sold last year in foreign markets for \$1,454,400,000, and who paid for the goods imported that were valued at \$2,714,500,000? With one exception, and that a trifling one, the exports of England last year were the largest on record. Somebody must have been sober, busy, and capable to have produced goods for export at the rate of \$5,000,000 every working day last year in England.

We cannot but express regret that slanders so transparently false, yet so calculated to do British interests incalculable mischief, and so certain to tarnish the industrial fame of England, should have been given publicity by any journal.

**MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON FREE TRADE AND HIS PROPOSALS.**

The greatest speech yet made in favour of a change in the British tariff looking towards some form and degree of protection to agricultural and manufacturing interests was made on the 4th inst., in the Riding School, Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire. The scene was probably unprecedented outside a great city. The Riding School is part of the improvements carried out some years ago by the Duke of Portland at an enormous expense. The building is of stone, 385 feet long, 112 feet wide, and 51 feet high. It is lighted by 7,500 gas jets. The stables, attached have stalls for 96 horses. There is an arcade in a line with this unique building 1,270 feet long, covered with glass and hard by are hothouses 800 feet long. We give these figures to show our readers who are not familiar with England some idea of the enormous establishments maintained by the great magnates of the old land.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was addressed to an audience of 12,000 persons, including many noblemen, members of Parliament, farmers, labourers, and manufacturers from towns in Yorkshire, and other counties. No such audience was ever before assembled.

The pith of the speech was an attack upon Free Trade,

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points against which were rattled out like rifle shots. The absence of competition by foreign nations in past years was declared to have been caused by their lack of capital, of skilled labour and machinery. Within the last 30 years foreigners have gained these things and the result has been that, under a system of protection to native industries, Germany, France, the United States have progressed more quickly than Great Britain, which, from a position of supremacy has fallen into a secondary place with every prospect of further receding. To check this it is proposed to impose taxation upon foreign made goods, unless British goods are allowed to enter free into foreign countries as theirs do into England. We will fight with competitors, said Mr. Chamberlain, "with their own weapons."

The effects of Free Trade were thus described. In the last 30 years the acreage in wheat in England has lessened by 3,000,000 acres and the green crops by three-fourths of a million. A large area has gone out of cultivation, and an enormous amount of land has passed from arable to pasture, which has reduced the demand for agricultural labourers. The stock of the country has decreased by two millions of head, and the farmers' capital by 200 millions sterling (\$1,000,000,000). In consequence of these changes the number of people cultivating the land and caring for the animals has decreased by 600,000 in the last 30 years and by a million since Free Trade was established.

These conditions were contrasted with Mr. Cobden's prophecies. He said the repeal of the Corn Laws would stimulate the demand for and so increase the value of agricultural labour, whereas it has thrown one-half of the labourers out of employment. He said, not a single acre would be thrown out of cultivation, or production be lessened by a single bushel, whereas the production of corn (wheat) in England has been diminished to the extent of 60 millions of bushels. He said that farmers' profits would not be affected and they would always get a fair, paying price for wheat. He did not anticipate the heavy decline that has taken place until it cannot be produced at a profit, while the price of bread has not fallen in anything like the same proportion.

The effect of driving such a mass of labour away from agriculture has been to overcrowd the cities, so that over the entire field of industry in England the value of labour has been adversely affected, owing to the reduction in the demand for labour in agricultural districts. Owing to emigration this has been relieved to some extent, but, said Mr. Chamberlain, "the agricultural labourers are the worst paid of any class in the United Kingdom."

He passed on to discharge a sarcastic phillip against those who speak of cheap food as the greatest human blessing. Since Free Trade was established there had been no substantial decrease in the price of bread. The main thing desirable was not cheap food but plenty of employment at good wages.

Mr. Chamberlain, at this point, said: "I propose to put a tax of two shillings a quarter upon wheat," which he proceeded to show would not add to any appreciable extent to the cost of living, while it would increase the opportunities for employment and for securing higher wages.

A statement was made showing that the duty on wheat in France is over 12 shillings a quarter, or six times what Mr. Chamberlain proposes; and the duty on meat is one penny a pound, which is double what he suggests. Yet

with these duties the cost of living in France is much lower and his margin at the end of the week is much greater than that of the labourer in England. Those duties were imposed in 1892 and returns came down to 1900. In those eight years the price of wheat fell in France 20 per cent., while in England the fall was only 11 per cent. The price of beef fell 10 per cent. in France after the duty was imposed and it rose 2 per cent. in England. The protection given agriculture in France has stimulated production of all classes of products and developed greatly the business of raising cattle.

It will be only fair to Mr. Chamberlain to give his own words in full in regard to the effect of the duties he proposes on the price of food:

"Now what is the result of these figures? The result is this—that the duty, any duty, placed on the products of agriculture does not necessarily increase the price of food, and I will say more than that; I will say that it never has in our experience, or in the experience of any foreign country, increased the price of food to a proportionate or equivalent amount. But if it does not increase the price of food it does, in all cases, extend the production of food, increase the employment of labour, and cheapen the ultimate cost to the consumer; my proposals, therefore, I say, will bring to the labourer more employment, and will not raise the cost of his living. But I am not satisfied with that. I want to do something more for him and for all the poor in this country. I want to reduce the cost of living, and I believe it can be done under this system. These duties that I have spoken of will be paid in the main by the foreigner, they will be the foreigner's contribution—and it is a very small one—to our expenditure; but they will bring in a great number of millions a year. What are we going to do with those millions? We are not going to bury them; we are not going to spend them. We are not going to use them to reduce the cost of living and the cost of food for the people of this country. There are politicians who tell you they are free-fooders. I suppose they do not know what they are talking about. There are no free-fooders in this country. They seem to think that you live by bread alone. On the contrary, every laborer will tell you, every class in the community knows, that we have to live upon a good number of other things as well, and most of them are heavily taxed. There are heavy taxes on tea, on sugar, on coffee, on cocoa—and on tobacco, all of which would be reduced."

In his peroration Mr. Chamberlain paid a very eloquent tribute to the people of Canada and Australasia for their coming to the assistance of the Mother Country in time of stress and trial, upon which he based a stirring appeal for support of such a fiscal policy as would strengthen the bonds of Empire.

#### TEA AS A BEVERAGE.

Experts in tea are wont to say that scarcely one person in ten on the western continent seldom or never know the taste of tea, and it is safe to say that outside of its native country and Russia it is only in the United Kingdom that it is, as a rule, intelligently brewed. (A recent essay on the subject by the president of the National Tea Association, and published by the Journal of the Asiatic Association, contains much information of general interest to the trade and the public at large. Intelli-

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gent use of the leaves presupposes knowledge that they possess two leading chemical principles, theine and tannin, of which the former contains the principal merits and the latter the principal noxious ingredients. Theine is a mild tonic which gives to tea its harmless stimulating effects. It was this quality that inspired Cowper to sing its praises in words from which everybody has been quoting ever since:

"The cup that cheers and not inebriates."

Tannin forms an acid which, if taken habitually to excess by persons in delicate health, is apt to affect injuriously the nerves or the digestion. The secret therefore of obtaining the beneficial properties of tea, without any deleterious results, is to secure theine without tannin, and this can be accomplished by never permitting the tea leaves to boil at all, nor even to draw in the usual way for more than seven minutes, in which time tannin begins to develop, and after ten minutes in such quantity as to slightly affect the nerves. The average consumer approaches his grocer generally with a request for a pound or more of black or green tea, knowing little more than this about the article, and leaving the rest with the grocer. It is not suspected by either retail dealer or consumer that there are as wide differences in black tea alone as there are between tea and any other beverage, or as there are between coffee and chocolate.

Of China black tea alone there are five hundred kinds and grades, and two hundred varieties of green tea. Of Ceylon, or India tea there are more than five hundred varieties, and also at least one hundred varieties of Japan tea. Now, as all these specimens can be blended together, it follows that it is possible to have about two thousand flavours of tea.

Until within a few years green tea has been found chiefly in China, but recently excellent specimens have been produced in India and Ceylon. Green teas are known as Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons and Hysons, according to the shapes which the leaves take in the process of firing. They may all come from the same plant, the Gunpowders and Young Hysons being the smallest and the Imperials and Hysons the largest leaves. They may all have the same or similar flavours when picked from the same plantation, but the flavours differ radically according to the districts from which they come. Of every district there are seven grades of quality, beginning with the largest leaf, which is called common, then fair, good, fine, finest, choice and choicest, with many intermediate qualities.

A prejudice once existed against green teas, owing to the colouring matter used to give their names, and consequently to the facility of imitating them by placing this colouring matter upon spurious leaves, which might be merely noxious weeds. The United States some years ago passed an act to prevent the importation of such teas, and to exclude all adulterate teas. Tea is the only beverage guaranteed to be pure by the government. If green tea is desired in the highest degree of perfection, the Americans claim that the consumer should demand that he be supplied the Moyune article; but authorities are found to differ in this respect.

Black teas are far more popular than green teas throughout Europe, but in North America they have to divide honours not only with the green teas, but with Japans. The people of Ontario have long favoured Ja-

pans. Black teas are divided into four great families, Congous, Indias, Ceylons, and Oolongs. The first three kinds are fermented teas, while Oolongs are unfermented. By fermented teas is meant those which are first exposed to the air after picking until a fermentation takes place, in addition to the withering, which causes them to have after firing a malty, heavy flavour. In the United States it is called "English Breakfast," although that term is unknown in England, and the water shows a rich mahogany colour. There is, however, a great difference in Congous alone. They come from China and are divided into two marked varieties, called North China and South China. The best known of the northern districts are those of Moning, Ning Chow, Keemun, Ichang, Hobow, Kintuck, Kutoan., Liling and Shuntam, and of the southern districts, Pakling, Paklum, and Pan Yong. The Ning Chows, Keemuns and Ichangs go largely to Russia.

Oolongs, on the other hand, like greens and Japans, are fired almost immediately after picking, and consequently appear to be black tea, with a green tea flavour, taking the place of a mixed tea. These are much favoured in the United States; the unfermented blacks, including Congous, Indias, and Ceylons, are the favourites of Great Britain, Russia, Australia, and Canada, while the Oolongs are popular in the United States, and are consumed principally in New York, Pennsylvania, and Eastern States, the Middle and Western States, using green teas mainly. Every tea garden in India and Ceylon shows five distinct grades of tea, the coarsest leaf being termed Souchong, the next is Pekoe Souchong, then Pekoe, then Orange Pekoe, and the highest grade and smallest, broken Orange Pekoe. Oolongs are divided into the Formosa Oolong and Foochow Oolong, named from the district from which they come. Both kinds are separated into spring, summer and autumn varieties, with about ten grades for each variety. Oolongs are almost universally used in New York, and the Eastern States, Formosa, being the favourite of New York, and Boston, while Philadelphia has always adhered to Foochows. Fully one-half of all the teas consumed in the United States is Japanese. They are the lightest of all teas in the colour of the water, resembling green teas, with a bright amber hue. The May pickings are the best and most desirable. They are far superior to the later crops, and arrive from the middle of June until the end of August.

An entire revolution in taste has occurred within the last twenty-five years, not only in the United States, but in England. Previously to 1860 Ceylons, Indias, Japans, and Formosa Oolongs were unknown to the world, whereas to-day they are the favourites. Up to 1862 the Northern States consumed fully 80 per cent. of green teas, whereas the Eastern States took Foochow and Amoy Oolongs, while England preferred Congou teas almost exclusively. Darjeelings have been favoured of late years in Canada. Since the above date green teas have given way to Japans in the Western States, Foochow Oolongs have been abandoned in the East for Formosas, while Amoy Oolongs have disappeared altogether. The reason for this change may be ascribed to the greater flavour and body given to teas from new soil.

As to which is the best tea to drink, the advice is first to try the leading descriptions, and having determined which suits the taste, then to drink the highest grade of that description. It is folly to consume the lower grades, which lack both flavour and tonic effect, when tea is the

cheapest beverage in the world. There are between two hundred and three hundred cups of tea to the pound, consequently at the very high price of \$1 per pound the consumer receives at least two cups for one cent, and generally three cups, if great strength is not required, whereas at 50 cents a pound he receives from four to six cups for one cent. On the other hand, there are only forty cups of coffee to a pound, and perhaps twenty cups of chocolate or cocoa. A thoroughly good tea can be purchased at retail at 50 cents a pound, but by no means a choice one, if one desires both bouquet and maximum tonic properties.

But more important than the choice of tea is the preparation of the same. It is for this reason that tea in the U. S. is only consumed at the rate of one pound per capita per annum, while in England the consumption is six pounds per capita, in Australia seven pounds, and in Canada four to five pounds. It is safe to say that every seven out of eight never know what good tea is, although they pay a good price and receive a good article. It would be far better to buy the lowest grade and draw it thoroughly and well, than to buy the best and ruin it in the preparation.

There are four to six rules to be followed in preparing tea, and the neglect of any one of them will render the article valueless. Nearly every housewife neglects at least one. In the first place, the flavour of tea never appears unless the water is fresh drawn, and is boiling furiously when poured on the leaves. Nine cooks out of ten never empty the kettle of water which boiled for breakfast when preparing the tea at 5 or 9 o'clock, and if they should avoid this fatality they seldom, in their haste, wait for the water to boil thoroughly before pouring it on the tea. It seems sufficient for them that the slightest curl of steam emanates, when the water is promptly used, with the result that the choicest tea in the world tastes like catnip. If both these pitfalls are avoided, then the tea is permitted to draw hardly two minutes when the maid with a mad rush pours it off into the cups, and again the superb aroma of the rose is invisible, and a wild, weedy solution offends the palate. If again this mistake is escaped, then the herb is allowed to soak for fifteen or thirty minutes, while the family converses, and when served the bouquet has come and gone, and nothing but a bitter tannin has developed, which when taken into the human economy plays upon the nerves so insidiously as to fill the divorce courts with wild and untamable cases. Therefore tea should never be served otherwise than in small pots. It is most beneficial as a tonic when taken at 5 o'clock in the afternoon without much food, and if our brain fagged people did but know it, they could regain their jaded nerves daily by the use of this innocent stimulant.

To have tea in perfection it is only necessary to follow the four following rules: First—Let the water be fresh from the faucet.—Second—Let the water boil furiously five minutes before using.—Third—Let the water remain on the leaves not less than seven nor more than ten minutes, and then pour off into another heated vessel.—Fourth—Use one full teaspoonful of tea for every cup of water, and if too strong reduce the quantity.

Adherence to these simple rules procures the best and most harmless tonic, the most exquisite flavour and the most inexpensive beverage known. Neglect of them is simply money thrown away with a probable recourse to vastly more expensive stimulants.

#### GIVING FALSE ALARMS IS COSTLY.

It is a punishable offence to ring a fire alarm for sport or mischief, as it may have costly consequences by the fire brigade being dispatched where it is not needed and so be delayed reaching a fire when called for.

Something like this has been done in regard to the water supply of this city, and for this needless alarm the citizens have to pay very dearly. The plant of the Water Works has long been known to be in an unsatisfactory condition. One pump is undergoing repairs and two boilers are reported to need replacing. Some weeks ago the purchase of two new boilers was discussed by the Water Committee and action postponed. Thereupon the Superintendent of the Water Works wrote a letter to them declaring that such conditions existed as might "become disastrous to the city." He went on to state that by delaying the installation of new boilers we "expose ourselves to the consequences of a catastrophe with loss of life and property." Now, a catastrophe having such results could only be from an explosion of one or both boilers, and the disaster to the city foreshadowed meant a shortage of water when a fire was in progress that needed a full head of water for its extinguishment. If such were really the situation it would certainly be most alarming. The insurance companies thought it so much so as to call for an increase in rates to the extent of 50 cents. Naturally, this increase has raised great indignation. The Superintendent was asked for an explanation of his alarm and he quietly told the Water Committee that he had merely written this startling letter in order to hurry up the purchase of new boilers, that there was no immediate danger of any disaster or catastrophe; that, so to speak, he had rung the alarm without there being any justification!

That is satisfactory in one sense, but how about the increased insurance rates, which will cost the property owners not less than \$140,000 to \$160,000 additional outlay. That is a dear price to pay for an alarm, which is declared to be gratuitous. The question is now being asked with considerable intensity, will the insurance companies withdraw their claim for an increase of 50 cents which was caused by the alarm over the water supply which is now known to have been a bogus scare? It seems only right for this course to be taken, and it would relieve the fire insurance companies from the odium brought upon them by the high rates.

#### THE ALLEGED PHYSICAL DETERIORATION OF THE BRITISH RACE.

Some time ago no little anxiety was created in the United Kingdom by statements made which, if authentic and properly collated, went to show that the people in the British Isles were deteriorating physically. One piece of evidence was the experience of recruiting sergeants who reported their difficulty in finding the needed supply of young men of the requisite height and stamina for the army. This was true, but it did not prove that the young men of the classes from whom recruits are drawn, are lower in physical standard than those of earlier years; it simply and only proved that those offering for recruits were less robust and shorter than in past days. This might be fully accounted for by the spread of education which indisposes young men to offer themselves as

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"food for powder," the army having few attractions to one who can earn a living by a handicraft.

A Committee has been investigating this most important question and has reported to the effect, generally, that there is not evidence enough available to support the deterioration theory. One weak feature in this discussion is the very common one of making comparisons between things respecting which exact data is wanting. To establish the theory that the British race is physically deteriorating two things must be definitely known, viz.: What standard of physical condition existed in past years, and what standard of physical condition now prevails? Unless these data are established there is no comparison possible, but only a mere vague surmise or guess.

It is incredible that the present generation of Britishers in the old land are physically below their fathers, because in the last thirty or more years the sanitary conditions of the people, both in rural and town districts, have been materially improved. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in sewers and drains, in removing dangerous nuisances, in clearing away foul habitations, in providing water supplies, in preventing epidemics, in improving the sanitation of workshops, factories, and schools. The effect of this movement is shown by the lowering of the mortality rate all over England and the raising of the average term of life, both which conditions are now beyond controversy. Another point is the greater sobriety of the people, and the passion which has developed in recent years for out-door recreation.

But all this improvement has led to the survival of a larger number of weaklings who, in earlier days, would have been cleared away by death in childhood, or youth.

The Government's Committee, while regarding that the facts are against the deterioration theory, report strongly in favour of more thorough prosecution of sanitation in cities, towns, and villages. They regard this movement as calling for the most earnest attention of all municipal authorities. We, in Montreal, can endorse this heartily. The sanitary conditions prevalent in large sections of this city are disgraceful. Whole areas are disease gardens, feeders of the cemetery, abattoirs of infants. This beautiful city ought to have a very low average mortality rate and it will have when our rulers bring themselves into touch with modern intelligence and modern needs.

