

1565A

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Awarded the Silver Medallion (Highest Award), and Diploma, at the International Press and Printing Exhibition, Crystal Palace. March, 1902; Awarded The Gold Medal in Competition, at the Printers' Exhibition, St. James's Hall, Manchester, October, 1900.

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15AA

The Chartered Banks.

TH

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.) orporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, = 8,400,000.00 Undivided Profits, = 35,698.00 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OFFICE: MONTABALL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcons and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., - President. Hon. Gro. A. Drummond, - Vice-President. A. T. Pathson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq. Royal,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.

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44	8	Beigneurs	St. Br	anch.
6.0	F	Point St.	<b>Charles</b>	Branch.
Almonte,	Ont.	Perth,	Ont.	
Belleville	6.6	Peterbo	FO, 44	DA MYROA 9 74120
Brantford.	6.6	Picton.	64	Winnipeg, Man.
Brockville.	6.6	Sarnia.	6.6	Calgary, Alta.
Brantford, Brockville, Chatham.	6.6	Stratford	9. 00	Lethbridge, Alta.
Collingwo	od,"	St. Mary	7 8, 64	Raymond. Alta.
Collingwo Cornwall,	64	Toronto,	64	Regina, Ass'a.
Deseronto.	6.6	"Yong	st. br.	Greenwood, B.C.
Ft. William	. 44	Wallacel	burg, "	Nelson, B. C.
Goderich,	6.6	Montreal	l, Que.	New Denver, B.C.
Quelph,	6.0	Quebec,	6.6	New Westmins-
Hamilton,	66	Chathan	n. N.B.	ter. B.C.
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Lindsay,	6.6	Moncton	. N.B.	Vancouver, B. C.
London,	4.6			Vernon, "
Ottawa,		A mherst		Victoria. 44
Paris,		Glace Ba		

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

St. John's, Nfd., Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.

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Spokane. Wash. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank. "The National Provincial Bank of England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.

Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A "The Bank of New York, N.B.A "National Bank of Commerce in Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo. Ban Francisco—The First National Bank. "The Anglo-Californian Bank. Montreal, 31st December, 1902

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA. DIRECTORS:

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mmercial Pa er and Securities,

 CANADIAN	JOURNA	AL OF	COMME	INCE
The	Chartered	Banks.	_	

### THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

LIUBLI AMERICA. Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid up Capital. 21,000,000 stg. Reserve Fund. 230,000 stg. Head Office. 5 Gracechurch St., London, K.C. A.G. Wallis. W.S. Goldby, Secretary Manager. COURT OF DIRECTORS: J.H. Brodle, Ed. Arthur Hoare, John Jamee Cater, H.J. B. Kendall, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Goerge D. Whatman, M. G.C. Glyn. Head Office in Canada. St. James Street, Montreal H STIKEWAN, General Manager J. ELMSLY. Survey

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized. \$5.000,000 -Capital, all paid-up, \$2,500,000 2,250,000 Reserve Fund,

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S. H. Ewing, - Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay, Sameel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn.
H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. O. Henshaw. JAMES FILIOT, General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches: W. H. Draper, Inspector.
H. Lockwood W. W. L. Chimman, Asst. Inspector.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Acton. Que. Knowiton, Que. Revelatais B.O. Alvinston Ont. London. Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Arthabaeka Meafo d. Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Arthabaeka Meafo d. Ont. Simcoe, " ville. Que. Montreal. Smith's Fails, O. Aylmer. Ont. "st. CatherineSorel, Que. Brockville, Ont. St. Branch. St Thomas, Ont. Clagary, Alberta, "Mrk't & Harb To-onto, " Chicrotinil. Que. Jacques Cart Trenton " Chicnothil. Que. Jacques Cart Trenton " Chicnothil. Que. Norwicz, "Waterloo, Ont. Fraserville, Ont. Ottawa, "Winnipeg, Man. Hernsil. " Oven Bound, "Woodstock, Ont. High ste. Tiroquois " Port Arthur, " Kingsville. " Quebec, P.Q., AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES, London, Liverpool-Parr's Bank, Ltd.

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	OYAL BANK DANADA.
Reserve Fund, -	\$2.500,000 2,500,000
	OE: HALIFAX, N.S.
	OF DIRECTORS:
Thos. E. Lenny, F Thomas Ritchie, E Wiley Smith, Es Hon. 1	aq., - President. aq., - Vice-President. q., H. G. Bauld, Esq., David MacKeen.
CHISF EXECUTIVE	OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE,
E, L. Pease, Genera Superintendent o I	l Manager; W. B. Torrance, f Branches; W. F. Brock, nspector.
Antigonish, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Dathouster, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dorchester, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Guysboro, N.S. Halifax, M.S. Londonderry, N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Mondreal, N.S. Montreal, Que. Montreal, Que. Manaimo, B.O. Nelson, B.O.	Pembroke, Ont. Pictou, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Rexton, N.B. Rossiand, B.C. Sackville, M.B. St. John's, NSd. Shubenacadie, M.S. Summerside, P.E.I. Sydney, O.B. "Victoria Road Toronto. Trure, M.S. Vancouver, E.O. Westmeunt, P.Q. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, M.S.
Republic, Washington	Ouba: New York, N Y.; and
Great Britain, F Credit Lyonnais; C Dredner Bank; Spa and Japan. Hong I Corporation; New Y First National Bark; Shawmut Fank; Chie	Sank of Scotland; France, Jermany. Deutsche Fank; in. Credit Lyonnais: China Kong & Shanchai Banking ork. Chase National Bank; Blair & Co.; Boston National ago, Illinois Trust and Sav- cisco, First National Bank;

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1886

St. Stephen, N.B.