#### FLAVOURS IN CANDY, ICES, &c.

Few persons are aware that the fruit flavours employed in imparting to confectionery, ices, cake, &c., the particular taste which so pleases the palates of the gentler sex and children are not generally derived from the fruit after which they are named. The flavours of strawberry, raspberry, currant, pear, peach, pineapple and banana cannot be extracted advantageously; consequently the chemist is employed and any of the flavours in the above series is artificially produced from derivatives of coal tar. For example, pineapple oil or essence is common ether combined with butyric acid and dissolved in alcohol. Butyric acid is a liquid having the sour, disagreeable odor of rancid butter. Pineapple oil is prepared by making butter into a soap, and then distilling gently with alcohol and sulphuric acid. This transformation has given rise to the statement that essence of pineapple is made from putrid cheese. Pear "oil" is an alcoholic solution of amyl acetate, which closely re-

sembles the pleasant odor of the pear. Cheap balls of sweetened starch paste and glue are flavored with this substance, dyed and sold as candy pears. It is not difficult to purchase other artificial fruits, of the same general character—plums, peaches, apples, etc.; the difficulty lies in the digestion of them. Candies flavoured with almond may be regarded with suspicion, unless they are made by reliable manufacturers. While almond extract is readily prepared from the nut itself, much of it is simply nitro-benzene, a compound formed by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid upon benzene. It is known commercially as essence of mirbane, and its vapour is poisonous. Synthetic flavours, by which is meant those artificially produced, such as strawberry, pineapple, banana, etc., are far less wholesome than the true flavours, and candy which contains them should be eaten sparingly, if at all.

#### SALE OF SPURIOUS FOODSTUFFS.

In the Recorder's Court, this city, some days ago a manufacturer of jams, etc., was fined \$40 and costs for making a jam out of figs and selling the same as the product of raspberries and strawberries. Nor was this the only alleged misdemeanour on the part of the jam manufacturer, for the case arose from an inspection of his premises wherein was found a large quantity of figs which were proved to be in an advanced state of decay. The figs were destroyed, the owner given a severe lecture by the Recorder, the daily papers printed the details, and the curtain dropped over the questionable jam, the figs and the owner.

This is but one case in which deception in foodstuffs was brought to light, and meagre fine inflicted. How many more would be revealed were diligent search instituted, may not be readily conjectured, but it seems very apparent that stricter laws should be provided and enforced for the protection of the public against deception in whatever is placed on the daily table. That the Government are seeing the seriousness of this state of affairs is evident from an Ottawa report, of recent date which reads:

"Hon. Mr. Brodeur intends to take action against manufacturers, importers, and storekeepers throughout Canada who have been defying the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act by selling foods that are not what their labels purport. Sometimes the substitutes are harmless. In other cases the mixture is injurious to the health of the consumer. It is expected that a few prosecutions will probably have the desired effect. A recent analysis of jellies and jams showed that only 14 samples out of 74 were genuine. Fifty-five were classed as adulterated, and five as doubtful. The examination included samples of raspberry, strawberry, plum, peach, and miscellaneous jams and jellies, and revealed the presence of many substitutes and of glucose, coal tar dyes, and salicylic acid. An analysis of ground peppers, cloves, ginger, cassia, cinnamon, allspice, and fixed spice showed only 88 pure out of 188. There were 93 adulterated and seven doubtful. The test showed that the spices were mixed with stone, husks, shells, sand, sweepings, charcoal, hair, chips and dirt. Instead of having samples from retailers alone, the department officers will visit the premises of manufacturers and importers."

Across the Southern border, where adulteration of foodstuffs had been running riot for many years and was

rapidly growing worse stringent laws are being enforced and a stop has been put, for the time at least, to such deceptive practices.

We are daily confronted with watered milk for which the advanced price of the pure product is exacted. Yet how skilfully—or innocently—this is done while relieving the manipulator of the terrible crime of swearing falsely is sometimes revealed through accident. While strolling through a suburb recently the writer was tempted to halt at a spot which invited comfort. Near by was a well. Not far from the well was a man with pails which he filled and then wended his way leisurely toward where a number of cows were feeding. Three assistants awaited his coming. On arrival he emptied a portion of the water in four other milk pails, which made each more than one-fourth full. Then the four undertook to milk the cows. The honest toilers worked assiduously till their pails were filled when they were next emptied into the regulation tin milk-cans which the owner next placed in his delivery cart and started on his evening round. He put no water in the milk.

Spices and jams offer the greatest shield from exposure, hence it is that they are the most frequently adulterated. Yet we are told that the strict laws which are supposed to keep "butterine" in its native country does not prevent large quantities of this greasy product from finding its smooth way down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, where those who consume make no complaint because they do not know.

A much larger quantity of fruit and fruit products are being used in proportion to population than was the case in earlier years, this keeping prices well up and allowing of a good profit to all handlers while permitting of a minimum loss through decay.

People who avail themselves of the comfortable electric railway service afforded by the Terminal tramway from Montreal to Bout de l'Isle, through clover meadows and wayside flowers, have had till recently their noses regaled by a stench that was wont in former years to be carried by the south wind from heaps of miscarried canned berries and other fruits dumped in a little sewer a few hundred yards beyond La Salle avenue.

It is not in the heart of the cities that we find all adulteration. Far from the towns and beyond hearing of the railway whistle may be seen the "up-to-date" farmer's wife gathering, in a season when her strawberry patch is thin, bundle after bundle of rhubarb which she cleverly mixes with her strawberries, thus more than doubling her supply of "pure home-grown" preserves on whom the unfeeling and unchristian city dealer never set an eye.

#### LIFE INSURANCE SUIT.

Suit was begun in the Superior Court, Chicago, this week, by the estate of J. J. A. Dahmke against the Illinois Life for \$5,000, the amount of a life insurance policy the deceased carried in the Bankers' and Merchants' Life Association, which was taken over a few years ago by the Illinois Life. The declaration states that Dahmke took out a policy September 15, 1897, and died September 16, 1903. It is claimed that the premium came due the day before he died, but at that time he was unconscious and not able to attend to business, and no one else was informed as to the premium falling due. The petition claims that the company advertised that its policies were non-forfeitable after five years for non-payment of premium.

#### WORLD'S IRON ORE PRODUCTION.

The report of John Birkinbine, to the U.S. Geological Survey on the production of iron ores in 1903 shows that that country has surpassed all others in its yearly output of iron ore. It says that the quantity of iron ore produced in the United States in the year ended December 31, 1903, was 35,019,308 long tons, a decrease of 534,827 long tons from 1902. The quantity mined in 1903 is, however, the second largest recorded, and is greater than the combined totals for the year 1902 of Germany, Luxembourg and the British Empire, which are the nearest competitors of the United States. The iron ore obtained in 1903 came from twenty-two states and two territories. Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama and Wisconsin were the leaders in production. Nevada was added this year to the list of producing States, while Vermont and Montana reported no ore mined in 1903.

#### A DRESSMAKERS' TRUST.

All the principal dressmakers of Paris, it is reported, have joined in a trust of an altogether new kind, nothing more nor less than a trust "de l'elegance." The members of the new combine include such well known names as Beer, Callot, Doucet, Diemert, Paquin, Laferriere, Redfern, Rouff, Raudnitz, etc.

For many seasons the German and Austrian dressmakers have been buying the best models of the big Paris houses, then selling at reduced price copies of these models to second-rate houses all over Europe and America. As a result, when the genuine client of a Paris dressmaker had bought a high-class original it was often merely to find on returning home that the same model had already been produced by the wholesale. Complaints were frequent and wrathful. To offset this the trust has been formed.

As concerns the Autumn fashions, the members of the new organization have decided to show none of the new models to foreign buyers before Aug. 16, and to deliver no model to the Continental trade before Sept. 15. American buyers, however, may have their models one week earlier.

#### LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

Heavy loss through lightning was caused in many parts of Western Ontario on Saturday evening last, even lightning rods proving of no avail. Near Woodstock the barn of Wm. Clark was struck and burned, with 20 tons of hay and 500 bushels of grain. Insurance, \$1,500, in Blenheim Mutual.—In the vicinity of Wingham the barn of Wm. Robinson was destroyed, with contents.—In Elgin County the barn of A. P. McCallum was burned, with 50 tons hay and farm implements. Insurance \$300. Barns of Mrs. E. Nicolls also burned, with season's crops, implements, etc.—In Wellington County barn owned by Thos. Talbot, with 1,200 bushels oats, implements, etc., were burned. Insured for \$1,800 in Eramosa Mutual. Large barn of W. Cook, same vicinity, burned, with season's crops. Insured in Halton Mutual. Near Preston a barn owned by the Oliver estate, with crops, implements, etc., burned. At Preston a transformer in the power house was burned out; loss, \$600. Near Guelph, the barn of W. H. Poole was struck and burned, with season's crops. Insured for \$1,000 in Puslinch Mutual. Barn of S. Mays, same vicinity, was also burned.—Near Grimsby the barns of W. B. Ross, with season's crops, etc., burned. Loss on buildings, \$2,000; partial insurance.—Near Cooksville, the barn of John Hopkins, with valuable implements, threshing machine, etc., struck and burned. Loss about \$1,500, partly insured.—Near Brampton, the barn of Robt. Reid, with season's crops, etc., burned. Loss about \$2,000.—Near Guelph the large barn on the homestead of the late John Kitching, Corwhin, was struck by lightning, and consumed, together with the hay and all the grain harvested. Insurance in the Halton Mutual. The barn was recently equipped with lightning rods.—Near Camden, a barn, with hay, horses, grain, etc., owned by B. Eckhardt, was struck and burned.—At Beamsville, the residence of J. McCurrah was badly damaged.—Near Hamilton, a barn, owned by J. Smith, and rented by Geo. Miles, was struck and burned, also 70 tons of hay, 50 loads of wheat, hogs, fowl, cattle, etc. Barn was valued at \$3,000; Miles' loss about \$1,700; fairly well insured.

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REPORT ON HUDSON BAY.

Major Moodie, who is in charge of the Mounted Police detachment in Hudson Bay, and has been designated colloquially as Governor of that region, returned recently to consult with the authorities. He does not profess to give expert opinion upon the question of navigation of Hudson Bay, but believes it is feasible for four months, or from June 20 to October 20, each year. Vessels would require to be of special design, capable of encountering any ice that might be met. The west coast of Hudson Bay is low, and on the east it is high. The expedition wintered at Fullerton, on the northwest shore, which is a rendezvous for whalers. One American sealing vessel, the Era, was there, from whom duties were collected. The coldest weather experienced was in March, when the temperature dropped to 53 degrees below zero. This lasted five days, during which time a heavy gale blew. It was simply impossible to go out of doors. Last spring was supposed to be late, but navigation was possible on July 18. According to the American skipper, the ice generally clears about the 8th or 10th of June. In summer the temperature went up as high as 37, and it was then very hot. Whales were reported to be rather scarce. Last year whalebone was worth \$10,000 a ton. This year the price is said to have gone to \$15,000 a ton. All along the coasts of Hudson Bay there is an abundance of salmon, but there are no cod, herring or mackerel in the waters of the bay.

CARBERRY'S HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

A disastrous fire occurred at Carberry, Man., on the 14th instant. The Stickle block, one of the largest and most substantial buildings, was burned to the ground. The loss will total between \$35,000 and \$40,000, partially covered by insurance. The principal losers are:—T. D. Stickle, business block, \$16,000, insurance \$9,000, distributed in the London & Liverpool & Globe, National, Atlas, and one other company; S. H. Gilmour, departmental store, stock, \$14,000, total loss, insurance \$3,500, in London & Liverpool & Globe, \$3,000 in Royal, \$3,000 in Phoenix; Miss A. Jones, grocery store, stock \$3,000, total loss, insurance \$2,000, in London & Lancashire; J. E. Rowe, merchant tailor, stock largely saved, loss \$200, covered in Occidental; G. B. Richardson, jeweller, loss probably \$800, insured in Ottawa and \$200 in London & Liverpool & Globe; G. S. Haslam, book store, etc., stock damaged by smoke, loss about \$400, carried in Canada; Noble Dickie, building damaged \$1,000, covered in Canadian; Brown & Armstrong, plate glass windows broken; W. D. Monro, plate glass windows broken in building, owned by C. J. McClocklin; Carberry Lodge, I.O.O.F., regalia, lodge furnishings, etc., \$1,000, insured; Carberry I.O.F., K.O.T. M. and L.O.L. lodges also lost all their regalia; Western Hotel, F. T. Hallett, house and furnishings, damaged by water, loss about \$1,000, covered by insurance in the Phoenix of Brooklyn. The fire started in Gilmour's departmental store. Origin is unknown.

DEVELOPING NEW WATER POWER.

Plans will be filed in the Ontario Crown Lands Department this week, we learn, for the new power development plant which the Backus-Brooks syndicate of Minneapolis will erect at Fort Frances on the Rainy River. The Ontario Government have passed the order-in-Council granting the water-power privilege under which the syndicate have until January 1, 1907, to complete the power plant and erect a flour mill with a capacity of not less than 1,000 barrels a day. The company, however, intend erecting a 3,000-barrel mill, and a pulp works as well. They have also secured the water-power privilege on the Minnesota side of the river. The Government have insisted throughout the lengthy negotiations that half their total power development shall be done on the Canadian side, and this has been at length agreed to. The company will pay \$5,000 for the water-power, and a patent will be given them when they complete the undertaking, which may be revoked in case of failure to live up to the terms of the contract. Provision is made that the municipality of Fort Frances will be given all the elec-

tricity it requires for lighting and municipal power purposes at almost cost price.

It is estimated that between 15,000 and 25,000 horse-power can be developed at this point on the Rainy River, according to season. The result of this industrial development will be to revolutionize that part of the Rainy River district, and convert what was until recently a remote Hudson's Bay post into a small city. The Canadian Northern Railway from Winnipeg to Port Arthur passes through Fort Frances, and will be a direct route for the carrying of grain for flour mills. The water supply for the power plant comes from a long chain of inland waters extending almost to Lake Superior.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Preliminary estimates of the world's wheat crop for the year now opening are being offered by different authorities. Dornbusch's "London List" makes the indications show about 90,000,000 bushels less than the high record of 1903 and slightly below the 1902 total. Beerbohm's "London List" calculations reach a result 130,000,000 bushels below 1903 and about 104,000,000 below 1902. Dornbusch recognizes 87,000,000 quarters, or 696,000,000 bushels, for the United States and Canada, for the new crop, and Beerbohm adopts 84,000,000 quarters, or 672,000,000 bushels, for these countries—a difference of 24,000,000 bushels. For all European countries Dornbusch gives 209,200,000 quarters, and Beerbohm, 193,950,000 quarters—a difference of 15,250,000 quarters, or 122,000,000 bushels. Broomhall's "Corn Trade News" gives 382,000,000 quarters for the year, or 5,000,000 quarters (40,000,000 bushels) under last year.

Beerbohm's "List" makes comment as follows: "It is interesting to note that the average world's wheat production in the six years from 1888 to 1903, inclusive, was 360 million quarters (2,800,000,000 bushels), so that we shall not be far off when we assume that the world's wheat consumption is not now less than 375 million quarters (3,000,000,000 bushels), a total which the present year's production does not seem likely to reach."

Dornbusch's "List" says of the 382,200,000 quarters (3,065,000,000 bushels) estimated for the year: "It will be understood that the above attempt to gauge the wheat yield is merely a suggestion of possibilities of this year's harvest results, and cannot be handled as if the figures were definite. Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the outcome in France and the United States, where even the experts reveal a wide difference of opinion in their efforts to forecast results. Russia is always a mystery, but the wheat crop will probably not be far short of the previous yield. The Australasian and South American figures for 1904 are pure guesses, based upon reports of agricultural conditions and sowing operations in these countries, but between now and December, when the crops should be ready for cutting, weather will be the main arbiter of results. Taking the above figures generally, it would appear as if 1904 was not going to be a year remarkable for large supplies; but these early estimates are frequently falsified by unforeseen conditions, and the prudent trader will await developments."

While it is quite reasonable to adopt the view that the world's wheat supply for the year now begun may fall considerably below the high record for last year, it is not necessary to assume that the deficiency may not be partly overcome by lessened consumption under advanced values, nor that an actual stringency will occur. And it is well to consider the fact that the early estimates of Beerbohm last year were not equal to the present estimates of that authority for the coming year, so that if these calculations be equally at variance with figures finally accepted the result will be an increase and not a decrease in the year's comparison with the high record for 1903.

Summarizing the world's wheat estimates of the three English authorities, the comparisons are indicated in the following, reduced to bushels:—

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Berbohm . . . . .	2,926,000,000	3,088,000,000	162,000,000
Dornbusch . . . . .	3,065,000,000	3,157,000,000	92,000,000
Broomhall . . . . .	3,056,000,000	3,097,000,000	41,000,000

## TENDER ACCEPTED FOR ICE-BREAKER.

Three English firms tendered for the construction of the ice-breaker for the River St. Lawrence. They were: Vickers Sons & Maxim, \$393,780, afterwards reduced to \$350,000; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Son, \$350,000; Fleming & Ferguson, \$272,500. The last named firm secured the contract, their tender being lowest. They guaranteed to deliver the vessel on the Clyde by November 20th. The dimensions are: 200 feet long, depth 18 feet, and breadth 43 feet. There will be two sets of triple-expansion machinery.

The ice-breaker will demonstrate whether communication by water with the port of Montreal can be maintained throughout the winter season. If not what is the latest date in the fall and the earliest in the spring on which ocean vessels can ply between Montreal and Quebec. Investigation will be made as to the possibility of preventing the ice bridge from forming at Cape Rouge by keeping navigation open during winter, and, if that is not practicable, obviating all chance of inundation owing to the jam of ice at that point by opening the channel earlier in the spring.

## FURNITURE COMPANY FAILS.

The Canada Cabinet Company, of Gananoque, Ont., will probably cease business. The directors, it is said, will consent to liquidation proceedings. The company was incorporated in August, 1901, as the Modern Manufacturing Company. In 1902 it was re-incorporated as the Canada Cabinet Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. Of this \$78,000 has been subscribed, and \$58,000 paid up. The Bank of Toronto is applying for the winding-up order. The bank holds direct and indirect claims of \$35,000 and has judgments aggregating \$11,150. It also holds a promissory note for \$5,000.

The petition says: "Your petitioners also ask that the affairs and business of the company should be investigated, and that it should be made to appear in the interest of the creditors how the insolvency has been brought about. Also that the personal accounts and dealings of the directors and shareholders should be investigated, and that the claims of the creditors should also be investigated." The directors of the company are chiefly Montreal business men. Henry Miles and E. P. Heaton, both of Montreal, recently resigned as directors, and no successors were appointed.

The directors and shareholders of the company will not contest the application and have filed affidavits in the courts there stating that the company is in an "unfortunate position." Mr. Henry Upton of Gananoque, the general manager, states that the goods now in process of manufacture are worth \$50,000. Both sides agree on Mr. George Taylor, M.P., as provisional liquidator.

## RUSSIA'S NEW POSITION IN EUROPE.

The final demonstration which is being made of the military weakness of Russia will very seriously modify the influence which the Government of the Czar has been accustomed to wield in the councils of European statecraft. Russian defeat in the Far East means not only a distinct lowering of Russian power and prestige in the Near East, but a marked diminution of the fear or the respect in virtue of which Russia has been able to play the role of dictator in Europe. On the sea Russia has ceased to be reckoned among the great powers; as has been aptly said, "She will be as permanently commanded by Japan in the Yellow Sea as by Germany in the Baltic." By land, she has proved herself only less unequal to the career of conquest which she has so blindly followed, and a foreign policy that has been commercially as reckless as, in a military sense, it has proved disastrous, will have to give place to something less ambitious and less disturbing to the peace of the rest of the world. If there be enough statesmanship or patriotic devotion left in high places to save the Russian Empire from utter ruin and dissolution into its component parts, the problems of the future will differ very materially from those of the past. Russia has enormous undeveloped resources, which at the touch of intelligently directed effort could be made to yield wealth beyond the dreams of

avarice. Education is not more necessary for the mass of the Russian people than the creation of an enterprising, self-respecting and freedom-loving middle class between the peasants and the bureaucracy. A system of taxation that takes the peasant's bread out of his mouth to minister to the insatiable greed of a governing class whose pervasive dishonesty has not even the palliation of conspicuous ability in the execution of its schemes of conquest must be reformed altogether. That would mean the surrender of much that the foreign policy of Russia has striven to compass in the past, and the indefinite postponement of more that it contemplated in the future. But if the best the existing system can do is to impoverish millions and still leave the empire weak; to provoke internal discontent without shielding the nation from external humiliation, even to the dense intelligence of the men who guide the destinies of Russia, it must surely be a demonstrative failure.

It has been said that the rise of Japan in all probability has alone prevented a colossal military struggle between England and Russia. The British control of the Persian Gulf, and the uncompromising British attitude in regard to any division of that control, was as much of a bar to the secular ambition of Russia as Japanese paramourcy in Korea. It was merely the force of circumstances that made the Far Eastern, and not the Middle Eastern, question the more pressing one, and probably a blind confidence as to the ease with which the first could be disposed of had something to do with precipitating the conflict with Japan. Russia has been accustomed to pay British power the homage of threatening it only through a coalition, or when it was pre-occupied, as was the case when the Russian preparations were made to move on Afghanistan during the Boer war. The European coalition which Prince Lobanoff tried to organize against Great Britain was defeated only by the refusal of France to join it, even when offered the bribe of the substitution of French for British rule in Egypt. Russia has consistently pursued in Turkey, in Persia and in China a policy which has been compared to that of the vulture with the dying ass—that of leaving the body until it is sufficiently decomposed to become an easy prey. In other words, Russia shields the Government of a weaker neighbor from the consequences of its own folly and enables it to continue to misgovern its subjects, thwarting attempts at internal reform, financial and administrative. It is part of her plan to respect the technical frontiers of a country which she hopes to annex; to refrain from snatching a part, in order ultimately to obtain the whole.

Russia has been able to pursue this policy alike in the Near, the Middle and the Far East because she was supposed to possess a practically inexhaustible reserve of military strength, an army which, even if below the modern standard of training and equipment, was, for purposes of offense, a weapon of unequalled power. How absolutely the position of Russia among the great powers has been changed by the revelation of Japan's ability to defeat the best army which, after months of preparation, could be brought into the field, can be best appreciated by reference to the kind of discussion which, only two years ago, was provoked by the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. A more than usually well-informed English critic of that agreement said that "A more demented attempt than that to which we are committing ourselves was never embraced by dull imagination." Anticipating the ultimate effect of this convention on Russia's position in the Yellow Sea, this authority went on to ask whether his fellow-countrymen supposed that Russia would be easily penned in, blocked and dominated all around in this fashion, and that she would not set herself to devise ways of breaking out. While the alliance of France might be insufficient for that purpose against England and Japan, the adhesion of Germany could be had for a price, and thus England would find the Continent united against her. It was argued that if the three great European powers were to throw in their lot together, they would command immeasurable military forces, they would have the interior lines of two continents at their disposal, they would be able to agree upon the retrenchment of their armies in order to develop their fleets, and they would be able to shut out English trade in case of conflict. The conclusion seemed unanswerable that against such a Continental coalition even the victory of the British fleet would not prevent the ruin of British commercial supremacy, and so it appeared to be possible that a statesmanship designed to save the island kingdom in the Japanese seas might end by endangering the existence

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of Great Britain in her own. All this sounds like the emptiest kind of alarm to-day, but it is so because Japan has proved her ability not only to take care of herself but to lift the shadow of Russian aggression from the face of Asia and of Europe.

FOREIGN TRADE GROWING.

The aggregate foreign trade of Canada last year, consisting of the total imports and total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th last is estimated to amount to \$473,000,000, as compared with \$467,000,000 for the previous year, an increase in round numbers of \$6,000,000. On the basis of imports entered for consumption and domestic exports the increase would be \$1,682,986. There was a falling off in domestic exports for the year just closed amounting to \$15,987,235. In the exports of foreign goods from Canada there was an increase of \$4,000,000. The decrease of domestic exports is very largely accounted for by the fact that there was a large decrease in the export of wheat. In 1904 we exported only 16,779,028 bushels, as compared with 32,985,745 bushels in 1903. There was also a large falling off in the export of hay, and a decrease in the export of eggs. The export of butter decreased by 100,000 pounds. On the other hand, the export of cheese shows a gain of 300,000 pounds. Following are the details of the trade returns so far as compiled:—

Imports for consumption:		
	1903.	1904.
Dutiable goods . . . . .	\$136,792,874	\$148,902,381
Free goods . . . . .	88,017,654	94,684,043
Total . . . . .	\$224,810,528	\$243,586,424
Coin and bullion . . . . .	8,896,797	7,874,313
Grand total . . . . .	\$233,787,325	\$251,460,737
Duty collected . . . . .	37,190,717	40,952,810
Exports—domestic only:		
	1903.	1904.
The mine . . . . .	\$31,064,861	\$33,624,739
The fisheries . . . . .	11,860,184	10,759,029
The forest . . . . .	36,386,015	33,091,922
Animals and produce . . . . .	69,817,542	63,812,117
Agriculture . . . . .	44,624,321	37,138,878
Manufactures . . . . .	20,624,321	19,864,049
Miscellaneous . . . . .	83,784	121,708
Total merchandise . . . . .	\$214,401,674	\$198,414,439

LABOUR IN THE COTTON FIELDS.

If the present promise of a cotton crop approximating, if not exceeding, 12,000,000 bales should be realized, there will be difficulty in garnering the entire supply from lack of labor in the picking season. The planters have already encountered this difficulty in years of less prolific production. The negroes have shown a disposition to drift away from the plantations to the cities and towns, or to raise small patches or fields of cotton of their own, and it has thus far been impossible to supply their places by immigration from other sections or from foreign countries. The few Italians who have settled in some of the cotton States of the Southwest are said to have become in some instances successful cotton growers, but they prefer small farms of their own and are averse to working in any considerable number on the large plantations.

The primary difficulty is that a much larger force of labourers is required in the picking and ginning season than throughout the year, and a working population cannot be expected to adapt itself to the requirements of two or three months in the year. They must have employment either on the land or elsewhere for the rest of the time. Cultivation of a greater variety of crops does not offer any effective remedy, for while it would provide for an increased population there would probably not be a much larger surplus of labour for this particular use, as other harvest work comes at about the same time. Neither would there be much gain in raising cotton on a larger number of smaller farms, instead of large plantations. There is economy in large scale agricultural production, as has been proved in the grain fields of the North-West.

But this large scale production would never have been pos-

sible but for the use of machinery in harvesting, which takes the place of many hands. Even with this advantage there is always an extra demand for men in the harvest season, and western farmers have difficulty in getting labour enough to gather in their great crops of grain. Cotton picking is still in the primitive stage and must be done by hand. Fortune and fame await the inventor of a successful cotton-picking machine. Until he appears the problem of labour in the picking season will continue to be a perplexing one on account of the need of a so much larger number than can find employment the rest of the year, even between the winters, during which there is little to do in Southern farming communities at best. The planters having learned that there may be more money in a moderate crop than in a large one, there is danger that this labour difficulty may result in an imperfect harvesting of the cotton crop at a time when it is needed as never before.

NEWLY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The following corporations have been reported, within the week: Dominion Roller Screen Company, Limited; share capital, \$150,000, with head office at Toronto, and provisional directors Ford Addison Mansell, Elmer Heetz, Jabez Nathan, Lynde, Cephas Thomas Rodman, and William John Coutts. week:—Dominion Roller Screen Company, Limited; share capital \$40,000; provisional directors, James Simpson, Alfred John Rayor, John Hill Huddleston, John Alexander McIntyre, George Cooper, Frederick John Wilson, Samuel Halfyard Garland and Robert Glocking.

The Alpina Oil and Gas Company, Limited; share capital \$100,000, with head office at Chatham; provisional directors, Samuel Thomas Bell, Solomon Eagle, Thomas Robinson, James Rutherford, and Richard Lawrence Gosnell.

The Victor Varnish Company, Limited; share capital \$40,000, with head office at Toronto; provisional directors, Arthur Carson McMaster, George Reginald Geary, and William Patrick Brodie.

The Laurentian Club, Limited, Ottawa; share capital, \$40,000; provisional directors, Gordon Cameron Edwards, William Alexander Cameron, Robert George Cameron, John Lorn McDougall, jr., and others.

The Southern Light and Power Company, Limited; share capital \$300,000; provisional directors, F. J. A. Davidson, C. A. Stone, and D. A. Dixon, with head office at Toronto.

The Stratford Chair Company, Limited; share capital \$60,000; provisional directors, Wm. Hall Crowe, Alfred Pames McPherson, Frank Augustus Nichols, Arthur Murray Panton, and John Alexander McFadgen.

United Cigar Stores, Limited; share capital \$25,000, with head office at Toronto; provisional directors, Robert Callum, Archibald Lang and Frank Gerow.

International Varnish Company, Limited; share capital, \$100,000, with head office at Toronto, and provisional directors, Herman Rosenberg, Max Wolf, Wm. Rosenberg, Ferdinand Wolf Herz, and Oscar Rosenberg.

The Godson Contracting Company, Limited; share capital \$100,000, with head office at Toronto, and provisional directors, Margaret Godson, Frederick William Godson, and Arthur Ferguson Godson.

Imperial Leather Company, Limited; share capital, \$40,000; with head office at Toronto, and provisional directors, Charles Adelbert Crawford, Thomas Lyle Bray and Henry Hunter.

The Stewart, Howe and Meek Company, Limited; share capital \$100,000, with head office at Toronto, and provisional directors, Arthur James Stewart, Lucian Flanders Howe, and Chas. Samuel Meek.

The Goderich Cement Brick Company, Limited; share capital \$40,000, and provisional directors, George Acheson, James Clark, James Alfred McIntosh, Wm. Proudfoot, and Job Parsons Brown.

Typograph, Limited; share capital, \$80,000, with head office at Windsor, and provisional directors, James Benjamin Allen, Frank Herbert Macpherson, and Sylvester B. Best.

Rhys D. Fairbairn, Limited; share capital, \$50,000, with head office at Toronto, and provisional directors, Rhys Dakers Fairbairn, Ida Aikins Fairbairn, and Robert Benjamin Harrison.

The Aylmer Iron Works Company is permitted to increase its capital from \$30,000 to \$70,000, and the Barrie Carriage Company from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

## THE U. S. FARMER IN CANADA.

It is a most gratifying feature of the future of the Canadian West to find so many thousands of United States farmers coming over each year from the fertile valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, to settle down and cultivate a section, more or less, of the finest wheat-growing land under the sun. And better still, these shrewd prosperous Western American farmers are not settling in groups but are picking out their ground as individual fancy dictates, the result of this being that the country will be filled by a mixed population each of which will profit by the ability of his neighbor.

Just now, there is, as it were, a Yankee boom on. Our U.S. settlers are nothing if they are not joyful and crowing loud when they have "found things coming their way." This is all right. The more of such is heard the quicker will the country fill up and towns and cities grow. The following Winnipeg correspondence to the Globe gives a pretty fair estimate of the hopeful feeling prevailing in Manitoba and the rapidity of its growth:

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.—That the dauntless "American" should have a hand in opening this northwest empire was evident from the moment the first joyful whoop of the homesteader echoed over the border. The Dominion Government is being praised by its friends and frowned upon by Uncle Sam for its aggressive missionary work in the United States, but the Minister of the Interior is not to be praised nor blamed for all things that came to pass out here in the open. God put the "goods" in the ground, and put it in the soul of the Yankee to go after them. And he's going—going with a cheerful optimism that inspires others to follow. So great is his speed that he picks up those who have been resting by the wayside, sleeping, as it were, on the road to success, and carries them forward as waste paper and dead leaves are drawn in the wake of "The Limited."

A few moss-grown grumblers sit tight to the stones upon which they have been resting for a quarter of a century, hitch their shoulders, smile knowingly, and name the Yankee "fool." A fool he is to these—a fool who would rush in where the old-time native "angel" has feared to tread. And when, a few years later, they see the Yankee there with the goods, these same sneering, pessimistic, parasitic pullbacks make doleful prophecy against the Yankee invasion. However, this type of Canadian, who is still being reinforced by the same sort of Englishman, is rapidly disappearing, or is rather being lost in the excitement incident to the settling up of the west.

The new, younger generation are in the running. They are not following, but leading or fighting side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the Yankee for the conquest of the great northwest, whose wealth they wot of, and in whose future they have faith. Yes, the younger generation and the Yankee seem to be working well together, and yet I can't forget what I marked at the luncheon given at the opening of the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and principal speaker upon that occasion, referred with pride to the thousands of desirable Americans—and he seemed to count them among the best settlers obtainable—who had settled lately in the northwest (no applause), and expressed the hope that the thousands might grow to millions, or words to that effect.

I hushed my heart and hearkened, but never the faintest hint of a hand-clap for the Yankee. "Poor devil," I said, softly, meaning the Yankee, not the Minister, who seemed to have touched the wrong chord.

And yet the Yankee scarcely deserves my commiseration. He's doing fairly well, under the circumstances: It is only half a dozen years since he first heard the "Call of the Wild," and already he owns half the land that has passed from the Crown in the Canadian northwest. Half the large land operators who are Canadians are men whose lives have been built below the line. The United States are full of Canadians who have met with success. Just run over in your mind, gentle reader, the Canadians you have known, and note how many you have seen on the rocks. Personally, I fail to recall a single Canadian tramping or begging. Almost invariably he had the last job in the shop. He seemed to have a happy faculty for finding himself. I have the greatest admiration for Canadians—the live ones. But when I sit writing as I sit now, in what is erroneously called the best hotel in Winnipeg

—sit writing from noon till night, listening all the while for the footstep of the bell boy who should bring the card of a man who has wired of his coming—and then go down at dinner time to find my box bulging full of cards, notes and telegrams, I protest to the chief clerk, showing some spirit. And when the chief clerk, who has held this job, I'm told, in this same house for twenty years, and will probably never have a better one, is almost insolent in his indifference, I damn the dead ones without stint or stammer. Leave them where they belong, on the rocks by the roadside; they can only retard, they can never prevent the development of the great northwest.

It is not in land alone that American capital is being employed. American money moves half the grain handled at Winnipeg, where more wheat is bought and sold than in Chicago. The Yankee is by no means unknown in the lumber business. At Rainy River, in western Ontario, an American company have bought a million dollars' worth of Crown timber, put up extensive factories, built the largest sawmill in the world, and are to spend two million more American dollars developing power at that point. The Red Deer Lumber Company, one of the largest in the northwest is dominated by American money. A Minneapolis man is as much at home in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as he would be on his native heath. To be sure, many of these aggressive Americans are Canadian-born, but they are Yankees by years of training. Shrewd, careful business men, they were first to mark the awakening of their native land, and among the first to profit by the exceptional opportunities it afforded.

And thousands there are in the middle walks of life, who are homesteading, and yet more buying lands upon which they propose to make homes. North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific there is a wide strip of territory settled almost entirely by Americans. On the first day of July they gathered by hundreds at Regina to help the Canadians celebrate Dominion Day, and on the Fourth of July came again by thousands, and, together with the natives, who joined as heartily as the Yankees had joined them, made the eagle scream far into the night. This bit of history is interesting, not as an evidence of Canadian disloyalty to the empire, but as showing that the Canadian's outlook is widening, and that the Yankee is able to adjust himself to his surroundings, and that the two peoples so similar in so many ways are going to fraternize and live happily ever after, hoop-la, world without end, etc.

But it is not because of the coming of the capitalist, nor is it all due to the persistent proselytism of the Department of the Interior—this Yankee activity. It is due primarily to the fact referred to in the opening of this sermon. It's in the soil. It is because Joseph Glenn gathered in the summer of 1901, from a single section of land, 22,000 bushels of wheat. And because, also, this same Joseph Glenn bought another quarter section and sowed it to wheat. For this quarter section he paid \$200 cash, and from these new fields threshed 44 bushels of wheat to the acre. After paying for this land, for ploughing and sowing, reaping and threshing, he had, from this quarter section alone, \$1,900 left. The story of Joe Glenn reads like extravagant fiction, but those who came to verify were convinced of its truth, and so the eagle screams along the line fence here on the fourth day of the seventh moon. Mr. Shanks, a roadmaster on the Canadian Northern, heard the story of Joseph Glenn, and threw up his job. Midway between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie he bought a quarter section in 1902, from which he harvested 35 bushels per acre. This land cost Mr. Shanks \$12 an acre. The other day the man returned to buy his farm back. He offered Shanks eighteen dollars an acre for the same land he sold for twelve, but he had to go back without making a trade; Shanks likes the place.

From the earliest development to the present day the Yankee has left his mark upon the Dominion. Think of the Canadian Pacific and you think of Van Horne-Shaughnessy. These two figures bulk largely on the canvass when you point to this Canadian railway. And now, in the dawn of a new century, comes another American manager, who has cleared the right of way for one of the grandest and boldest pieces of road-making ever undertaken on this continent. And if he shall succeed, as he surely will, despite countless obstacles and snares set by the unscrupulous, his name will be written indelibly, upon the minds and held in the hearts of the pioneers of the northwest. This for the reason that the Grand Trunk Pacific is called for

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THE CROPS.

The Canadian crops are, on the whole, all that could be desired. Winnipeg advices of the 14th state that the wheat area in Manitoba and the Territories this season is greater than that of last year by about 10 per cent., 3,420,000 acres in all. Last year's crop in Manitoba was 40,116,000 bushels. The increase in the area planted should mean a total crop in Manitoba alone of more than 50,000,000 bushels. But the Manitoba average last year was only 15.42 bushels per acre, while in 1901 it was 25.1, and in 1902 26 bushels. Those who are now estimating this year's crop say with reason that it may safely be predicted that the average yield will be much greater than last year.