1: - /|\$200,400 - 45,000 Capital, 000

#### WESTERN BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 41.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three ad One-half per cent, has been declared upon the 'aid up Capital Stock of the Bank, being at the ste of nerven per cent. per annum, and that the same vill be due and payable on and after **WEDNESDAY**. Ist day of APRIL, 1903, the the will he

t the Offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of M rch.

will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of M rch. Notice is also others that the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Share' olders of the Bank will be haid on WEDNFSDAY, the ski Day of APRIL naxt at the Head Office of the Bank. Oshawa, Ont. at the Hour of Two O'clock p m., for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the Board. By order of the Board. T. H. McMILLAN, Consider

Osbawa, Feb. 24th, 1903.	
THE ONTARIO BANK. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. Capital Paid-up, \$1.500.000 Rest. \$125,000. <i>DIRECTORS:</i> George R. R. Cockburn, Esg., - President. Donald Waskay Reg.	\ * /i
Donald Ma kay, Faq., - Vice-President, Hon. J. C. Aikins, A. S. Irving, Faq., R. D. Perry, Esq., Hon. R. Harcourt, R. Grass, Est. CHARLES MCGILL. General Manager. BRANCHES: Alliston. Fort William. Offers	j
Aurora, Kingston, Peterboro, Rowmanville, Lindsay, Port Arthur, Buckingham, Q., Montreal, Sudbury, Cornwall, Mount Forest, Trenton, Collingwood, Newmarket, Waterford	
Scott and Wellington Streets. Queen and Portland ** Yonge and Richmond ** Yonge and Carlton. AGENTS:	
London, EngParr's Bank, Limited. France and Europe-Oredit Lyonnais. New York-Fourth National Bank and The	-

Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston-Bliot NationalBank

#### The THEO OF (

HEAD Paid-up Capit Rest.

How. GEO. A ROBERT KII Jas. Crathern John Ho Matthew Legga Frederic Nicholl

B. E. W. ALEXANDER J A. H. Ireland, C BRANCHES

Ayr Dun Barrie Dun Belleville Fort Berlin Galt Brantford Gue Cayuga Han Chatham Lonu Carman Innis Daubhin Moose Edmonton Neepa Carman Innis Carm

Limited. Bankers and C

The American York; The North The Bank of Nov Shawmut Bank. Bank. Buffalo; Th New Orleans; The

Traders 1 (Incorporated Capital Paid Up, Reserve Fund, ... Boo

C. D. Warre How, J. R. ST John Drynan, Esq Toronto. C. S. Wi W. J. SH Head Office H. S. STRATHY, J. A. M. ALLEY,

Arthur, Ont.,	It
Ayimer,	L
Bestor,	L
Burlington,	N
Drayton,	N
Dutton,	01
Elmira,	01
Glencoe,	Pe
Grand Valley,	Pr
Guelph,	Rie
Hamilton,	Ro

Great Britain—The New York—The Am Montreal—TheQuei

#### BANQUE Capital Subsci Capital Paid-Reserve Fund

F. X. Sr. CHARLES, President. Hon. J. D. Rollar and Alph M. J. A. PRENDEREA C. A. GREOUX, E. A. BEETRAND, O.E. DORAIS ... *Head* J. Unisville, P.Q. Quebec, P. Q. Bharbrooke, P.Q. Quebec, P. Q. Sorel, P.Q. Sherbrooke, P.Q. Valleyfield. Ran. CORRESPONDENTS-of N. America, Nat'II ders' National Bank, Ladenburg, Thaiman Ickelheimer & Co., MI Interastional Trust C Hoilon Jakional Bank, The B Philadelphia, Nation Trust and Savings Ba Bank (Limited), Cree Industriel & Commer compte de Paris, Lon Société Généraie, Cré Comptoir National France. C dit Lyonna che B & K. Berlin, Ger P v. des Pays An Banque de Rotterdam. Letters of Credit issuel

The Chartered Banks THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

	ONT	"ABIO :	
Ayr	Dundas	Paris	Strathrow
Barrie	Dunnville	Parkhill	Toronto
Belleville	Fort France	a Peterboro	(eight offices)
Blenheim	Goderich	St. Cath'rin	'sWalkerton
Brantford	Guelph	Sarnia	Walkerville
Cayuga	Hamilton	Slt Ste. M'r	ieWsterloo
Chatham	London	Seaforth	Wisrton
Collingwo	od Orangeville	Simcon	Windson
Dresden	Ottawa bec: real D	Stratford	Woodstock
Que	bec:	Yukon 7	AP :
Mont	real D	awson, Whi	te Horse
Calgary	Medicine Hat Innis'ail Moosomin	Treherne	Ladvamith
Carman	Innis'ail	Winnineg	Nanaimo
Dauphin	Moosomin	Atlin	Nelson
Edmonton	Neepawa	Cranbrook	New Westm'r
Elgin	Portage La	Fernie	Sandon
Grandview		Greenwood	
Gilbert		012-7010 11 0 0 01	Y BUILOOU YOL

Grandview Prairie Greenwood Vancouver Gilbert Ponoka Plains Swaa River Kamloops Victoria Nova Scotia: Sydney. In Great Britain:-London, 60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager. In the United States:-New York. San Fran-cisco, Cal. Fortland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Skag-way, Alaska. Bankers in Great Britain:- The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank Limited. Bankers and Chief Correspondents in the United States: The American Exchange National Bank, New York; The Northern Trust Company, Chicago; The Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston; The National Bhawmut Bank. Boston; The Marine National Bank, Rufisho; The Commercial Nation al Bank, New Orleans; The People's Savings, Bark Detroit Traders Bank of Canada

Traders Bank of Canada (Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Capital Paid Up, ..., 1,6 0,000 Beserve Fund, 350,000 C. D. Warran, East

C. D. W	Brren, B	Geg.	Pres	ident.
HON. J. R	. STRAT	TON,	71ce-Pre	eident.
John Drynan,	Esq.	C. KL	OEPFER.	Eso. M.P.
Toronto			Guelp	h.
C. 8,	WILCO	x, Esq., E	amilton	1.
W. J.	SHEPP	ARD. Wa	ubaushe	ene.
Head O		-	Tor	onto.
H. S. STRATE			Gener	al Manager,
J. A. M. ALL				Inspector
		ANCHES :		
Arthur, Ont.,	Ingar		Sarni	
Ayimer,		field,	Sault	Ste. Marle,
Bestor,		ington,	Scho	mberg,
Burlington,	Newc		Strati	ord,
Drayton,	North	Bay,	Strath	iroy,
Dutton,	Orilli		St. M	ary's,
Elmira,	Owen	Sound,	Sturg	eon Falls,

 
 Bimirs,
 Owen Sound,
 Stargeys,

 Glencoe,
 Port Hope.
 Sudbury,

 Grand Valley,
 Prescott, Ont.,
 Tilsonburg,

 Guelph,
 Ridgetown,
 Windsor.

 Hamilton,
 Rodney,
 Woodstock.
 Hamilton. Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland, New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-TheQuebec Bank.

#### BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-up, - - 1,967,000

Reserve Fund,		950,000
	ECTORS	
F. X. ST. CHARLES,	R.	BICKERDIKE.
President.	1 1	M.P., Vice-Pres.
Hon. J. D. Rolland,	J. A. V	aillancourt. Esq.,
and Alphone	90 Turco	otte, Esq.,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,		Gen'l Manager
C. A. GIROUX,		Manager
E. A. BERTRAND,		Assistant Manager
O.E. DOBAIS		Inspector
Head Offic	e. Mon	treal.
BRANCHES-Joliette, P.	Q.St. Je	Prome, P.Q.
Louisville, P.Q.	St. H	enry, Montreal
Quebec, P.Q.	1898 1	St. Catherine "
Sorel, P.Q.	1756	33 35
Sherbrooke P.O.	0017 7	Jotzo Dama u

Sorel, P.Q.	1756 **	66
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	2217 Notre Dame	6.0
Valleyfield. P.Q.	Hochelaga.	66
Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Three Rivers, P.Q.	)
Winnipeg, Man.		e

Vankleek Hill, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q. Winneg, Ma. Dersesponnents-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l Bank N. America, Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Tra-ders' National Bank, Mchit National Bank, MM, kational Bank, Mchit National Bank, MM, hotelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Brothers, New York interactional Trinst Co., National Bank, offledeurs, National Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, Sational Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, National Bank, Credit Lyonnais, Comptoin Stational Case and Savings Bank, Chicago. The Clydeedale Bank (Limited), Credit Lyonnais, de Paris, Oredit Industriel & Comptoir National CEs-societs Genérale, Grédit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Paris, Barla, Bernasels, Belgium, Deuts et & Barla, Germany, Sancue Imp, Foyale & parises of Credit Issued sralable in all parts of the Work, Interest on depositis allowed in Savings Department.

The Chartered Banks.

#### LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.-On and after Friday, the First of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to

the 80th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wedneeday, the 13th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote, must, to be valid. be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e. before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th May next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager. Quebec, 20th March, 1903

 Imperial Bank of Canada.

 Capital authorized
 \$4,000,000

 Capital (paid up)
 2,664 794

 Rest
 2,520,076

 T. R. MERRITT,
 President.

 D.R. WILKE,
 Vice-President.

 W. Ramsay,
 Robert Jaffray

 T. S. WILKE,
 Vice-President.

 D. R. WILKE,
 Robert Jaffray

 T. Sutherland Stayner, Bilss Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.
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 D. R. WILKE, General Manager.
 E. Har, Assistant General Manager.

 E. Har, Assistant General Manager.
 Nisgars Falls.

 Fergus, North Bay, Ont. St. Thomas,
 Toronto,

 Hamilton,
 Port Colborne, Wolland,

 Harandom, Man.
 Regina, Assa.

 Calary, Alts.
 Revelatoke, B.C.

 Ratanonukes IN NORTH WEST AND BABTISH OOLTMENA.

 Brandon, Man.
 Revelatoke, B.C.

 Calary, Alts.
 Revelatoke, B.C.

 Calary, Alts.
 Revelatoke, B.C.

 Fortgen. B.C.
 Vancouver, B.C.

 Golden, B.C.
 Vancouver, B.C.

 Fortgela Praitle, Man.
 Wintipeg, Man.

 Prince Albert, Sask.
 Stunthona, Alts.

 Portage La Praitle, Man.
 Imperial Bank of Canada. Esser, D Forgus, N Gait, C Hamilton, P Ingersoll, F Listowel, E BRANG Prince Albert, Sask. 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. UNION BANK OF CANADA

**UNION BANK UI URL** BETABLISHED 1865 Capital Authorized, - \$3,000,000. Capital Subcribed - \$2,430,000. Capital, Paid-up, - \$2,390,000. Rest 971200. Rest 971200.

HEAD OFFICE. Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON. MSq., Freeident. HON. JORN SHARPLES, Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., E. Giroux Esq., Wm. Price, Esq., Wm. Shaw. Esq. J. G. Billett. F. W. S. Crispo, H. B. Shaw, Branches: CUBBEC. OUBBEC. GUEBEC. Guessian Construction Const