If one reckons this year's yield at 26 bushels to the acre, the crop in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West would be nearly 90,000,000 bushels. If the average were not better than last year the crop would be 56,000,000 bushels. If the yield per acre were midway between that of last year and that of 1902, the crop would reach 73,000,000 bushels. There is no reason to expect that it will at least reach the latter figures.

A report of the 17th says: William Cross, assistant to Second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has returned from a trip over the western lines. Regarding the crops in the west, everything is looking excellent, and from Moose Jaw east the prospects are for an unusually heavy yield of wheat. In the Moose Jaw section, the crop is greener than in Manitoba. Cutting will commence in a day or two west of Portage la Prairie. Things could not look better. That the wheat crop of western Canada will come near breaking all previous records for abundance and yield is about assured, by the tenor of the latest bulletin issued from the offices of the general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at a late hour last night. From almost every section of the expansive system come reports that the grain is heavy, that wheat is most favorable, and that farmers are confident of garnering one of the best harvests in the history of west. In Manitoba, cutting will be general by the end of the present week, or the beginning of next, at the latest.

Bulletins state that in the Brandon section, grain is ripening rapidly and cutting will begin this week. It is estimated that the return will be twenty bushels to the acre at least. In the Broadview section, the yield will be still heavier, reaching as high as 25 bushels. Cutting will commence this week. In the Swift Current district, the crop will be an average one. Around Prince Albert, wheat, though a little late, is ripening well and the crop will be heavy. Cutting will begin about the 18th in Portal section; the crop is quite late, and reports from that section are not so favorable. At Minnedosa, and Yorkton, the prospects are brilliant. Along the Arcola branch, cutting has commenced, while from the towns of Cypress and Glenboro, on the Souris branch, it is reported that rust and smut have done some damage.

—We learn from Quebec that Mr. J. G. Scott, general manager of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, who has returned from Europe, announces that he has succeeded in making final arrangements for the immediate construction of the branch line of the railway to the headwaters of the St. Maurice River at La Tuque. Operations will be commenced as soon as the survey, which is now being made, has been completed.

—The imports of sugar from Germany into Canada amounted during the fiscal year ended June 30th to less than \$500,000. On the other hand, the imports from British Guiana and the British West Indies amounted to between five and six millions of dollars. The surtax on German goods has thus had the effect of transferring the sugar trade from Germany to British possessions. It is a complete reversal of the state of things which existed before the surtax went into force.

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending August 16, 1904.

Aug. 10	...	12 3-32d
11	...	12 3-32d
12	...	12 3-32d
13	...	12 1-16d
15	...	12 3-32d
16	...	Holiday

—Grand Trunk Railway System—Earnings from August 8th to 14th, 1904, \$387,238; 1903, \$715,13; decrease, \$27,875.

—The by-law re purchase of \$20,000 first mortgage bonds of the Ontario Electric Railway Company was defeated at Brigh-ton, Ont., by a majority of 23.

—Powell & Company, general storekeepers, of Tilbury, Ont., have assigned to R. Osler Wade, of Toronto. The creditors are principally Toronto firms.

—The opening of the Dominion Brass Works, a new industry for Port Colborne, Ont., took place on Tuesday last. Over 250 guests attended a luncheon given by the representatives of the company.

—The Toledo, Ohio, Stock Company, which manufactures shovels, and kindred hardware, is selecting a site at Hamilton, Ont., for a factory. It is said the company will employ 150 hands.

—The Berlin Piano Co., of Berlin, Ont., is in financial difficulties, a \$7,000 chattel mortgage having been foreclosed and the stock seized by the bailiff. There is also a \$21,000 mortgage on the building and plant. It is quite probable that the establishment will be sold at an early date, and operated under different management.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 18th Aug., 1904.

The financial topic uppermost to-day and likely to be for some time is the extra charge made for fire insurance, owing to a report from the Water Works Superintendent that the boilers might explode and a water famine ensue. This report will add \$3,000 a week to the cost of fire insurance in this city, yet the Superintendent now declares there is no such danger as he described as imminent. The extra charge ought to be cancelled right away.

Now that the harvest has commenced attention is drawn to the financial movement it always involves. The gain of the New York banks in currency from the interior this year has been largely in excess of 1903, 1902, and 1901. The decrease

El Padre Needles

10 CENTS.

VARSAITY,

5 CENTS.

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

Made and Guaranteed by

S. Davis & Sons,  
MONTREAL, Que.

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

BANKS.	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Perc'tage	Par	Market	Dividend	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per		Misc
	subscribed.	paid-up.	Fund.	of Rest	value	value	last		cent. on par	Ask.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.				
British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,946,666	39.00	243	303.75	8	April	Oct.	125	
Can. Bank of Commerce	8,700,000	8,700,000	3,000,000	34.48	50	75.00	3½	June	Dec.	150	
Dominion	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	50	.....	2½*	Feb. May-Aug.	Nov.	.....	Bell Telep
Eastern Townships	2,498,950	2,468,950	1,450,000	59.59	100	.....	4	Jan.	July.	.....	Can. Col.
Hamilton	2,229,800	2,229,800	2,000,000	85.00	100	.....	5	June	Dec.	.....	Canadian
Hochelaga	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,050,000	52.50	100	134.00	3½	June	Dec.	136	134
Imperial	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,850,000	96.67	100	.....	5	June	Dec.	.....	Commerci
La Banque Nationale	1,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	26.66	80	.....	3	May	Nov.	.....	Detroit E
Merchants of P.E.I.	343,781	343,781	268,000	68.60	32.44	.....	4	Jan.	July.	.....	Dominion
Merchants	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,900,000	48.33	100	156.00	3½	June	Dec.	158	156
Metropolitan	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00	100	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dom. Iron
Molson's	3,000,000	2,998,985	2,720,778	98.90	50	102.00	4½	April	Oct.	210	204
Montreal	14,000,000	14,000,000	10,000,000	71.56	100	243.00	5	June	Dec.	246	243
New Brunswick	500,000	500,000	775,000	155.00	100	.....	6	Jan.	July.	.....	Duluth S.
Nova Scotia	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,100,000	155.00	100	.....	5	Feb.	Aug.	.....	Halifax T
Ontario	1,500,000	1,500,000	700,000	33.33	100	.....	3	June	Dec.	.....	Hamilton
Ottawa	2,492,100	2,484,060	2,400,654	98.50	100	111.00	4½	June	Dec.	211	.....
People's of Halifax	1,000,000	993,565	417,433	42.12	20	.....	3	March	Sept.	.....	Intercolon
People's Bank of N.B.	1,000,000	997,780	440,000	91.66	150	.....	4	Jan.	July.	.....	Laurentid
Provincial	871,537	823,348	.....	.....	100	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	Marconi V
Quebec	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	36.00	100	126.00	3	June	Dec.	130	126
Royal	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,192,705	101.00	100	205.00	4	Feb.	Aug.	205	.....
Sovereign	1,300,000	1,300,000	325,000	25.00	100	.....	1½*	Feb. May-Aug.	Nov.	.....	Merchants
Standard	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	92.50	50	.....	5	April	Oct.	.....	Montmore
St. Stephens	200,000	200,000	45,000	22.50	100	.....	2½	April	Oct.	.....	Montreal
St. Hyacinthe	504,600	329,515	75,000	22.76	100	.....	3	Feb.	Aug.	240	.....
Toronto	2,978,000	2,968,790	3,168,790	106.77	100	240	5½1†	June	Dec.	.....	Montreal
Traders	2,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	35.00	100	.....	3½	June	Dec.	.....	North-We
Union of Halifax	1,336,150	1,328,835	926,651	68.13	50	.....	3½	Feb.	Aug.	.....	N. Scotia
Union Bank	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	40.00	100	141.00	3½	Feb.	Aug.	143	141
Western	500,000	439,400	217,500	40.24	100	.....	3½	June	Dec.	.....	Ogilvie F
Yarmouth	300,000	300,000	50,000	16.66	75	.....	2½	Feb.	Aug.	.....	Richelieu

in this inflow is the first sign of the crop movement, as the money in the interior is now required for local use.

Mr. J. J. Hill estimates the American wheat crop at 540 millions of bushels, which is 100 millions less than in 1903, but he believes the farmers will receive 35 millions more for their grain than last year, owing to the advance in price. The wheat growers in the North-West have larger crops this year, so they will have splendid returns from this season's harvest.

Capital for building the James Bay line is being supplied from England, and Mackenzie & Mann express confidence in their transcontinental railway system being carried out.

The Canadian Pacific is reported to be arranging to run its vessels to New Orleans and Galveston, the winter traffic of which ports will make up what is lost by the retirement from Montreal during winter.

It is rumoured that the Grand Trunk Pacific will put on a line of steamers to compete with the Pacific fleet of the C.P.R. It will be well to think this well over, there is not enough business to maintain another line on that route.

American exports to end of July were \$758,658,208 and imports \$579,461,073, the excess of exports being \$179,197,135, which is considerably less than in any year since 1897.

The stevedore rate from Liverpool to Philadelphia has been cut down to \$7.50, which is intended by the Morgan Company as a blow at the Cunard Company. The blow will hurt the assailant, but do no harm otherwise. There is no money in carrying passengers across the Atlantic at the rate of a dollar per day.

This week has seen the highest point reached by most stocks since the slump. Will the advance hold and continue, are the questions of the day in the steel market, there is so much uncertainty, as no sooner is there a spurt upwards than reaction sets in. Richelieu and Ontario directors are hoping to pay the usual dividend as economies effected have offset losses considerably.

Grand Trunk gross earnings to 14th inst. were \$19,869,309, against \$21,345,795 last year. Consols, 88½. A little tremor in stocks was caused by a bear report about the crops. Such reports are always sent out on the eve of harvest. C.P.R. has been selling at 126 to 126½; Mont. St., 199 to 199½; Twin City, 99; Richelieu, 59½; Montreal Power, 74; Detroit Railway, 66½ to 67; Dom. Coal, common, 49¼; N. S. Steel, 57½; Bell Telephone, 146½ to 147. Bank stocks quite neglected. Paris, exchange on London, 25f, 25c.; Berlin, 20m. 46½ pf. Foreign exchange, 60's, 9½; demand, 9 11-16. Money in New York, on call, 1 per cent., trade paper, 2 to 3½ per cent. Money here standst at 4½ to 5 per cent., for call loans and 6 to 6½ for

commercial bills. The difference between local rates and New York is exciting widespread comment and dissatisfaction.

The following comparative table of stocks for week ending Aug. 18th, 1904, is furnished by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers:—

Stocks.	Last			
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Year.
<b>Banks.</b>				
Montreal	24	245	244½	251
Molson's	21	204½	204½	...
Merchants	20	156¼	156¼	158
Royal	6	204¼	204¼	...
Hochelaga	25	134	134	...
Quebec	10	125	125	...
Union	11	137	134¼	129¾
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				
Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	2498	128¼	125¾	126
Montreal St. Railway	526	204	202½	235¼
Do. new	255	200	198½	...
Toronto St. Ry	333	102	101	99½
Twin City	1854	99¾	98	94½
Detroit Railway	1045	67½	66½	69
Halifax Railway	75	94	93	90
Toledo Railway	165	19¾	19	23¼
St. John Railway	25	106	106	...
Winnipeg Railway	1	190	190	...
Mackay, common	225	27½	27	...
do. preferred	1385	71½	70¼	...
Rich. & Ont., Nav. Co.	925	61¾	55¾	87¼
Montreal Power Co.	1055	74	73½	75¾
Dominion Iron, common	360	9	8½	10
do. preferred	10	28	27	...
Dominion Coal, common	457	51½	47½	84
do. preferred	50	106½	106½	110
Nova Scotia, common	363	58½	56½	10
do. preferred	10	109	109	28
Bell Telephone	143	147	146	156
Montreal Cotton	100	100	100	110½
North-West Land, common	50	200	200	...
<b>Bonds.</b>				
Montreal St. Railway	5100	104	102½	103
Com. Cable	8000	93	93	...
Dominion Iron & Steel	3000	63¾	63½	57
Nova Scotia	4000	106	105	...

The Western...  
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BUTTER.—  
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Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Prices per cent. on par Aug. 18		Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Percentage of Rest to paid-up Capital	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Aug. 18	
Ask.	Bid										Ask.	Bid.
125	150	Bell Telephone	6,000,000	5,395,370	953,861	25.58	100	146.50	2*	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	147½	146½
		Can. Col. Cotton Co.	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	.....	100	30.00	1*	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	82	80
		Canadian General Electric	1,475,000	1,475,000	265,000	.....	100	.....	5	Jan. July.	.....	.....
		Canadian Pacific	84,500,000	84,500,000	.....	.....	100	127.00	3	April Oct.	127½	127
		Commercial Cable	15,000,000	13,333,300	3,947,232	34.75	100	.....	1½* & t	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	.....	.....
136	134	Detroit Electric St.	12,500,000	12,500,000	.....	.....	100	67.75	1*	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	68	67½
		Dominion Coal, pfd	3,000,000	3,000,000	592,844	.....	100	106.00	4	Jan. July.	106	106
		do common	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	100	49.75	3	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	504	492
158	156	Dominion Cotton Co.	3,033,600	3,033,600	.....	.....	100	32.00	.....	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	35	32
		Dom. Iron & Steel, common	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	100	8.75	.....	.....	9	8½
		do pfd	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	100	28.00	.....	April Oct.	35	29½
210	204	Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
246	243	do pfd	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Halifax Tramway Co.	1,500,000	1,350,000	107,178	8.00	100	93.00	1½*	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	94	93
		Hamilton Electric Street, common	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		do pfd	2,250,000	2,250,000	29,000	.....	100	10.12½	2½	Jan. July.	10½	10½
211		Intercolonial Coal Co.	500,000	500,000	.....	.....	100	75.00	7	.....	100	75
		do pfd	250,000	219,700	90,474	12.06	100	100.00	4	Jan.	.....	.....
		Laurentide Pulp	1,600,000	1,600,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	Feb. Mar.	.....	.....
		Marconi Wireless Tel	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
130	126	Merchants Cot. Co.	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205		Montmorency Cotton	750,000	750,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Montreal Cot. Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	100	100.00	2½*	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	105	100
		Montreal Light, Heat & P. Co.	17,000,000	17,000,000	.....	.....	100	74.00	1*	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	75	74
		Montreal Street Ry.	6,000,000	6,000,000	798,927	13.31	80	102.50	2½*	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	205	204½
240		Montreal Telegraph	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	40	61.60	2*	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	160	154
		North-West Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681	.....	.....	25	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
		do pfd	5,642,925	5,642,925	.....	.....	50	50.00	.....	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	60	100
143	141	N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com.	3,090,000	3,090,000	.....	.....	100	58.25	3	April Oct.	60	58½
		do pfd	1,030,000	1,030,000	.....	.....	100	105.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	115	105
		Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	1,250,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	100	180.00	.....	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	200	180
		do pfd	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	100	120.00	3½	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	125	120
		Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co.	2,505,600	2,505,600	131,550	5.22	100	61.50	3	May Nov.	63	61½
		St. John Street Ry.	500,000	500,000	89,642	7.93	100	105.00	3	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	120	105
		Toledo Ry. & Light Co.	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	100	19.87½	.....	.....	20½	19½
		Toronto Street Ry.	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,086,287	8.10	100	101.62½	1½*	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	102½	101½
		Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	15,010,000	2,163,507	14.41	100	98.87½	1½*	Feb. May. Aug. Nov.	99½	98½
		do pfd	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	1½*	Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep.	.....	.....
		Windsor Hotel	600,000	600,000	.....	.....	100	.....	3	May Nov.	.....	.....
		Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry.	1,250,000	992,300	.....	.....	100	140.00	1½*	Apl. July. Oct. Jan.	190	140

\* Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per cent. \$ Annual

High.	Low.	Year.
244½	251	
½	204½	...
¾	156¼	158
¼	204¼	...
1	134	...
5	125	...
7	134¼	129¾
3¼	125¼	126
4	202½	235¼
0	108½	...
2	101	99½
9¾	98	94½
7½	66½	69
4	93	90
9¾	19	23¼
6	106	...
90	190	...
7½	27	...
1½	70¼	...
1¾	55¾	87¼
4	73½	75¾
9	8½	10
8	27	...
11½	47½	84
6½	106½	110
58½	56½	10
9	109	28
17	146	156
0	100	110½
0	200	...
04	102½	103
93	93	...
63¾	63½	57
06	105	...

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 18, 1904.

The Western wheat crop, the centre of interest, more particularly owing to the shortage in other countries and consequent high price, is giving promise of a yield even better than earlier reports predicted. Advices just received from various representatives throughout the West of a leading milling company, point to excellent crops of wheat. At Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, as well as throughout the entire system of elevators in Manitoba and the Territories, it is stated that if the present conditions continue another week Canada will have a bumper wheat crop, maintaining its reputation as to quality as well as quantity. Few changes in market quotations.

BUTTER.—An exceptionally quiet market all through the week and prices have shown an easier tendency. It is difficult to move even finest fresh creamery unless at reduction on last week's prices. Finest Eastern Townships, saltless, is held at 19¾c, with finest salted selling at 19c to 19¼c. Towards the close the feeling of buyers is fully ½c under above quotations. Receipts are quite large and stocks are increasing. In dairy there is little business passing, few or no orders coming. Finest Western is worth 14½c to 15c, with under grades 13c to 14c. A London cable of the 15th quotes on butter as follows: Choicest, salted, 92s to 94s on spot, saltless, 97s to 98s. The demand continues firm, with some improvement in prices. This has been caused by short supplies coming from the continent of Europe.

CEMENTS, ETC.—While trade shows some improvement over that of the previous week the amount going out is comparatively small. No arrivals of cement during the past week. Fire-bricks received totalled, 105,000. Prices unchanged.

CHEESE.—The market is reported heavy and somewhat depressed, last week's advance having checked orders from coming in. Market is reported lower, finest Western being ob-

tainable to-day at 8c to 8½c and Eastern at 7¾c. A London cable of 15th quote as follows: Choicest 42s to 43s, finest 40s to 41s. There has been a good general all-round demand, and an absolute absence of any speculative business has resulted in an advance of three shillings per cwt. on spot cheese during the week, and four shillings advance on c.i.f. quotation.—Liverpool, 17.—Cheese higher. Finest white strong, 40s; finest colored, strong, 41s 6d.

EGGS.—Market firm, demand active and sufficient business passing for all supplies. Selected bring 20c, straight gathered, fresh, 17c to 17½c. No. 2 show a wide range at 12c to 15c, as to quality.

FLOUR AND FEED.—The activity in wheat which has caused it to pass the dollar mark at Winnipeg has naturally inclined flour to a certain extent, a leading milling company having further advanced prices 10c this week. Manitoba patents are now worth \$5.30 in 98 lb. bags. "No low-priced flour this year," was the remark of a leading dealer yesterday, who recognizes that while a bountiful wheat yield is being assured for the Canadian West, 60,000,000 bushels plays but a small part in offsetting the world's admitted shortage. Manitoba wheat-growers will be specially benefited. A Winnipeg report, of the 17th says: The weekly crop report issued by the Canadian Northern Railway to-day, covering practically all districts in the province, is one of the most satisfactory that has yet been given out. In only one instance, at Giroux, is there the least complaint, and that is because of the dry weather. Over the entire province weather conditions during the week have been ideal, wheat is filling out and ripening fast, and cutting will be general in a week or ten days.—Feed is in good demand at unchanged prices. Baled hay in fair demand on local account, and, as supplies are not excessive, prices are maintained. We quote: No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; extra good, No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; ordinary, No. 2, \$8 to \$9; and clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton, in carload lots.—Winnipeg closing prices for Manitoba wheat in that market: No. 1 northern, \$1.03½; No. 2 do., \$1.00¾, ex store, Fort William, for August delivery.—There was considerable excitement and a decided strong feeling in the Winnipeg option market Wednes-

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

BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outat'ding.	Interest due.		Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations, Aug. 18		REMARKS.
							Ask-	Bid.	
Commercial Cable Coupon..	4		1 Jan.	1 Apl.	New York or London .. . . .	1 Jan., 1927	95	90	
Commercial Cable Registered	4	\$18,000,000	1 July	1 Oct.	New York or London.. . . .				
Can. Col. Cotton .. . . .	6	2,000,000	2 Apl.	2 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. .	2 Apl., 1902	32	20	
Canada Paper .. . . .	5	200,000	1 May	1 Nov.	Merchants of Can., Montreal .. .	1 May, 1917	38	30	
Bell Telephone .. . . .	5	1,200,000	1 Apl.	1 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. .	1 Apl., 1925	147	143	
Dominion Coal .. . . .	6	2,551,000	1 Mch.	1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. .	1 Mar., 1913	43 1/2	43	Redeemable at 110.
Dominion Cotton.. . . .	4 1/2	308,200	1 Jan.	1 July	.. . . .	1 Jan., 1916	38	32	Redeemable at 110.
Dominion Iron & Steel .. . . .	5	\$ 7,878,000	1 Jan.	1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. .	1 July, 1929	64 1/2	63 1/2	Redeemable at 110.
Halifax Tramway .. . . .	5	\$ 600,000	1 Jan.	1 July	Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax or Montreal .. . . .	1 Jan., 1916	64 1/2	64	& accrued interest. Redeemable at 105.
Intercolonial Coal.. . . .	5	344,000	1 Apl.	1 Oct.	.. . . .	1 Apl., 1918	100		
Laurentide Pulp .. . . .	5	1,200,000			.. . . .				
Montmorency Cot .. . . .	5	1,000,000			.. . . .				
Montreal Gas Co. .. . . .	4	880,074	1 Jan.	1 July	Montreal .. . . .	1 July, 1921			
Montreal Street Ry.. . . .	5	292,000	1 Mch.	1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, London .. .	1 Mar., 1908	208	207 1/2	
Montreal Street Ry .. . . .	4 1/2	681,383	1 Feb.	1 Aug.	Bank of Montreal, London .. .	1 Aug., 1922	102		
Montreal Street Ry .. . . .	4 1/2	1,500,000	1 May	1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. .	1 May, 1922	105	103	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal .. . . .	6	2,500,000	1 Jan.	1 July	Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto .. .	1 July, 1931	107	106	
Ogilvie Flour Mill Co.. . . .	6	1,000,000	1 Jun.	1 Dec.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. .	1 Jun., 1932	118	115	Redeemable at 110. after June, 1912.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.. . . .	5	471,580	1 Mch.	1 Sep.	Montreal and London .. . . .	1 Mar., 1915	74	85 1/2	Redeemable at 110.
Royal Electric Co. .. . . .	4 1/2	\$ 130,900	1 Apl.	1 Oct.	Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or London .. . . .	Oct., 1914			Redeemable at 110.
St. John St. Ry. .. . . .	5	\$ 675,000	1 May	1 Nov.	Bk. of Montreal, St. John, N.B. .. .	1 May, 1925	100 1/2	99 1/2	5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Toronto St. Railway.. . . .	5	600,000	1 Jan.	1 July	Bank of Scotland, London .. .	1 July, 1914	100 1/2	99 1/2	
Toronto St. Railway.. . . .	4 1/2	2,509,958	28 Feb.	31 Aug.	Bank of Scotland, London .. .	31 Aug., 1921	101 1/2	100 1/2	
Windsor Hotel .. . . .	4 1/2	340,000	1 Jan.	1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal .. . . .	2 July, 1912			
Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry.. . . .	5	1,000,000	1 Jan.	1 July	.. . . .	1 Jan., 1927	200	165	

day and prices advanced 4c to 4 1/2c per bushel, closing at \$1.03 1/2 August, \$1.02 3/4 October, \$1.00 5/8 December.

GROCERIES.—Sugars unchanged at last week's advance to \$4.60 for granulated, brls. A German statistician estimates a continental sugar beet crop of 20 to 25 per cent. under average on account of the drouth. Molasses holds steady at 28c in puncheons. Canned salmon situation very firm. A Western report states that the season in British Columbia is now closed with a pack of 192,000 cases. In the northern rivers in this section the run of sockeye has been fair. The pack of the Fraser River, the greatest salmon-producing stream in the world, was, up to August 1, 16,000 cases, with the season apparently about over. Some idea as to what this 16,000 cases means can be formed from the fact that the pack of the Fraser River in 1901 was nearly 1,000,000 cases of sockeye. The pack of the British Columbia this season is estimated at 225,000 cases, as compared with last year's pack of 475,000 cases, with a pack of 625,000 cases for 1902, and 1,236,000 cases in 1901.

GREEN HIDES.—Lambskins are worth 60c; beef hides steady at 9c. 8c and 7c lb., as to grade. While hides are proportionately high in the Toronto market, competition has reached a pitch there which dealers here are not inclined to follow. New York reported on Wednesday a quiet market for packer hides, business being held in check awaiting the settlement of the labour troubles. Prices were unchanged at 12c for native steers, and 11c to 11 1/2c for branded. The supplies of Orinoco hides received at the opening of the week received prompt attention from buyers, sales being made to the U. S. Leather Co. of about 7,000 Orinoco at 21 1/2c.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The berry season is practically over; a few black berries are seen and sell at 9c to 10c box. Apples are reported as a plentiful crop although the samples thus far on the market do not represent much by way of quality. Duchess brls., sell at \$1.75 to \$2; baskets, 15c to 25c. Other quotations are: New Verdelli lemons, 360 size, \$3. Oranges—Jamaicas, the only kind now on the market, per brl, \$7 to \$7.50. Watermelons—Georgias, best stock, 25c each. Coconuts—Selected stock, 100 to bag, \$3.50. Spanish Onions—Crates, about 50 lbs., \$1. Bananas selling low at \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch. California Evaporated Fruits—Apricots—25 lb. boxes, 12c; pears, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; peaches, 25 lb. boxes, 10c; prunes, 40/50, 25 lb. boxes, 9c; prunes, 50/60, 25 lb. boxes, 8 1/2c. Nuts—Grenoble walnuts, 12c; Tarragona almonds, 12c; Sicily filberts, 9c; shelled walnuts, 18c; new Brazils, 14c; Jumbo pecans, 14c; large pecans, 12c; shelled almonds, 22c. Peanuts—Bon Ton, roasted, 11 1/2c; Sun brand, roasted, 10c; Spanish, shelled, 12c; Virginian, shelled, 11c; Coon brand, roasted, 7 1/2c. Cal. pears, shipping stock, \$2.75 to \$3; do. peaches, \$1.60 to \$1.90; do. plums, \$1.25.

LEATHER.—The coming month is looked forward to as likely to make up for a quiet trade during the past six or eight weeks. Shoe manufacturers are working on Spring samples and are not yet taking leather to any extent. The very encouraging reports from the Western wheat centres make for a considerably better feeling here, another few weeks of fine weather being all that's necessary to general prosperity throughout Manitoba and the Territories and to cause still greater advertising for the far-famed wheatfields. Export leather trade holds good and prices are steady.

OILS AND PAINTS.—An advance of 1/2c in turpentine was the only feature of the week. The price is now 82 1/2c net. Linseed oil is steady at 44c to 47c for raw and 47c to 50c for boiled. Fish oils—The menhaden fishing in the North and in the South is very slow and the total catch of fish up to date for the season according to latest reports is 50 to 60 per cent. below that of the corresponding period of last season. In the absence of offerings of crude oil, prices are entirely nominal. In the pressed oils the demand continues to be moderate and former prices are being maintained. Whale and sperm oils are in moderate request, and only small parcels are being traded in at previous steady prices. Cod oil is firm but business in large lots is still being restricted, owing to light supplies.

PROVISIONS.—No quotable changes during the week. Fresh killed hogs bring \$7.75 to \$8. as to grade. Altogether the tone of the market reflected a tendency to quietness. Quotations are as follows:—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, tierces, \$26.50; selected heavy, Canada short cut boneless, barrels, \$20; heavy Canada short cut mess, \$18.00; Canada short cut back pork, \$16.50; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$18; heavy Canada long cut mess pork, \$17; heavy flank pork, \$16.00; light Canada short cut clear pork, \$15.00.—Compound lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 6 1/4c; tubs, 50 lbs., 6 1/2c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 6 1/2c; wood pails, parchment lined, 20 lbs., 6 3/4c; tin pails, 20 lbs., 6 1/2c; cases of six lb. tins, 6 3/8c; do. five 10 lb. tins, 7c; three 10 lb. tins, 7c. Pure lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 7 1/2c; tubs, 50 lbs., 7 3/4c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 7 3/4c; wood pails, 20 lbs., 8c; cases, 8c to 8 1/4c. Kettle lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 8 1/2c tubs, 50 lbs., 8 3/4c; pails, 20 lbs., 9c; cases, 9c to 9 1/4c.—Smoked meats—Hams, 6 to 28 lbs., 11c to 13 1/2c; boneless hams, rolled, 13c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 13c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 12 1/2c; Windsor bacon, backs, 12 1/2c.—For round lots above prices would be slightly lowered.

WOOL.—The demand is so slight on the Canadian market that trade does not show up, no matter how prices may be. Cape, greasy, is worth 17 1/2c to 21c, a lot being on the way over now to a Montreal importing firm, which cost around 19 1/2c to 20c. Prices are very firm and inclined to further advance. Interest is shown in the coming sale of the Ontario syndicate mills on Sept. 15.

WHOLESALE  
Montreal

Name of Art

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acid Carbohc Cryst  
Aloes, Cape .. . . .  
Alum .. . . .  
Borax, xtls .. . . .  
Brom. Potass .. . . .  
Camphor, Ref. Ring  
Camphor, Ref. oz. .. .  
Citric Acid .. . . .  
Citrate Magnesia lb  
Cocaine Hyd. oz. .. .  
Copperas, per 100 lb  
Cream Tartar .. . . .  
Epsom Salts .. . . .  
Glycerine .. . . .  
Gum Arabic per lb  
Gum Trag .. . . .  
Insect Powder lb. .. .  
Insect Powder per lb  
Menthol, lb. .. . . .  
Morphia .. . . .  
Oil Peppermint lb.  
Oil Lemon .. . . .  
Opium .. . . .  
Phosphorus .. . . .  
Oxalic Acid .. . . .  
Potash Bichromate  
Potash Iodide .. . . .  
Quinine .. . . .  
Strvchaine .. . . .  
Tartaric Acid .. . . .

Licorice.—  
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 &  
boxes  
Acme Licorice Pelle  
Licorice Lozenges, 1

## HEAVY CHEMICALS

Bleaching Powder .. .  
Blue Vitriol .. . . .  
Brimstone .. . . .  
Caustic Soda .. . . .  
Soda Ash .. . . .  
Soda Bicarb .. . . .  
Sal. Soda .. . . .  
Sal. Soda Concentr

## DYESTUFFS—

Archil, con .. . . .  
Cutch .. . . .  
Ex. Logwood .. . . .  
Chip Logwood .. . . .  
Indigo (Bengal) .. . . .  
Indigo Madras .. . . .  
Gambier .. . . .  
Madder .. . . .  
Sumac .. . . .  
Tin Crystals .. . . .

## FISH—

Bloaters, per box. . .  
Labrador Herrings  
Labrador Herrings,  
Mackerel, No. 2, b  
Mackerel, No. 2, on  
Green Cod, No. 1 .. .  
Green Cod, large  
No. 2 .. . . .  
Large dry Gaspe F  
Salmon, brl., Lab. 1  
Salmon, half brl.,  
Salmon, British Col  
Salmon, British Col  
Boneless Fish .. . . .  
Boneless Cod .. . . .  
Skinless Cod, case  
Loch Fyne Herrings,

## FLOUR—

Ogilvie's Royal Hou  
Ogilvie's Glenora Pa  
Manitoba Patents .. .  
Strong Bakers .. . . .  
Winter Wheat Pate  
Straight Roller .. . . .  
Straight bags .. . . .  
Superfine .. . . .  
Rolled Oats .. . . .  
Cornmeal, bag .. . . .  
Bran, in bags .. . . .  
Shorts, in bags .. . . .  
Moullie .. . . .

## FARM PRODUCE

Butter—  
Choicest Creamery  
Under Grades, Cre  
Townships Dairy .. .  
Western Dairy .. . . .  
Good to Choice .. . . .  
Fresh Rolls .. . . .

Cheese—  
Finest Western, col  
Finest Eastern .. . . .

Eggs—  
Best Selected .. . . .  
Straight Gathered .. .  
Limed .. . . .  
Cold Storage .. . . .  
No. 2 .. . . .





WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Aug. 18, 1904.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>HARDWARE.—CON.—</b>	
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/4 ft., 26...	\$ 3 40
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 28...	3 50
Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 inch	2 10
Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch	2 10
Hoop iron, base for 2 in. and larger.	2 40
Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras.	
<b>Canada Plates—</b>	
Full Polish	3 40
Ordinary, 52 sheets	2 30
Ordinary 60 sheets	2 35
Ordinary 75 sheets	2 40
Black iron pipe, 1/2 inch	2 07
3/4 inch	2 30
1 inch	2 50
1 1/4 inch	3 00
1 1/2 inch	4 20
2 inch	6 00
Per 100 feet nett.	7 25
Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond	0 08
Steel, Spring, 109 lbs	2 50
Steel, Tire, 100 lbs.	2 00
Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.	1 90
Steel, Toe Calk	2 60
Steel, Machinery	2 75
Steel, Harrow Tooth	2 50
<b>Tin Plates—</b>	
IC Coke, 14 x 20	3 75
IC Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 00
LX Charcoal	4 75
Terne Plate IC, 20 x 28	6 50
Russian Sheet Iron	0 10
Lion & Crown, tinned sheets	7 75
22 and 24 gauge case lots	7 75
26 gauge	8 15
Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs.	3 15
Sheet	0 04
Shot, 100 lbs., less 17 1/2 per cent.	6 50
Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7 00
	less 35 p.c.
<b>Zinc—</b>	
Spelter, per 100 lbs.	5 75
Sheet zinc	6 00
<b>Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs.—</b>	
8 to 16 gauge	2 15
18 to 20 gauge	2 05
22 to 24 gauge	2 10
26 gauge	2 20
28 gauge	2 25
<b>Wire—</b>	
Plain galvanized, No. 5	3 65
do do No. 6, 7, 8	3 10
do do No. 9	2 45
do do No. 10	3 15
do do No. 11	3 20
do do No. 12	2 60
do do No. 13	2 70
do do No. 14	3 70
do do No. 15	3 85
do do No. 16	4 10
Barbed Wire	2 75 l.o.b.
Spring Wire, per 100, 1.25	2 Montreal.
Net extra.	
Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9.	2 50 bass
<b>ROPE—</b>	
Sisal, base	
do 7-16 and up	0 11
do 3/4 and up	0 11 1/2
do 5-16 and up	0 12
do 1/2 and up	0 12
do 3-16 and up	0 12 1/2
Manilla, 7-16 and larger	0 14 1/2
do 3/4 and larger	0 15
do 5-16 and larger	0 15 1/2
do 1/2 and larger	0 15 1/2
do 3-16 and larger	0 16
Lath yarn	0 10
<b>WIRE NAILS—</b>	
Base Price carload	2 40
Less than carload	2 45
2d extra	1 00
2d f extra	1 00
3d extra	0 65
4d and 6d extra	0 40
6d and 7d extra	0 30
8d and 9d extra	0 15
10d and 12d extra	0 10
16d and 20d extra	0 05
80d to 60d extra	Base
<b>BUILDING PAPER—</b>	
Dry Sheeting, roll	0 40
Tarred Sheeting, roll	0 50
<b>HIDES—</b>	
<b>Montreal Green Hides—</b>	
Montreal, No. 1	0 08 0 09 1/2
Montreal, No. 2	0 07 0 08 1/2
Montreal, No. 3	0 06 0 07 1/2
Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected.	
Sheepskins	0 00 0 00 1/2
Clips	0 00
Spring Lambskins, each	0 60
Calfskins, No. 1	0 11 0 13
Calfskins, No. 2	0 09 0 11
Horse hides	1 50 2 00

ESTABLISHED 1858.  
**E. Wigley**  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF



Kitchen Fenders & Fire Irons,

Kitchen Fenders & Fire Irons.

105 Upper Trinity Street,  
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

EDITION DE LUXE.

The Grand Trunk World's Fair folder, which is the finest specimen of railway literature yet issued on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is in great demand. A good supply has been issued and any one sending four cents in stamps to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, can secure a copy.

MUSKOKA TOURISTS.

The prospect for a heavy tourist traffic to the "Highlands of Ontario," including the several districts north of Toronto, is very promising, and in comparison with last year, the number who have already gone in this year is in excess of last. The Muskoka Lake district is getting a large quota, and the hotels and boarding houses are filling up. Many new cottages have been erected since last season by wealthy Americans. Last week General Caldwell, Acting Governor of Jamaica, and wife, were registered, among the guests of the "Royal Muskoka," as well as many prominent people from across the border line.

**J. DUNCAN DAVISON**

Imperial Bdg. 107 St. James Street,  
Montreal.