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F. W. S. Crispo,
Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd., N.W.T. Qu'Appelle
Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd., N.W.T. Qu'Appelle
Altova, Man Innisfall, N.W.T. Qu'Appelle
Altova, Man Innisfall, N.W.T. (Station) N.W.T.
Arcola, N.W.T. Kemptville. Ont. Quebec, Que
Balur, Man. Killarney, Man. do St. Louis St
Birtle, Man. Lethbridge, K.W.T. Raddl City, Man.
Boiseevain, Man. Lumeden. N.W. T. Respell, Man.
Carberry, Man. Manitou, Man. Sackatchewan
CardetonPlace, O. N.W.T. Knespell, Man.
Carberry, Man. Manitou, Man. Sackatchewan
CardetonPlace, O. N.W.T. Shelburne, Ont.
Carman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shoal Lake. Man.
Crystal City, M. Melita, Man. Sintaltas. F.w.T.
Cypress River, M. Minnedoss, Man. Smith's Falle, O
Deloraine, Man. Montreal, Que Souris, Man.
Didsbury, N.W.T. Moosenin, N.W.T. Yoronto, Ont.
Frank. N.W.T. Morden, Man. Waspella, N.W.T.
Gretna, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winchester, Out.
Hartney, Man. Norwood, Ont. Winchester, Out.
Hastines, Ont. Oxbow, N.W.T. Wolseley, N.W.T.
Holdand, Man. Norwood, Unt. Winchester, Out.
Hastines, Ont. Oxbow, N.W.T.
Holland, Man. N. Netres, Yorkton, N.W.T.
Holland, Man. N. Pincher Creek, Yorkton, N.W.T.
Holland, Man. N.W.T.
Foreigen Agents:
London, Part's Bank, Limiteo
New York, Nationa Park Bank.

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Bank, Limiteo New York, National Bank of Commerce Minneapolis, National Bank of Commerce St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank, Great Falls, Mont. First National Bank, Corn Excharge National Bank, Detroit, Mich., First National Bank, Tonawanda, N.Y., First National Bank

The	Oharbered	Banks.
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HALIFAX, N.S. Head Office.

Head Office, - HALIFAX, N.S. General Manager's Office, TORONTO, Out. H. C. McLeon, Gen. Manager. D. WATEES, Superintendent of Branches. H. A. FLEMMING, Secretary to the Board Geo. SANDERSON, Insp'r. W. CALDWELL, Inep'r. BRANCHES. In Nova Scotis-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown Dartmouth. Digby, Glace Bay, Sranville Ferry, Halifax, Kentrfile, Liverpool, New Glasscow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parreboro, Picton. Pugwash, Stel-larton, Sydney Mines, Westville, Tarmonth. In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.

Toronto. In Quebec-Montreal and Paspeblac. In Manitoba-Winnfpeg. In New Brunswick - Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moneton. Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. Andrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Wood-

Antrews, bt. stonn, St. stonn and Summerside, In P.E. Island-Oharlottetown and Summerside, In Newfoundhand-Harbor Grace and St. John's. In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. In United States - Noston Mass.: Chicago.

#### The Dominion Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 25% er eant. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-on, has been declared for the current quarter, eing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and lat the same will be parable at the Banking ouse, in this city, on and after

Friday, the first day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th the 80th April next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Sharsholders il be held at the Head Office of the Bank in pronto on Wedne day, the 27th May, at 12 o'clock bon. Thwiil noon.

By order of the Board

T. G. BROUGH, General Manager. Toronto, 25th March, 1903

HALIFAX BANKING CO

The BANK OF OTTAWA.

- Capital (Anthorized) \$8,000,000 Capital (Fully paid-up) \$2,000,000 Rest, Board of Directors: Board of Directors:

1567

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	MERCE.	
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1568 THI	E CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCIE.			
The Chartered Banks.	Ocean Steamships.	Ocean Steamships.		
The Chartered Banks. THE QUESEC BANK. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEO Founded 1816, Incorporated 1828. CAPITAL AUTHORISED - \$30,000,000 " PAID-UP 2,500,0000 HEST 2000 COMMERSES President. General Lemoine, W. A. Maren, Vewy Boswell, F. Billingeley, Edeon Pitch. THOMAS MODUICALL, Cass. Masager. Dyner Town. THOMAS MODUICALL, Cass. Masager. Dyner Town. THOMAS MODUICALL, Cass. Masager. Dyner Town. THOMAS MODUICALL, Cass. Masager. Dyner Town. THOMAS MODUICALL, Cass. Masager. Mantreal, St. James St. Toronto, Ont. St. Catherine St. E. Codo St. Roch. Mantreal, St. James St. Toronto, Ont. St. Catherine St. E. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Chetow, Ont. St. Catherine St. E. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Marker, Bass. The Standard Bank of Canada Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) - \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up, St. Oot, Oot Mantreal, St. James A. Matonal B. of the Republic. Net Oral Bass. The Standard Bank of Canada Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) - \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up, St. Oot, Oot Mantreal, St. James A. Matonal Bank. of the Republic. Net Oral Canada Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) - \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up, St. Ooth Amer. Manory National Bank. The Standard Bank of Canada Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) - \$2,000,000 Reserver Tund - Act Somerville, T. R. Wood, W. R. Johnston, W. Frades. Mas Street, Cannington, Oron, Parkhill, Beaverton, Colboras, Parkhill, Beaverton, Colboras, Parkhill, Beaverton, Colboras, Parkhill, Beaverton, Colboras, Parkhill, Beaverton, Bainese promptly stiended to. Cor- Brindend, Markham, Bank. Cadon, Harriston, Bank and Imperis Bank. Cadon, Harriston, Bank and Imperis Bank. Cadon, Magiand - National Bank of Scotland. All hanting builness promptly stiended to. Cor- Brindend, Street, Canneral Manager. Mathere Marker, Pereident. HEAD OFFICE, EHEBRBOOKE, Que. Jankerse Mathere Molecok, J. N. Barowi, K.C., J. Barthorized Mantreal Bank. Cadon, Mago, Ormitow, General Manager. Mathere Mathere Reselfent. HEAD OFFICE, SHE	Doean Steamships. DOMINION LINE Steamships. Moitreal and Quebes to Liverpool. "Canada," May 9th. "Dominion," May 2504. "Sonthwark," May 9th. "Boston to Liverpool. "New England," April 18th. "Mayflower," April 28th. DIRTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. "Noreaman," May 16th. "Nonadic." April 18th. "Englishman," "11th. "Irishman," April 28th. DOMMOUTH DOCK & BRISTOL. BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN. "Turcoman," May 26th. "Turcoman," May 80th. "Manman," May 16th. "Turcoman," June 20th. Toro Montreal "Turcoman," May 26th. "Turcoman," June 20th. Toro Montreal "Turcoman," May 26th. "Turcoman," June 20th. Toro Montreal "Turcoman," May 26th. "Turcoman," June 20th. Manman, May 16th. "Turcoman," June 20th. Tor further information apply to any agent of the company, et c. The Dominion Line, IN VE STMEENT. B GOVERNMENT, BAILBOAD AND MUNICIPAL. D CENTRAL CANADA N Loan & Savings D Company HON, GEO. A. COX, President 20 King ST., EAST - TORONTO The Dominion Savings & Investment Society Masonic TEMPLE BUILDING, London, Canada. Capital Subecribed, Si,000,000 09 Total Assets, Sist Dec br, 1900	Ocean Steamships. ALLAN LINE ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX T. JOHN AND HALIFAX ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX IVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE. NEW STRAMERS. TInsisan, 10,875 Tons, Twin Screws. Ionian, 10,000 Tons, Twin Screws. These are the largest, finest and fastest vessels ever built for the Si Lawrence route From From From From Iverpool Steamers. St. John Halifaz 26 Mar Numidian Apr. 11, Apl. 1 2 Apr Tunisian Apr. 18, Apl. 2 9 Apr Petrorian Apr. 18, Apl. 2 9 Apr Ionian 16 May 16 May 7 May Tunisian 28 May 29 May 80 Apr Ionian 16 May 16 May 7 May Tunisian 28 May 23 May 7 May Tunisian 28 May 20 May 80 Apr Ionian 16 May 16 May 7 May Tunisian 28 May 20 May 80 Apr Ionian 16 May 16 May 7 May Tunisian 28 May 20 May 80 Apr Ionian 16 May 16 May 7 May Tunisian 28 May 20 May 80 Apr Ionian		
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rovincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondence	Attention Given to Special Reporting.	MONTREAL M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor PW We do net undertake to return nuese		