COMMISSIONER

For Following Provinces:

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick,  
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Aug. 18, 1904.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>LEATHER—</b>	
No. 1, B. A. Sole	\$ 0 27 0 23
No. 2, B. A. Sole	0 25 0 26
No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole	0 24 0 25
Slaughter, No. 1	0 28 0 29
light medium and heavy	0 28 0 29
No. 2	0 26 0 27
Harness	0 26 0 27
Upper, heavy	0 34 0 36
Upper, light	0 35 0 37
Grained Upper	0 34 0 35
Scotch Grain	0 35 0 38
Kip Skins, French	0 60 0 65
English	0 45 0 55
Canada Kip	0 50 0 60
Hemlock Calf	0 50 0 60
Hemlock Light	0 85 1 10
French Calf	0 22 0 25
Splits, light and medium	0 17 0 20
Splits, heavy	0 18 0 20
Splits, small	0 17 0 20
Leather Board, Canada	0 06 0 10
Enameled Cow, per ft.	0 16 0 18
Pebble Grain	0 12 0 14
Glove Grain	0 12 0 12
B. Calf	0 15 0 20
Brush (Cow) Kid	0 11 0 12
Buff	0 13 0 16
Russetts, light	0 35 0 40
Russetts, heavy	0 25 0 30
Russetts, No. 2	0 35 0 40
Russetts, Saddlers', dozen	7 50 8 00
lmt. French Calf	0 65 0 75
English Oak, lb.	0 80 0 85
Dongola, extra	0 38 0 42
Dongola, No. 1	0 20 0 22
Dongola, ordinary	0 14 0 16
Colored Pebbles	0 18 0 16
Colored Calf	0 16 0 18
<b>OILS—</b>	
Cod Oil	0 37 1/2 0 42 1/2
S. R. Pale Seal	0 60 0 65
Straw Seal	0 45 0 50
Cod Liver Oil, Nfd., Norway Process	2 00 3 00
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian	3 00 3 50
Castor Oil	0 08 0 09
Castor Oil, barrels	0 07 0 09
Lard Oil, extra	0 90 1 00
Lard Oil	0 75 0 25
Linseed, raw, nett	0 44 0 47
Linseed, boiled, nett	0 47 0 50
Olive, pure	1 05 1 15
Olive, extra, qt., per case	3 70
Turpentine, nett	0 82
<b>Petroleum:</b>	
Benzine	0 21 0 28
Gasoline	0 22 1/2 0 26
<b>GLASS—</b>	
First break, 50 feet	1 70
Second Break, 50 feet	1 80
First Break, 100 feet	3 25
Second Break, 100 feet	3 45
Third Break	3 95
Fourth Break	4 20
<b>PAINTS, &amp;c.</b>	
Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs	5 00 5 25
Do. No. 1	4 62 1/2 4 87 1/2
Do. No. 2	4 25 4 00
Do. No. 3	4 37 1/2 4 62 1/2
Do. No. 4	4 37 1/2 4 62 1/2
White lead, dry	5 50 5 50
Red Lead	5 50 5 50
Venetian Red, English	1 75 2 00
Yellow Ochre, French	0 45 0 50
Whiting, ordinary	0 60 0 70
Whiting, Gilders'	0 85 1 00
Whiting, Paris, Gilders'	2 00 2 10
English Cement, cask	1 65 1 90
Belgian Cement	2 20 2 30
German Cement	1 90 2 30
United States Cement	15 00 22 00
Fire Bricks, per 1,000	0 75 1 25
Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs.	4 50 7 50
Resin	
<b>Glue—</b>	
Domestic Broken Sheet	0 08 0 20
French Casks	0 08 0 09
French, barrels	0 14
American White, barrels	0 16 0 20
Coopers' Glue	0 20 0 25
Brunswick Green	0 04 0 10
French Imperial Green	0 12 0 16
No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon.	0 65 0 70
2 Furniture Varnish, per gallon.	0 75 1 00
Brown Japan	0 60 0 75
Black Japan	0 75
Orange Shellac, No. 1	2 45
Orange Shellac, pure	2 60
White Shellac	2 70
Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel	1 50
Putty, in bladders	1 75 1 85
Paris Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg.	0 18 1/2 0 19 1/2
Kalsomine, 5 lb. pkgs.	0 11
<b>WOOL—</b>	
Canadian Washed	0 19 0 20
North-West	0 00 0 00
Buenos Ayres	0 35 0 42
Natal, greasy	0 00 0 00
Cape, greasy	0 15 0 21
Australian, greasy	0 00 0 00

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IS CURRENT.  
18, 1904.

Wholesale.

	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	0 27	0 23
.....	0 25	0 26
.....	0 24	0 25
.....	0 28	0 29
.....	0 28	0 29
.....	0 26	0 27
.....	0 26	0 32
.....	0 84	0 86
.....	0 85	0 87
.....	0 84	0 85
.....	0 85	0 88
.....	0 60	0 65
.....	0 45	0 55
.....	0 50	0 60
.....	0 70	0 70
.....	0 50	0 60
.....	0 85	1 10
.....	0 22	0 25
.....	0 17	0 20
.....	0 18	0 20
.....	0 06	0 10
.....	0 16	0 18
.....	0 12	0 14
.....	0 12	0 12
.....	0 15	0 20
.....	0 11	0 12
.....	0 13	0 16
.....	0 85	0 40
.....	0 25	0 80
.....	0 35	0 40
.....	7 50	8 00
.....	0 65	0 45
.....	0 80	0 85
.....	0 38	0 42
.....	0 20	0 22
.....	0 14	0 16
.....	0 13	0 16
.....	0 16	0 18

**2/6**  
Per 4 lb. Tin.

MOST  
ECONOMICAL  
CARBIDE  
EXTANT

AN  
ABSOLUTE  
SUCCESS  
IN  
THE MOTOR  
LAMP.

Obtainable  
from  
Motor Dealers  
throughout  
the  
Kingdom.

We send  
Carriage Paid  
if unobtainable

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS  
AND OIL REFINERS.



The County Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Excelsior Works, Birmingham, Eng.

## Motor Wants.

- G. B. MOTOR OIL. Absolutely reliable. Highest lubricating properties. Quart tins, 1s 8d each. 1-2 Gal. tins., 2s 9d each. 1 Gal. tins, 4s 6d each.
- G. B. MOTOR GREASE. High melting point. Thoroughly tested. 1 lb. tins, 9d each. 2 lb. tins, 1s 4d each. 7 lb. tins, 4s 6d each.
- G. B. REPAIR OUTFITS. The most complete Repair Outfits extant. No. 1, for Motor Bikes, 1s 6d each. No. 2, for Light Cars, 3s 6d each. No. 3, for Heavy Cars, 10s each.
- G. B. MOTOR CHAIN LUBRICANT. Preserves and waterproofs the Chain. Reduces noise and friction to a minimum. Push-up Tubes, 1s each. 1 lb. tins, 1s 3d each.
- G. B. BELT DRESSING. Imparts a firm grip and at the same time acts as a leather preservative. Push up Tubes, 6d and 1s each.
- G. B. CAR POLISH. Imparts a lustrous polish to the enamelled and varnished parts of Motor cars. Large jars, 1s each.
- G. B. METAL POLISH. For cleaning and polishing the bright parts of Motor cars, Cycles, etc. Large tins, 1s each.
- G. B. CELLULOID CEMENT. Instantly repairs leaking accumulators. Tins, 1s each.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

#### "WORK AND PLAY."

The highest summer resort within easy reach of civilization, is what is commonly termed Muskoka, a district in the "Highlands of Ontario" about 100 miles north of Toronto, including an immense tract of country bordering on the Georgian Bay. This district is composed of lakes and rivers innumerable, and is situate 1,000 feet above sea level. Good fishing and hunting are assured. Ample hotel accommodation at all points on the lakes is provided to suit the purses of everyone. Excellent transportation service.

Copies of handsome, descriptive literature, relating to this country can be had free by applying to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.

### AMONG THE FASHIONS.

(Continued from last week.)

Many of the newest models, while not abandoning their simplicity, are cut down slightly in square, pointed or round line at the neck and worn with one of the old-fashioned tuckers dear to our grandmothers and restored to high favour this season. The tucker is cooler than the average shirt waist stock, and when made by hand and of fine materials gives a touch of dainty distinction even to the plainest and most inexpensive of frocks.

Certain new cottons of fine weave and silky finish which come in very small checks of blue and white, lilac and white, pink and white, etc., are particularly effective for the shirt waist frock devoid of trimmings save for self-tucks or plaits, and a fine lingerie.

What the French call antique muslin embroidery is the most charming thing

imaginable for tuckers; but the old hand embroidery or its modern imitation is expensive. Many women have found treasures of muslin embroidery among family keepsakes and have utilized the tabs and lappets and collars and fichus; but as a rule the old pieces are too fragile for general wear and will not stand tubbing.

Turned-down embroidered collars of muslin lying flat are being worn in Paris now that warm days have come, and are exactly like hand embroidered collars which almost any old lady who dressed well in her early days has tucked away among her treasures. The smartest of these new old collars are embroidered by hand in eyelet pattern or in a raised design, and have buttonholed scallop edges; but these little accessories are expensive unless a woman embroiders them for herself.

Morning frocks less severe than the strictly plain shirt waist frocks, yet not overpretentious, have some slight trimming of wash lace or of contrasting color.

Buff lawn and buff embroidery are having much vogue in Paris, where all the yellows are in high favour. No color is cooler and more charming for a hot-weather morning frock than a cool, clear buff relieved by touches of white.

The barred dimities, too, made up in the simplest fashion, make charming morning gowns, and Parisians have gone over enthusiastically to the printed percales which were so greatly liked by Marie Antoinette, to the horror of her ladies. The percales are brought out this summer in delightful designs, and the great French dressmakers do not relegate the material to the realm of the inexpensive morning frock, but trim it with handsome lace, with ruches of silk, etc., and even use it with fanciful little coats of taffeta harmonizing in color with the design of the percale.

One such costume, turned out by a famous house, and eulogized in all the Paris fashion journals, was of percale with a cream ground, barred off by lines of softgray and scattered with tiny pink flowers. It was trimmed with ruchings of gray taffeta and worn with a gray taffeta coat.

An exceedingly stylish little rival of the made girdle of silk or other fabric is the soft leather belt moulding itself to the waist in supple fashion.

These leather affairs are not limited in their usefulness to tailored morning suits. They are worn with almost every sort of frock requiring a girdle, even to the most elaborate afternoon toilettes.

A new belt finding considerable popularity because of the perfection with which it fits is made of softest kid or buckskin, and has a seam running around its centre. This seam shapes the belt at the waist, holding it firmly, and the soft kid stretches at the edges to fit smoothly over the curve of hip and upper waist lines.

Plain, severe buckles, of brass, silver or gun-metal, in oval, square, or oblong shape, are correct for these leather belts, although most fearful and exquisite buckles are used upon crush ribbon and silk girdles.

A welcome novelty which has apparently not yet been generally recognized is a shaped girdle foundation after the fashion of the stock formations so long in use. These girdle foundations are of varying width and shape, but they are all made of crinoline finely feather boned, well shaped, and cut to give the popular pointed bodice effect in front.

They lace up snugly with laces run through eyelets, so they may be adjusted to the figure; and any woman can cover them prettily with folded ribbon or silk, and finish them with rosettes or bows of some sort. Sashes, too, may be adjusted upon the narrower foundations

.....	0 37	0 42
.....	0 60	0 65
.....	0 45	0 50
.....	2 00	3 00
.....	3 00	3 50
.....	0 08	0 09
.....	0 07	0 09
.....	0 90	1 00
.....	0 75	0 25
.....	0 44	0 47
.....	0 47	0 50
.....	1 05	1 15
.....		3 70
.....		0 82

.....	10 21	0 28
.....	0 22	0 26

.....	1 70
.....	1 80
.....	3 25
.....	3 45
.....	3 95
.....	4 20

.....	5 00	5 25
.....	4 62	4 87
.....	4 25	4 00
.....	4 37	4 62
.....	4 37	9 62
.....	5 50	5 50
.....	5 50	5 50
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.....	1 50	2 25
.....	0 45	0 50
.....	0 60	0 70
.....	0 85	1 00
.....	2 00	2 10
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.....	0 65	0 70
.....	0 75	1 00
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.....	1 75	1 85
.....	0 18	0 19
.....		0 11

.....	0 19	0 20
.....	0 90	0 00
.....	0 35	0 42
.....	0 00	0 00
.....	0 17	0 21
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# JOHN S. DEED & SONS, LIMITED.

Manufacturers of Morocco and Roan Leather, Chamois Leather, Enamelled Hides

91 New Oxford Street,

LONDON, W.C, England.

with trim and attractive results.

The omnipresent bag takes on new forms, colorings, and details daily, though few radical changes are left to be rung upon the theme. Exquisite effects in lizard, alligator and other fancy leathers are obtained in the very delicate pastel tints, and some of the new green leathers are uncommonly smart.

The flat antelope bag, which is merely a large, flat wallet-like affair enclosing a small flat purse, and card case, and beautifully lined and finished, is one of the favorites of the season for visiting and similar uses and may be bought in all the delicate tints to match frocks.

A patent leather shopping bag, capacious, oblong, finished with a plain small clasp of dull gold, but lined with a delightful shade of fruit red or leaf green silk, and fitted elaborately with purse, notebook, pencil, vinaigrette, card case, etc., has met with marked success. It does not soil as the lighter leathers do, yet has much more life and smartness than the other black leather bags.

Stocks multiply as the sands of the sea, but there are few very successful innovations of the severe type for wear with tailored shirt waists. Two of the new models are excellent.

One of linen or pique is in stock form with the ends crossing in the back—or rather with one end slipping through the other—and brought back to the front. Each rounded end has a large eyelet embroidered in it, and through these eyelets a soft scarf or ribbon is drawn and tied.

The other stock, also washable, is plain save for two little straps set vertically in the front about two inches apart and held at their ends by tiny white pearl buttons. Under these straps a bow of silk or ribbon passes, held in place by the straps, but flaring out beyond them.

Many novelties are found in play suits for children. Jean, holland, and other sturdy, old-fashioned goods are employed for these, as well as khaki, linen, pique, etc. In addition, to the "farmer suits," which are among the simplest and most popular, there are "Jap" and Indian rigs, cowboy outfits and soldier costumes.

For the girl going to college or boarding school in September a pretty gift is a silver hatpin with head in the shape of a mortarboard. These pins are strongly made, and cost but a dollar.

An excellent and inexpensive prize for a card party would be one of the silver or gun-metal score pencils having a wee clock arrangement at one end for answering the inevitable question, "What's

trump?." The prices range in the neighborhood of two dollars.

Some made-to-order hair combs are in tortoise shell mounted with plain gold bands. The owner's monogram is often engraved upon the gold. These ornaments are not inexpensive, but they have the virtue of exclusiveness.

The general revival of green as a color has brought into favour a number of green stones of which little has been heard of late. Many of the prettiest of these are inexpensive. They make lovely chains, pendants, brooches and stick-pins.

Cross stitch has invaded even the new bathing shoes, and some very attractive sandals seen at the shore are finished in this way. The canvas shoe is, of course, the best subject for the work, and stitchery must be in fast colors. White canvas can have decoration in black or red of blue, blue in white, or red, etc.

Some picturesque dinner and menu cards for out-of-town dinner-giving take the form of small English hunting prints, after the manner of Caldecott. The deep reds and greens of these cards make a brilliant color touch for the country house table, and the effect, as a whole, is distinctly novel.

For baby comes a special bath rug, in blue and white, with all manner of Mother Goose pictures and fairy tale folk woven into it. The price for a large one is \$3.50. A good suggestion for a first birthday or christening gift.

Berthas of fancy lace may be found in the shops at greatly reduced prices. They are very useful in freshening up a summer gown.

One of the latest novelties is a huge circular cloak of linen in creamy tone, similar to those worn by the Arabs.

It is draped at the back to form a hood.

The hood and front are trimmed with white linen galloon. It makes an admirable evening wrap for summer.

## "ROYAL MUSKOKA."

"The Royal Muskoka" Hotel is the largest and most magnificent summer hotel in Canada. Location unsurpassed, in the centre of the famous Muskoka Lakes District, Highlands of Ontario, (1,000 feet above sea level, about six hours' journey north of Toronto.

The grounds include an area of 130 acres containing pine and hemlock groves and many beautiful walks and points commanding lovely views. There are tennis,

golfing, bowling, fishing, bathing, croquet, bowling green and many enjoyable water trips. First-class in every respect. Excellent transportation service.

Descriptive literature and information how to reach the "Royal Muskoka" on application to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.

## PATENTS FOR SALE.

The Canadian agents of the Wall Fountain Pen and of the Wall Burglar-Proof Sash Lock are offering these patents for sale or will grant license to manufacture same in Canada. While there are various fountain pens on the Canadian market the "Wall" patent pen claims certain unique and simple features of construction not elsewhere seen and it is on these grounds the merit and quick-selling qualities of the Wall Fountain Pen are based. There is certainly good money to be made in the manufacture of this patent in Canada where a larger area for sale is constantly being shown.

The other patent, the Wall Burglar-Proof Sash Lock is an attachment for windows of all kinds which at once secures them from being raised or lowered from the outside by any person, however skilled. This simple and low-priced device makes all windows absolutely secure against the most desperate, skilled burglar as against the neighboring boy on idle curiosity bent. It is in fact a real necessity, and with the procuring of such a safety device within easy reach, it amounts to real carelessness to be without it. There is a window fastener and holder being used, it is true, but its resistance is readily overcome by the persistent intruder, and it must be placed on the sash in such a way that its strength is very limited. Wall's patent lock and fastener is as neat and easily adjusted as the above, while combining all the necessary strength to withstand the strongest effort.

On another page will be found the advertisement of these patents. For further information address Patent Exchange & Investment Co'y, 124 Victoria street, Toronto.

## THE EMPIRE SAFE COMPANY.

Experience has taught that an ordinary wooden box, of 1-in. pine timber, dry as a match, often resists fire; and it was but recently that such a receptacle held secure from a very severe fire in this city,

W I I

a collection of found in the de Experience has called burglar-sold to resist l frequently bee latter case, an mer. With th perienced man something in a both burglar a but in severest There is bein mingham, Eng., pany, a genuine so true to its n yet made by bu tirely futile; a ties have prove what can we sa once distinguisl its name?