#### EXPORT

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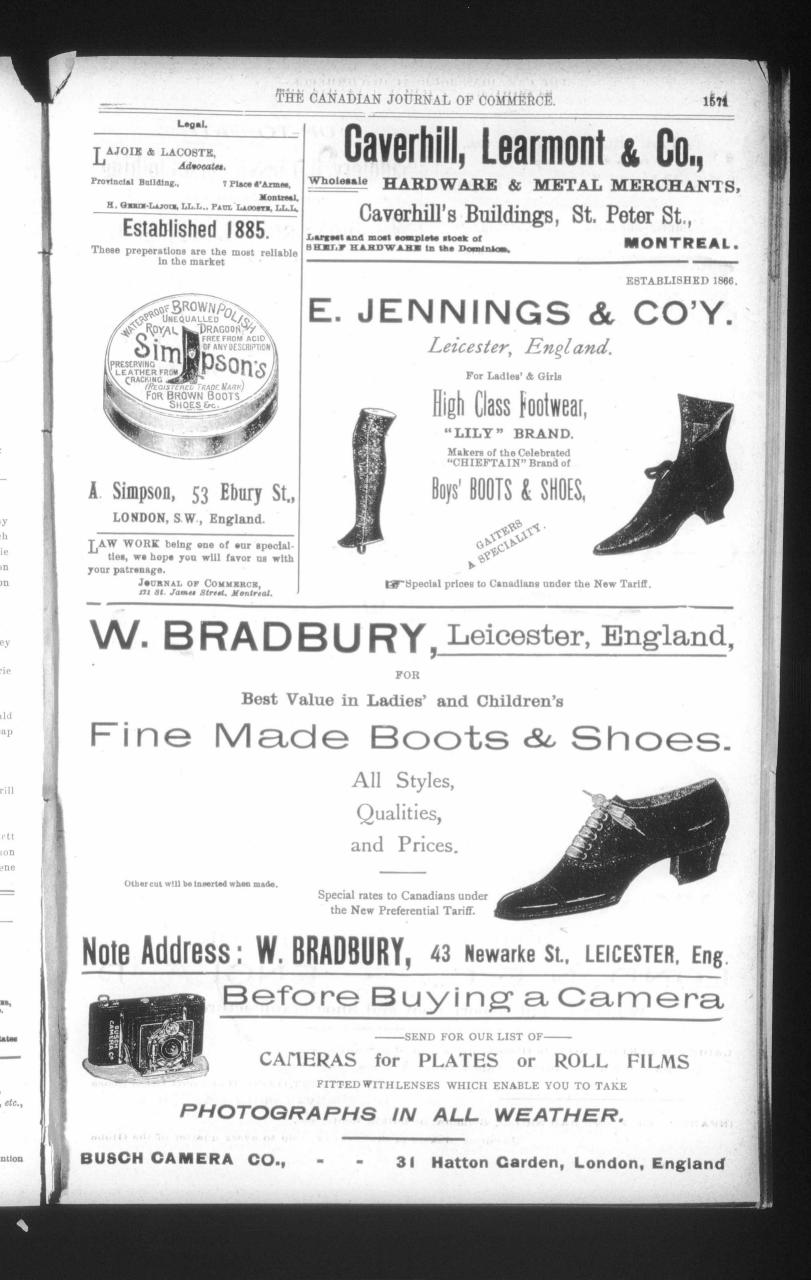


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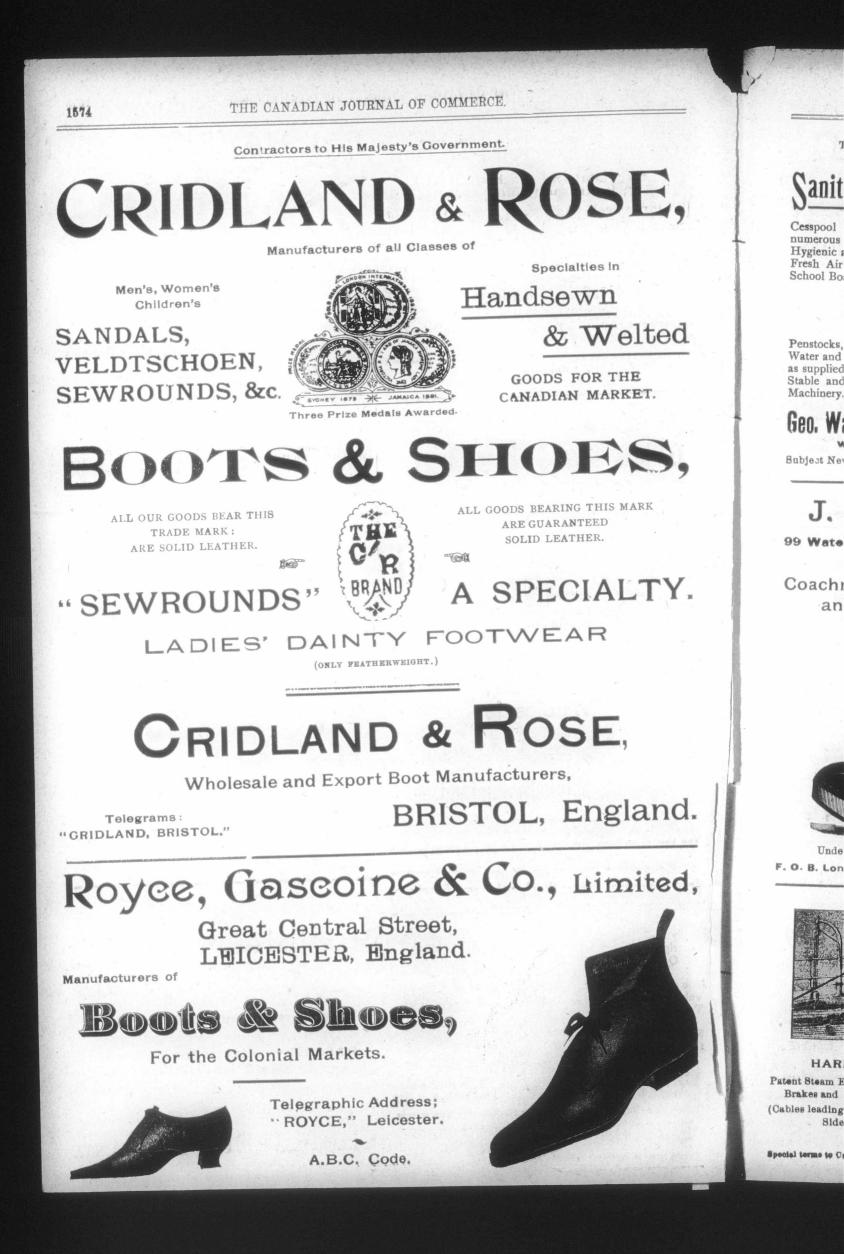
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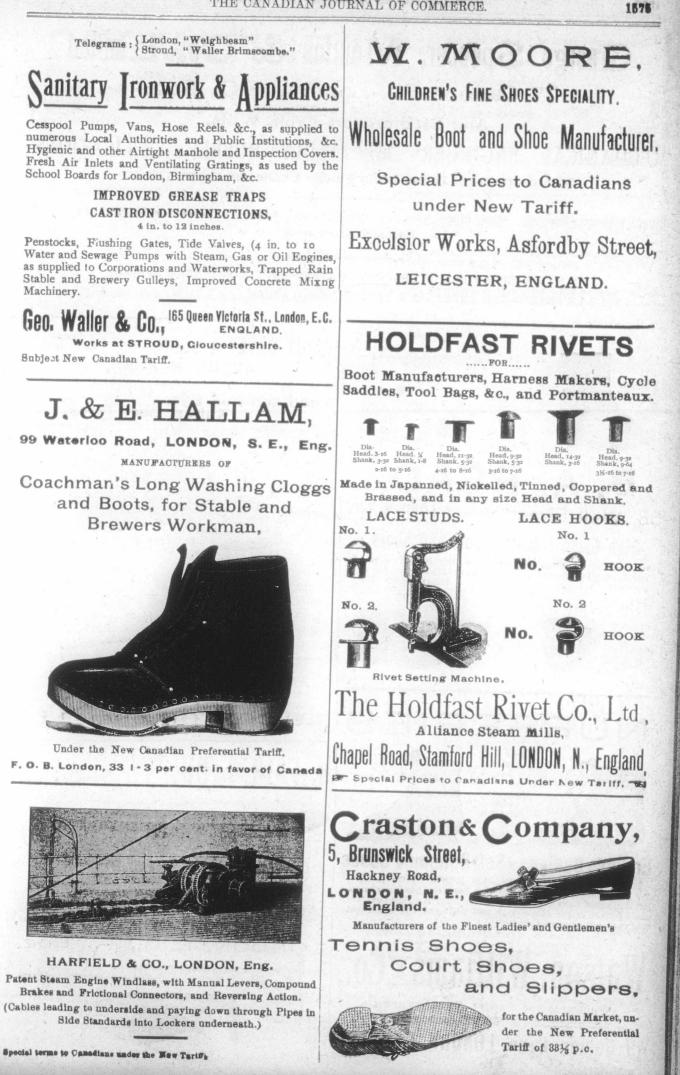
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Engineers' Tools, and all kinds of Foundry Requisites. Steel Wire Tube and Foundry Brushes. Brooms. Battery Screens. Sieves. Barrows, etc. Shafting. Pulleys. Hangers, Plummer Blocks, etc. Drill Steel. Picks and Shovels.