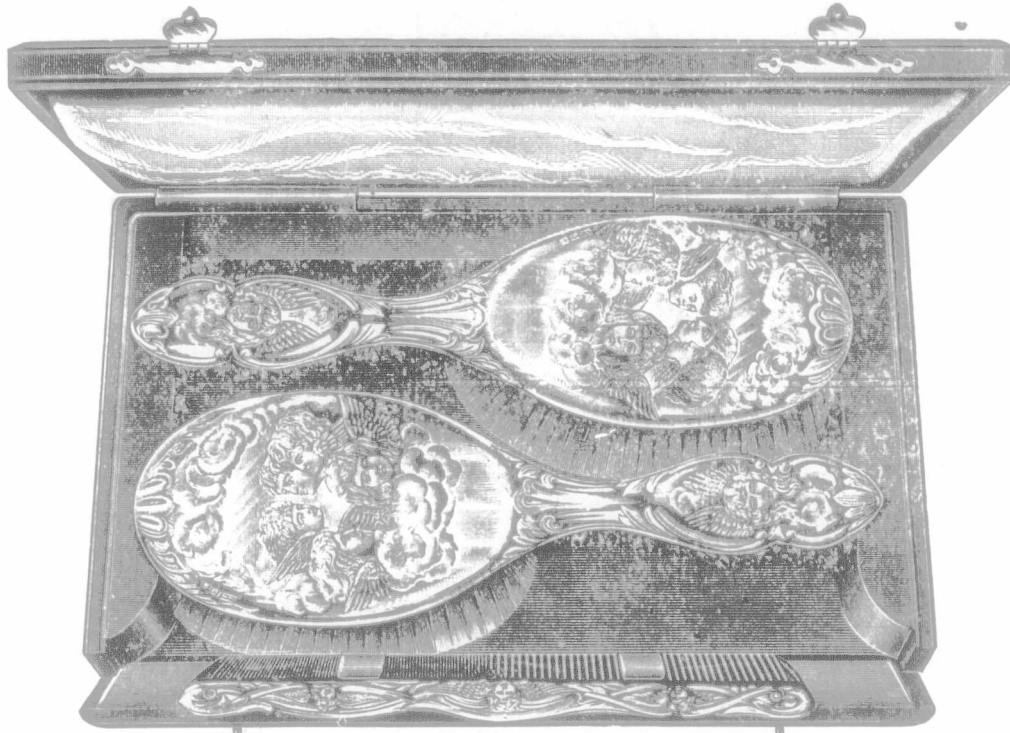
On an ilustr the following: Lock saves tim safe on the ma locks itself and out turning key on the market with. One-third charges on safe to Canada. W list and terms.

The Empire ham, Eng., m and Fire-resisti solid steel thro escutcheons, we ed, nickel-plate cheapest "good" attention is di



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**WILLIAMS (BIRMINGHAM) LIMITED.**  
Designers and Workers in Silver.



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Silversmiths.

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**SPECIALITIES:**

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**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

a collection of papers, the whole being found in the debris with contents intact. Experience has also taught that the so-called burglar-proof safe of commerce, sold to resist both fire and burglar has frequently been found wanting in the latter case, and occasionally in the former. With these facts in mind the experienced man will naturally look for something in a safe capable of resisting both burglar and fire, not only in name but in severest test.

There is being manufactured at Birmingham, Eng., by The Empire Safe Company, a genuine burglar and fireproof safe, so true to its name that any and all tests yet made by burglars to open it were entirely futile; and its fire-resisting qualities have proved equally effective. Now, what can we say of this safe that may at once distinguish it from the so-called of its name?

On an illustrated leaflet, before us, is the following: The Empire's Safe and Lock saves time and trouble. The only safe on the market which automatically locks itself and shoots its own bolts without turning key or handle. The only lock on the market which cannot be tampered with. One-third discount off regular duty charges on safes of British make coming to Canada. Write for illustrated price list and terms.

The Empire Safe Company, Birmingham, Eng., manufacturers of Burglar and Fire-resisting Steel Safes, made of solid steel throughout, brass handles and escutcheons, well-made and highly finished, nickel-plated keys in duplicate. The cheapest "good" safes made. Particular attention is directed to the self-locking

mechanism, which can be fitted to either pattern. Security, simplicity, stability. Solid bent steel. To lock simply close door. No key or handle required. Protected by Royal letters patent in all principal countries of the world. The bodies of these safes are made out of one solid plate of steel, thus giving great resisting power in case of fire or fall. The doors are of solid 3/8-in. steel plates, with fire-resisting chambers from 2 1/2-in. to 3-in. deep, according to size; fitted with unpickable powder-proof locks, protected by drill-proof guard plate, all keys nickel-plated in duplicate. Finished in first-class style and handsomely painted.

**HAY FEVER UNKNOWN.**

Certain it is, and many years of careful experience are back of the statement, that hay fever, and kindred annoying and troublesome summer affections, distressing to so many thousands all over the country, recurring regularly as July and August, are absolutely unknown in the "Highlands of Ontario." Thousands of people go to Muskoka, Georgian Bay or the Lake of the Bays every year for nothing else but to avoid hay fever, and find perfect immunity from the ailment, and many by going there regularly for a period of a few years are said to be permanently cured.

Hay fever booklet can be had free for the asking, by applying to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.

**ASBESTOS SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.**

The source of supply of commercial asbestos are deposits of two distinct minerals; one is a variety of serpentine known as chrysotile, and the other is a variety of amphibole.

The amphibole asbestos is usually found in granite or schistose rocks, sometimes in pockets, and again in well-defined veins. The chrysotile variety does not occur in a vein formation, but is in seams of varying width, which pinch out and widen, sometimes being thickly clustered together, and again occurring sparingly, and it is always found in serpentine rocks. The demand for the chrysotile asbestos is far in advance of that for the amphibole variety, on account of its being adapted to many more purposes. The amphibole variety can, however, be mined and prepared for market at less expense than the chrysotile variety, and as it makes a cheaper product there is some demand for it for those purposes where its nonconductivity of heat is the principal quality desired, as in the manufacture of fireproof paints, for wall plasters, for packing in the manufacture of fireproof safes, and of boiler coverings. Where, however, strength of fibre as well as nonconductivity of heat is desired, as in the manufacture of cloth, ropes, felt, boards, tubes, and washers, it is the chrysotile variety that is used.

The production of asbestos in the United States during 1902 was chiefly from the mines at Sall Mountain, White county, Ga., with smaller amounts from near Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Mass., the to-

Telegraphic Address: "COBRA, BIRMINGHAM."

ESTABLISHED 1817.

**W. H. Moore & Son,**

Awarded 1851

(LATE PAUL MOORE &amp; CO.)

Awarded 1855. No. 1038



CLASS XXI

Manufacturers of Brass,  
Copper and Lead Wire,  
Rolled Metal, Solder, etc.

Lead Washers for Roofing Purposes.

Special prices to Canadians under the  
New Tariff.

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104 UPPER TRINITY ST., BORDESLEY,  
**BIRMINGHAM, Eng.**

tal quantity being 1,005 short tons, valued at \$16,200. This is an increase of 258 tons in quantity and of \$2,702 in value over the production of 1901, which was 747 short tons, valued at \$13,498. Of this production all but a few tons was amphibole asbestos. In the development work of the Connecticut Asbestos Company there were about 500 tons of asbestos taken out, but none of it was treated or placed on the market. The same is true of the Vermont deposits, although during 1901 it was fully expected that this asbestos would be placed on the market in 1902. The production of asbestos in the United States has never been over 1,200 tons per annum, and when these figures are compared with the amount of asbestos imported, which is almost entirely of the chrysotile variety, it will be appreciated how large is the demand for this variety.

Nearly all the asbestos imported into the United States is obtained from Canada, and is of the chrysotile variety. These deposits are associated with the basic magnesian rocks, extending from northern Alabama, in the United States, northeast to Gaspé Peninsula, in Canada. There are three distinct Canadian districts, all in the Province of Quebec, from 60 to 100 miles south and southwest of Quebec. One is in the vicinity of Danville; the second is near Coleraine, Black Lake and Thetford, about 30 miles northeast of the first; and the third is near Broughton, about 15 miles northeast of the second. All these deposits have good railroad facilities, those near Danville being on the Grand Trunk Rail-

**M. H. Mason**

Whip and Whip Thong Manufacturer  
for Home and Exportation.

All kinds of Green Hide Girths,  
Whips and Whip Thongs suitable  
for the Australian Markets. - -

**Albert Works, 55 Bissell St.**

**BIRMINGHAM, Eng.**

road and the others on the Quebec Central. There is still another district in the vicinity of Ottawa where asbestos occurs in limited amount, but it has not yet assumed any importance as a producer of this mineral.

The general method employed for mining this kind of asbestos is by open cuts or pits, as in quarrying; the rock being worked out by benches as far as practical. In most cases drilling is by steam or compressed air, except in the smaller places, where hand drills are employed. Holes are drilled from eight to twelve feet and the blasting is only intended to thoroughly loosen and shatter the rock. It is then pried out with crowbars, and the pieces containing asbestos are broken by means of heavy sledges and steel wedges to such sizes that the asbestos can be readily broken out with small hammers. In the smaller mines the waste rock and asbestos are removed by means of a derrick, but in the larger ones cables are used. The asbestos is then transferred to a drying room and when dry is hammered in order to separate as completely as possible all attached rock and also to separate the fibres. This material is divided into three grades, according to quality, which are known as No. 1 crude, No. 2 crude (white), and No. 3 crude (red). It is shipped in bags of 100 pounds each. The remainder of the asbestos rock, which contains fibres from a minute fraction of an inch to about one-half inch in length is treated in the mills and made into the mill fibre or paper stock. This material is first dried, then crushed to the right degree of fineness, and then passed into the "cyclone," where there is a nearly complete separation of the fibres from the rock. The fibres are thrown on the separating sieves from which they are drawn away by exhausts. The rock, which during this process has been reduced to a sand, is ejected into bins. This still carries some asbestos, and it is beginning to be used in some quantity, being placed on the market as asbestic. The prices of these various grades of asbestos are about as follows: No. 1 crude asbestos, \$150 to \$250 per ton; No. 2 crude (white) asbestos, \$75 to \$125 per ton; No. 3 crude (red) asbestos, \$50 to \$75 per ton; mill fibre pa-

per stock, \$20 to \$40 per ton; asbestic, \$1 to \$3 per ton.

## NEW CANADIAN PATENTS.

The following Canadian patents have been recently granted through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of these will be furnished free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

David Ouimet, Bld. St. Denis, Montreal, Que., chimney cleaning apparatus; Messrs. Robichon & Collin, Montreal, flag canes; Joseph Belanger, Montmagny, Q., stove pipe elbows; Messrs. Bentz and Riedle, Winnipeg, Man., imp. in registering bottles; Joseph A. Lesperance, Montreal, Que., folding bed; Charles Murray, Central Kingsclear, N.B., neck-yoke and hold-back; Pierre Trepannier, Burlington, Vt., U.S.A., bristle combing machine; Pery H. Eaton, New castle, N.B., fire alarm; Messrs. S. and I. N. Soly, Montreal, Que., sewing machine.

## School Debentures

\$4,000 St. Thomas Catholic Separate School Debentures, dated 1st July, 1904, bearing 4½ per cent. per annum, repayable \$307.50 annually for 20 years, beginning 1st July, 1905, now ready for issue. Choice investment. Apply

WATERBURY & CO.,

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PACIFIC**

**FARM LABORERS'  
EXCURSIONS**

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To MANITOBA and ASSINIBOIA

**\$12 00**

August 27th, { From stations in Ontario  
East of Soo, Sudbury,  
Kingston and Sharbot Lake

August 30th, { From stations in Province  
of Quebec; Megantic, Que-  
bec and West.

One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip before Sept. 10th, without additional cost to given points in Manitoba and Assiniboia, if purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such farm laborers will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to original starting point at \$18.00, on or before November 30th, 1904. For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent.

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**W. Marsh,** 40 ST. PAUL'S SQUARE,  
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Turned and Screwed Parts for  
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GOLD and SILVER WORK accurately turned and screwed for Jewellers and Silversmiths. Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

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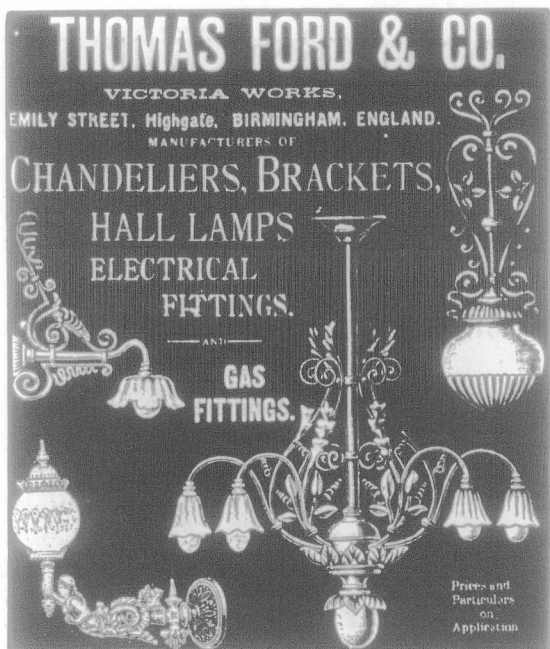
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BELL YARD PRICE STREET,

The Canadians have Special  
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**THOMAS FORD & CO.**  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS,  
HALL LAMPS  
ELECTRICAL  
FITTINGS.**  
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**GAS  
FITTINGS.**



Prices and Particulars on Application

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Gun  
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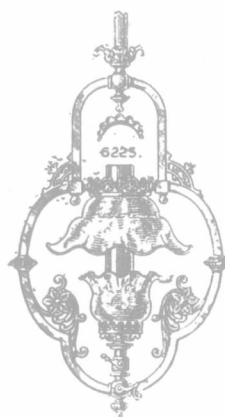
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Incandescent Fittings, Chandeliers,  
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Lamps, Table Lamps, Gas Fittings,  
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All Accessories for Table Use and Decoration in Silver  
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IN CEDER, RED DEAL OR OAK.



Cast Iron Tanks, Wort Coppers,  
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METAL COCKS, VALVES and FIT-  
TINGS. Estimates given for complete  
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St. Denis, Mont-  
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in, Montreal, flag  
, Montmagny, Q.  
rs. Bentz and Rie-  
np. in registering  
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les Murray, Cent-  
ck-yoke and hold-  
r, Burlington, Vt.,  
machine; Pery H.  
.B., fire alarm;  
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Catholic Separate  
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per annum, repay-  
for 20 years, be-  
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From stations in Ontario  
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From stations in Province  
Quebec; Megantic, Que-  
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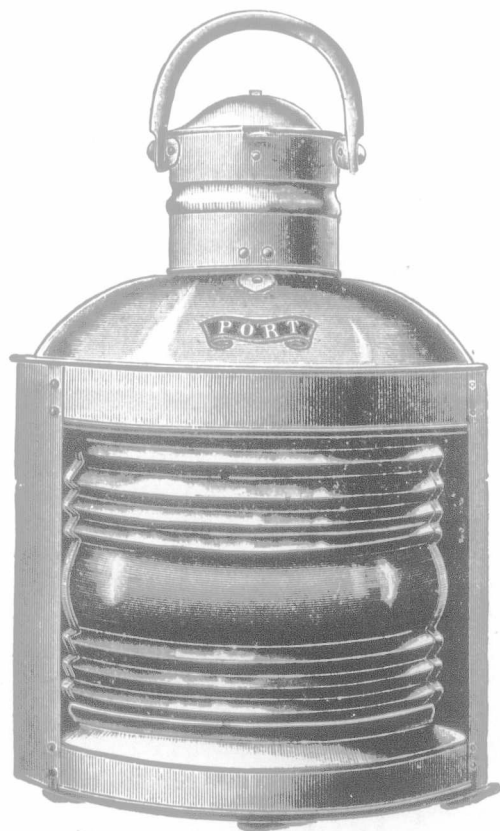
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MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIP and RAILWAY LAMPS,  
.. And every Description of Lanterns ..

SPECIALITIES IN

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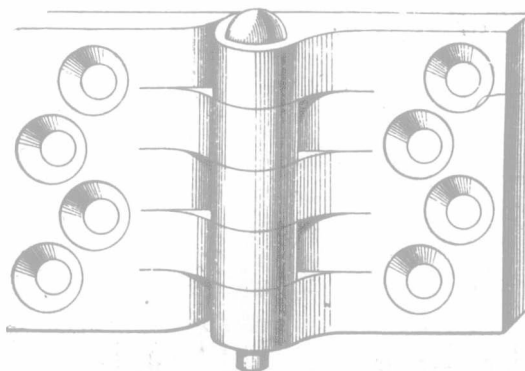
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We are now prepared to sell  
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Messrs ROE &amp; WILDERS,

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The Pioneer  
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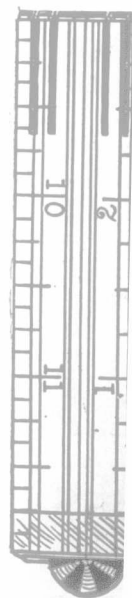
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Manufacturers  
Showcase and  
Fastener

39 Green

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# Birmingham Woven Wire Mattress Co., Ltd.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application.



The "Argus Mattress.

Cable Edges and Flat Bands in Centre.

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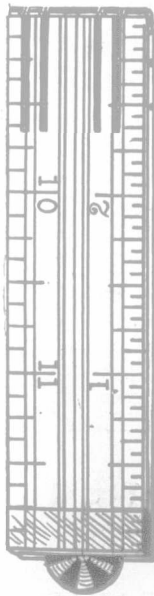
General  
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Manufacturers of  
Showcase and Fanlight Catches, Casement  
Fasteners, Bolts, Handles, &c.

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124-126 Barr St., Birmingham, Eng.

Manufacturers of Rules of all descriptions  
and qualities for all countries.  
Special prices to Canadians under the new  
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**P. Barrington & Son**

# August Sale

We are getting ready for the greatest Autumn trade in our history; and now, while we are clearing our stocks, is your opportunity to secure our kind of

## Furniture and Carpets

at prices less than you would have to pay for ordinary grades.

We have just placed on sale a beautiful line of Parlor, Library, Dining-room and Bedroom Furniture at a reduction of

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Economical buyers will find a rich harvest for Bargains at our Store during this month.

Open Evenings until 7 o'clock, except Monday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

## At F. LAPOINTE'S,

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Telegrams : "CARVINGS."

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Saracenic Work for Moorish Fitments, Fretwork and Carved Fitments.

Balusters, Newels and Handrailings.

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Cruets, Toast Racks. Egg-Frames, Fruit-  
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Jellies, Butters, Biscuits, Tea Sets, Walters,  
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MACHINE WORKS,

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## A Wire Stitching Machine

VERY CHEAP.

Address:

"JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,"

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Stocks and Bonds—INSURANCE COMPANIES.— Canadian.—Montreal Quotations, Aug. 16, 1904.

Name of Company.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine ..	15,000	3½—6 mos.	350	350	98
Canada Life .....	2,500	4—6 mos.	400	400	100
Confederation Life .....	10,000	7½—6 mos.	100	10	
Western Assurance .....	25,000	5—6 mos.	40	20	105
Guarantee Co. of North America ..	13,372	6 mos.	50	50	

British & Foreign—Quotations on the London Market Aug. 6, 04. Market value p. p'd up sh.

Alliance Assurance .....	250,000	10s. p.s.	20	2 1-5	10½	11
Atlas .....	120,000	.....	10	24s	5½	5½
British and Foreign Marine .....	67,000	20	20	4	18½	19½
Caledonian .....	21,500	12s. p.s.	25	4	28½	28½
Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine.	50,000	45	50	5	58½	59½
Guardian Fire and Life .....	200,000	8½	10	5	9½	10½
London and Lancashire Fire .....	89,155	28	25	2½	22	23
London Assurance Corporation .....	35,862	20	25	12½	55	56
London & Lancashire Life .....	10,000	20½	10	2	8½	9
Liv. & Lond. & Globe Fire & Life ..	£245,040	90	100	ST.	43	44
Northern Fire and Life .....	30,000	32	25	10	74	76
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life ..	110,000	34½ p.s.	100	6½	87½	88½
Norwich Union Fire .....	11,000	£5	100	12	104	107
Phoenix Fire .....	53,776	35	50	5	£38½	34½
Royal Insurance Fire and Life .....	130,629	68½	20	3	45	46
Sun Fire .....	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	10½	11½
Union .....	45,000	15 p. s.	10	4	16	17

\*Excluding periodical cash bonus.

REFINE

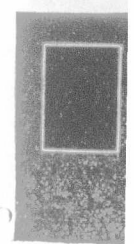
Gold



Silver  
Vases,

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Self  
Locking  
And  
Absolutely  
Safe.  
No side  
Strain on  
The pin.  
No weak  
Joints.  
No losses.





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DEALERS IN

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

A COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF



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

Full Market Value Given for Old Gold, Silver, Watch Cases, &c., &c.

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Self Locking And Absolutely Safe.

No side Strain on The pin. No weak Joints. No losses.



"A GREAT CATCH,"

THE NEW PATENT AUTOMATIC BROOCH CATCH.

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

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Manufacturer of Jeweler's Findings.

36 Vyse St., Birmingham, Eng.



No more Wobbly Pins as With the Old catch.

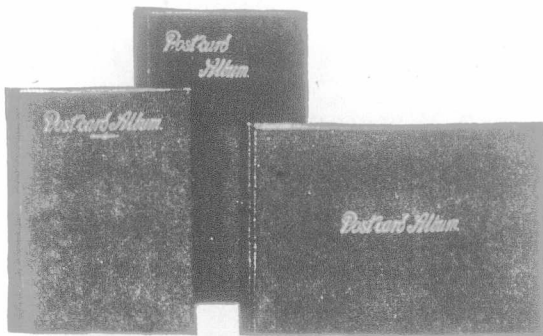
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Made in 9, 15, and 18 Ct. Gold and Silver.

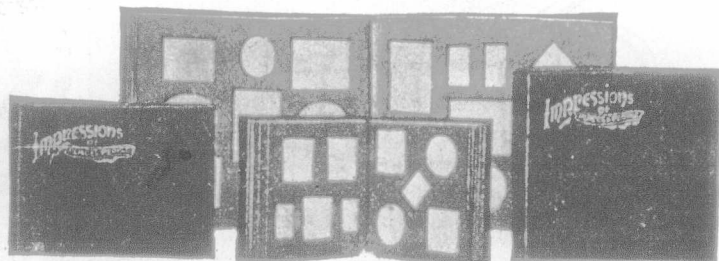
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Canada quotations per ct.
98
100
105

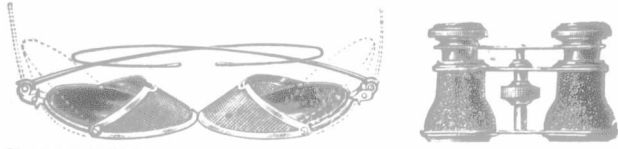
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5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	19 1/2
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58 1/2	59 1/2
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22	23
55	56
8 1/2	9
43	44
74	76
87 1/2	88 1/2
104	107
£39 1/2	84 1/2
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10 1/2	11 1/2
16	17

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Manufacturing Opticians, Spectacles & Folders.  
OF EVERY PATTERN AND QUALITY MADE ON INTER-  
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HALL-MARKED GOLD, SILVER, SOLID NICKEL,  
STEEL, HORN, TORTOISE, SHELL, Etc.  
Boxes of SPECTACLES sent out in Gold, Silver, Steel, or  
Solid Nickel, with Assorted Bridges, and with  
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Sample boxes of SPECS. or FOLDERS, giving excellent value  
at £1 in Steel, or £5 in Gold. Sent on receipt of cash.

Pebbles, Plano-Cylinders and Sphero-Cylinders.  
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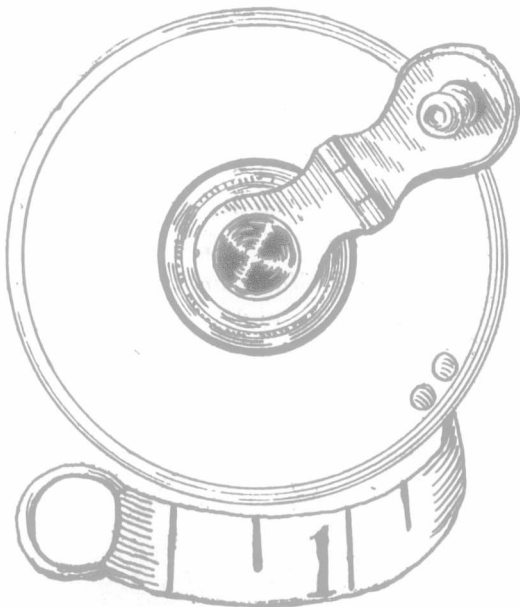


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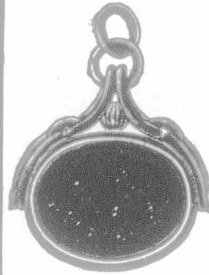
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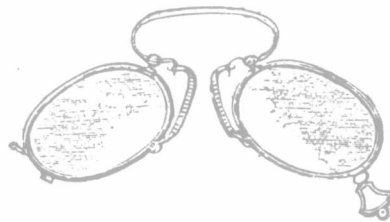


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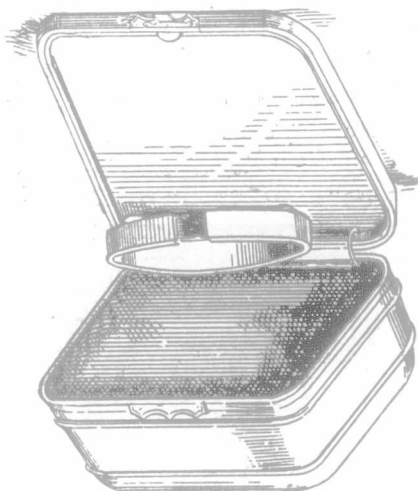
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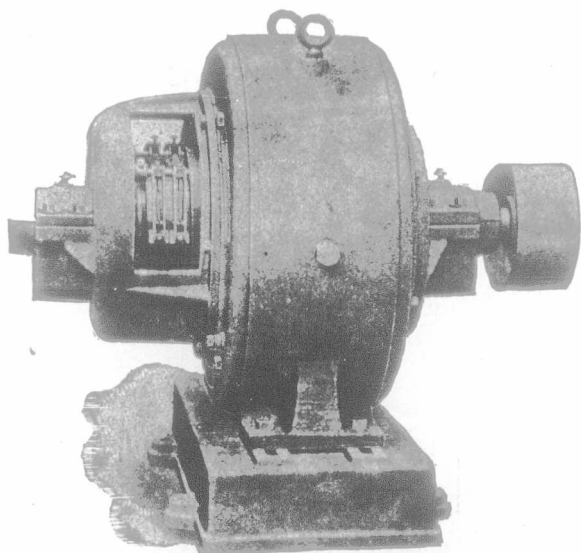
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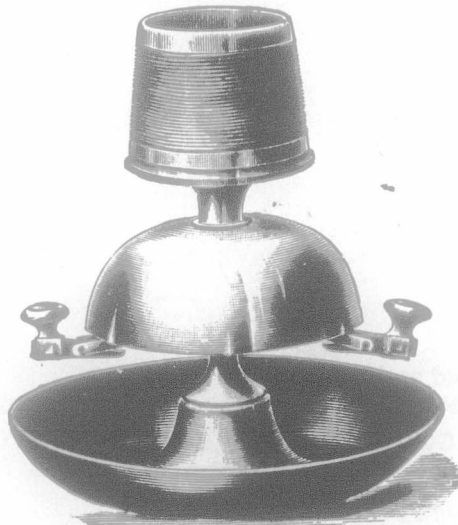
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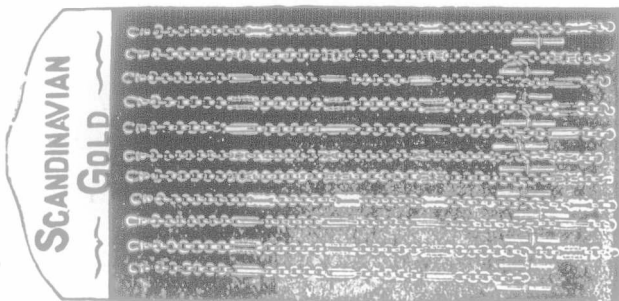
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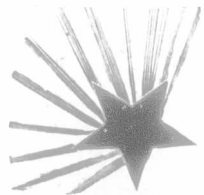
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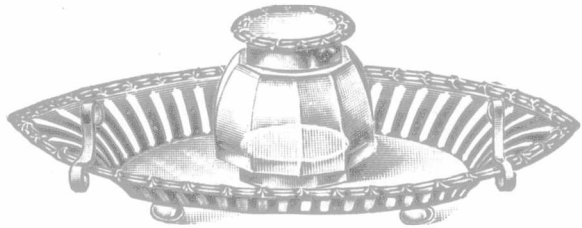
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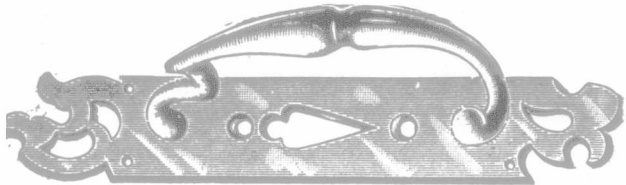
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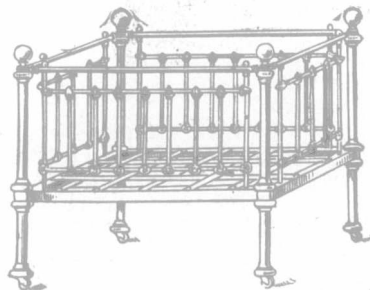
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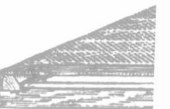


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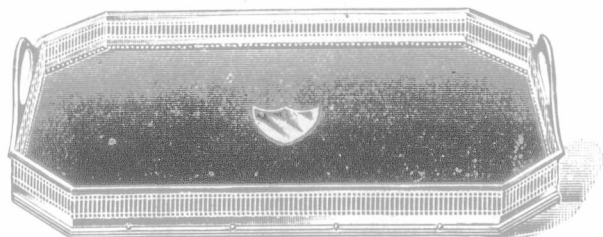
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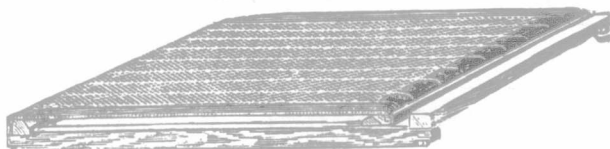
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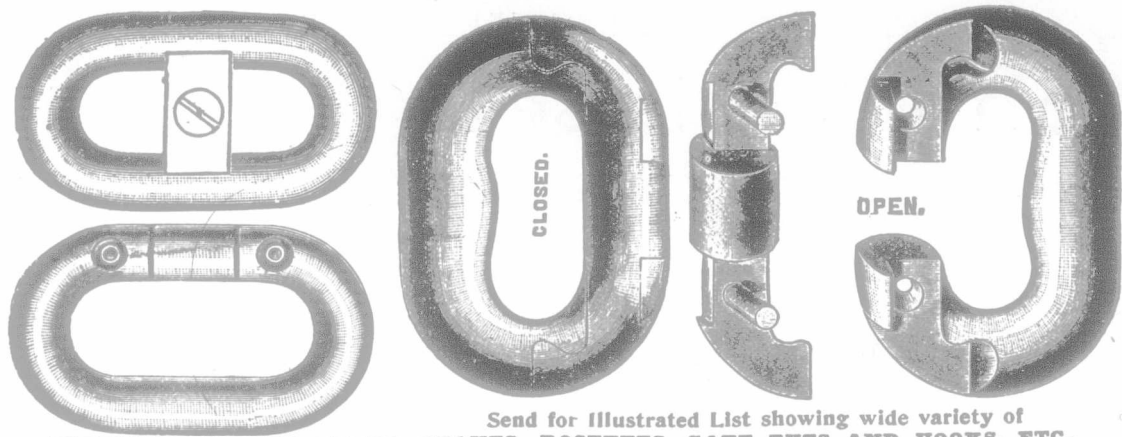
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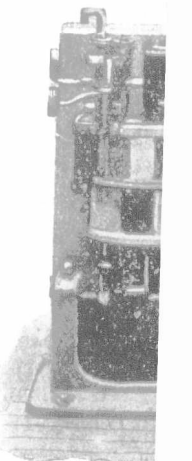
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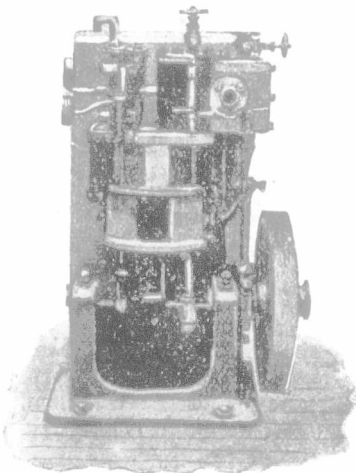
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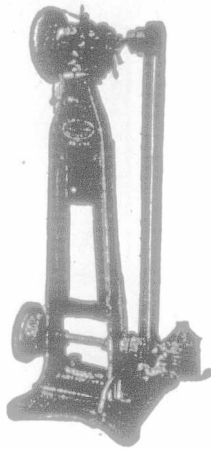
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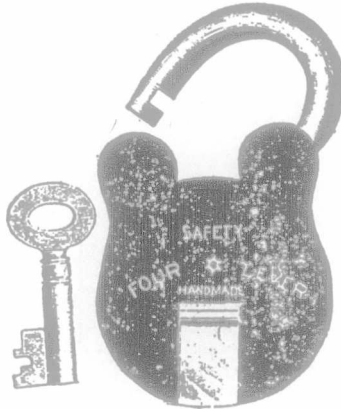
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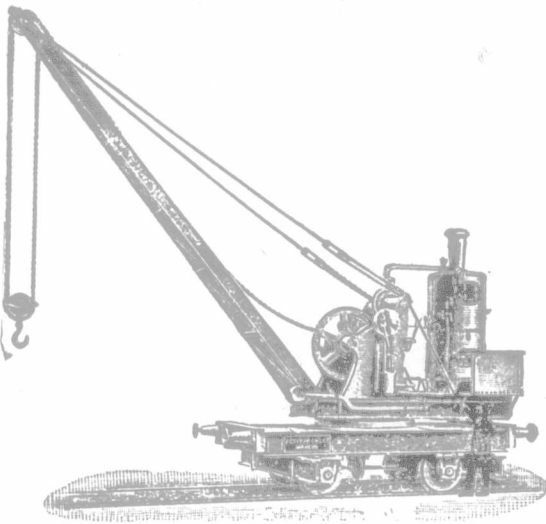
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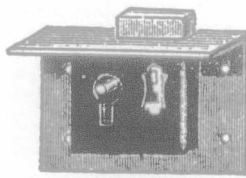
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Incorporated by the State of New York.  
Assets, - - - - \$105,656,311.60.  
This Company has more premium-paying business in force in the United States and Canada than any other Company, and for each of the last ten years has had more new insurance accepted and issued in America than any other Company.

In 1903 it issued in Canada alone \$13,676,119 on 84 814 policies.  
Any of its six hundred Canadian agents scattered through every town and city of the Dominion will be pleased to give you every information.

It has deposited with the Dominion Government for the protection of policy holders in Canada, in Canadian Securities, \$1,800,000.00.

The Company of the People, by the People, for the People.

### The LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital and Assets exceed - \$66,000,000  
Canadian Investments exceed - 3,750,000  
Claims paid exceed - 218,000,000

Canadian Branch:

Head Office, Company's Building, MONTREAL.

J. GARDNER THOMPSON,  
Resident Manager.

Wm. JACKSON, Deputy Manager.

Canadian Directors:

W. J. Buchanan, Esq., Chairman.  
E. S. Clouston, Esq. Sir Alexander Lacoste.  
Geo. E. Drummond, Esq. Fred'k W. Thompson, Esq.

### THE WATERLOO MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

Established in 1868. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '94, \$349,734.71.

GEORGE RANDALL, Esq., President; JOHN SHUBB, Esq., Vice President; Frank Haight, Esq., Manager; John Kitter, Esq., Inspector.

### CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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Cash Values,  
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Paid up Policies,  
**GUARANTEED.**

W. O. MACDONALD,  
Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD,  
Managing Director.

Head Office, - TORONTO.

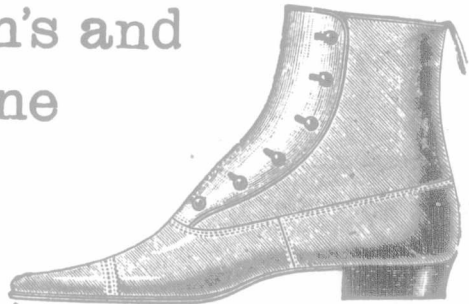
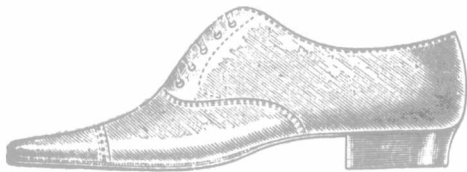
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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL  
The Guaranteed Capital and Accumulated Assets of the Company for the protection of Policyholders amount to

\$1,200,000.00

#### STEADY PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Cash Income	1899	\$ 68,436.86
	1901	104,406.87
	1903	146,871.70
Accumulated Assets	1899	\$ 232,616.84
	1901	301,594.84
	1903	398,512.27
Insurance in force	1899	\$ 1,707,807.00
	1901	2,702,456.00
	1903	3,928,115.00

The market value of securities deposited with the Canadian Government for the protection of policyholders amounts to over — \$202,500.00

Liberal commissions paid for desirable business. Applications for Agency to be made to

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.,  
General Manager, Montreal.

### WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851

Assets over - - - - - \$3,546,000  
Annual Income - - - - - 3,678,000

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Hon. GEO. A. COX, Pres. J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. & Man. Dir.  
C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

Montreal Branch, - 189 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROY. BICKERDIK, Manager.

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Of London, England.

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