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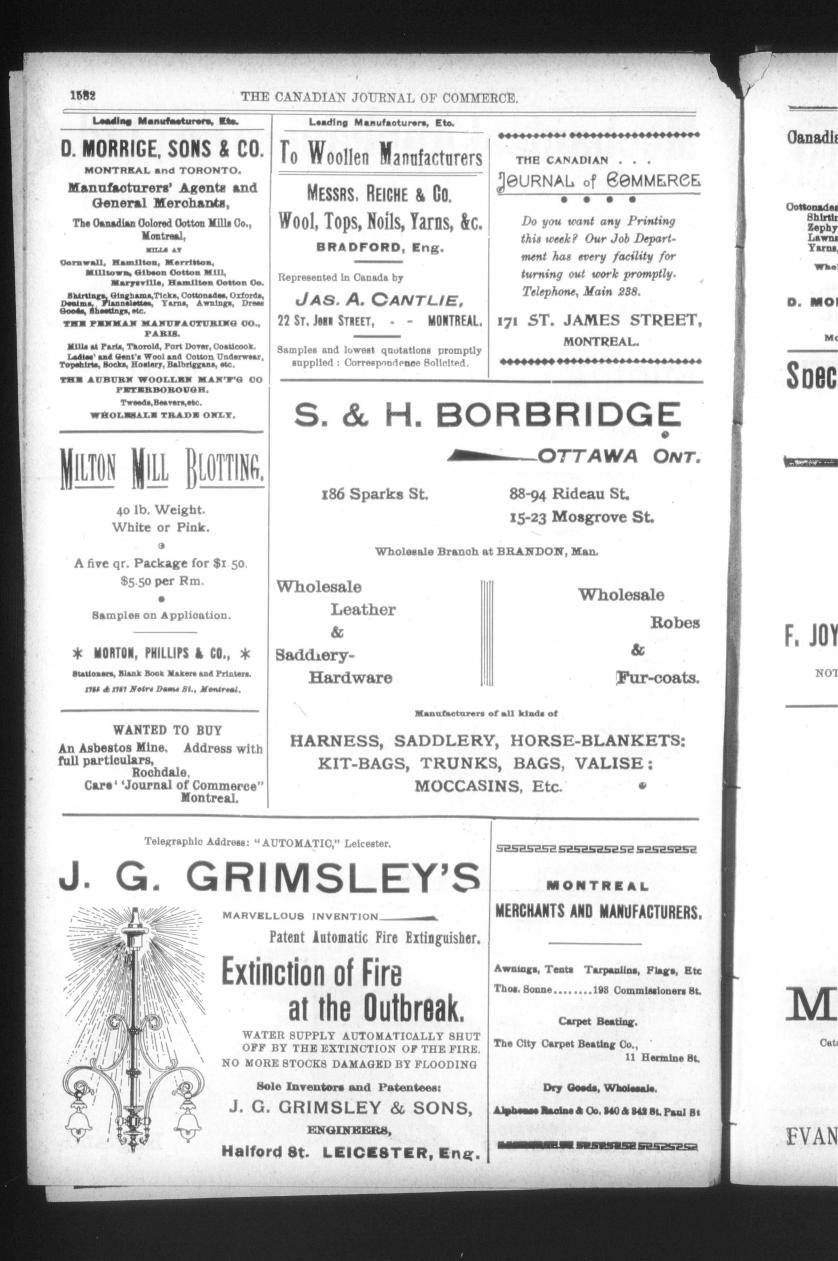
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ALL LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.



EVERY READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE SHOULD ENQUIRE FOR PARTICULARS OF PRICES AND SHAPES.

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## Thorneloe & Clarkson LEICESTER, ENC.

-The London, Ont., City Council struck the tax rate for the year at 23 mills in the dollar.

-The capital of the St. Lawrence and Chicago navigation has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000 000, that of the Northern Elevator Company from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and that of the Gorham Company, Montreal, from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

-Winnipeg bank clearances for the past week totalled \$3,620,079, a sum almost double the amount recorded for the same week two years ago, and over a million and a half dollars greater than the clearings for the same week last year.

-A return brought down at Ottawa shows that there are 22 Canadian emigration officers at work in foreign countries. One is in Iceland, one in Belgium, and twenty are employed in the United States. The average salary is \$1,200 per annum.

-The Canadian Freight Association elected the following officers:-President, Mr. W. P. Hinton of the Canada Atlantic; vice-presidents, Mr. Carl Howe of the Michigan Central, Mr. W. R. McInnes of the C. P. R.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. John Earls, who was also appointed chairman of the committees.

-The Dresdener Cigaretten Fabrik, the name under which the American Tobacco Company operates in Germany, is being present d in the Berlin courts by a combination of dealers for alleged unfair competition, in placarding that the company's cigarettes can be bought everywhere, which the complainants aver is not true.

-We learn from Peterboro, Ont., that the stock, plant and machinery of the Stanley Piano Factory there have been sold to a Toronto gentleman, who is said to represent a piano firm in that city, which will reopen and conduct the factory on an enlarged scale. The creditors of the company will get 75 cents in the dollar, or 50 cents if the bank's claim ranks as preferential.

--Messrs. A. E. Pond and A. B. Turner of Boston, capitalists connected with the Toronto-Cornwall Electric Railway, in Belleville recently, stated that the road will be built this year. The Belleville Portland Cement Co. have offered \$1,000 towards the building of the line from the city eastward.

-The Belleville, Ont., Board of Trade held their annual meeting recently, when the following officers were elected: President, C. M. Stork; vice-president, Chas. M. Reid; treasurer, H. C. Hunt; secretary, J. P. Thomas; assistant secretary, Jas. H. Reeves; council, W. P. Hurson, W. B. Deacon, C. J. Bowell, A. E. Lewis, A. McGie, D. V. Sinclair, W. N. Ponton, C. H. Vermilyea, S. S. Lazier, C. P. Holton and W. J. McCamon.

-Niagara Falls, Ont., advices of recent date state that a party of Pere Marquette engineers are surveying eastward through Stamford Township. The line they are running crosses the Welland Canal between Allanburg and Port Robinson, and runs directly towards Falls View. From there the line would parallel the Michigan Central's, and then cross it near the Langmuir residence and run through the Bush and Bender properties to a bridge across the gorge.

-It is announced by cable from Longon that an agreement has been concluded whereby Britain, France and Germany will participate equally in the control of the proposed Bagdad Railway. The revenue will be guaranteed by the Turkish customs. Three British directors have already been chosen, and two or three more will be appointed as soon as arrangements can be completed. Some such announcement was foreshadowed by Premier Balfour's statement in the House of Commons last week.

-It was announced that Mr. F. S. Pearson, director of the Dominion Iron & Steel and Dominion Coal Companies,



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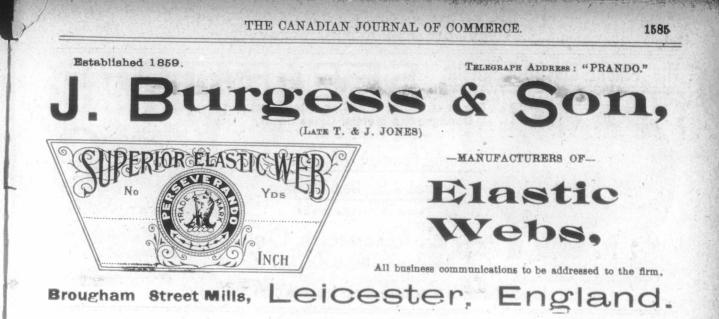
-A royalty has been imp the Yukon, the expiration passed trans Province of M for transfer a reducing the 7.50 the cost reduced from

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has closed negotiations for the formation of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. The undertaking is reported as an outcome of the formation of the Mexican Light & Power Co., in which a number of Montreal and Toronto capitalists are interested. Mr. Pearson has left for England, where it is thought he will confer with Mr. Jas. Ross, one of the largest stockholders in the original company.

-A royalty of ten cents per ton of two thousand pounds has been imposed on the gross output of the coal mines of The right is reserved of altering this rate at the Yukon. the expiration of ten years .- An order in Council has been passed transferring 84,659 acres of swamp lands to the Province of Manitoba, and reserving 90,840 additional acres for transfer after they have been surveyed .- In addition to reducing the cost of free miners' certificates from 10 to 7.50 the cost of renewal of a placer mining claim has been reduced from \$15 to \$10.

-The extensive plant of the Canadian woollen mills at St. Hyacinthe, has been transferred to the Penman Manufacturing Company, of Paris, Ont. About a year ago the



Canadian woollen mills, then in liquidation, were purchased by the John S. Mainville Co., of New York, which has since operated the plant. The Penman Manufacturing Co. owns several mills of the kind throughout the Dominion and the United States, and it is stated that under the new management the cost of production will be very much less. The purchase price is reported to be in the neighborhood of \$400.000

-Brantford, Ont., Notes .- Well-diggers drilling on the premises of the Cockshutt Plough Company's new plant struck natural gas at a depth of 400 feet. For a time it was supposed that a valuable find had been made, but such did not turn out to be the case. The drillers think, however they have a good prospect of finding gas further down. and they will drill 900 feet deep .- The William Buck Stove Co., which some time ago purchased' the large buildings vacated by the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., have awarded the contract for extensive additions to the plant to Shultz Bros. of this city. The contract price is \$50,000, and the work must be finished by August of this year.

-Winnipeg advices of the 12th instant say: To-day's immigration arrivals here included 250 English, 110 Russian-Germans, 50 Galicians and about 100 Americans. Representative delegate farmers are still arriving from Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan to select lands for farmers who will come west from the various districts they represent. One hundred and twenty-five settlers and fifty-three cars of effects reached North Portal yesterday. Nearly all are bound for the Saskatchewan district. During the past week the Winnipeg Immigration Department has secured positions for 500 immigrants. About 25 per cent. of the British arrivals are experienced in farm work, and this class find no difficulty in securing engagements.

-Railway officials discussed the proposed new railway act at the general offices of the G. T. R. recently. The

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China, Crockery and Glassware,

FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

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meeting was called by Mr. C. M. Hays, and among those present were Mr. William Wainwright, Camptroller and Manager Grand Trunk; Mr. D. McNicoll, General Manager, and Mr. C. Drinkwater, Secretary, Canadian Pacific Railway; and Messrs. H. B. Ledyard, Michigan Central Railway; E. J. Chamberlin, Canada Atlantic Railway; Wm. Mackenzie, Canadian Northern Railway; Frank Grundy, Quebec Central Railway; J. G. Scott, Quebec & Lake St. John Railway; E. H. Fitzhugh, Central Vermont Railway, and the general solicitors of the different companies. As a result the Government will be asked to make a few changes in addition to the bill.

-An order in Council has been passed rescinding that portion of the regulations governing placer mining, under



which a free miner at his own option might make payment instead of performing the work required to be done on his claim. The change goes into effect August 1st next. The Government have, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Yukon, reduced the charge for a free miner's certificate from \$10 to \$7.50, and the fee for entry or renewal of a placer mining claim from \$15 to \$10. The regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the Yukon have been amended by providing that the same royalty shall be paid upon the output of gold as in the case of placer mining claims. The royalty in the latter case is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the value of the gold exported.

-Capt. Greer Starrett, of Boston, manager of the Boston Halibut Fish Company, operating at Vancouver, offers to wager a thousand dollars that his steamer, the New England, fishing at Queen Charlotte Sound, has made the biggest catch in one set ever made by a single steamer. The catch was made by twelve dorles belonging to the ship from



### MEN'S SHIRTS & PANTS LADIES' VESTS & COMBINATIONS,

Made in Natural Cashmere. Summer and Winter Weights.



TO BE PROCURED FROM ALL THE Speci Popular I

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daylight to dark, and totalled 140,000 pounds, or seventy The fishermen, to accomplish the catch, were kept tons. busy all day hammering the big flat fish over the head to keep them from swamping the boats. When the day's catch was packed in ice it filled the steamer's hold, and the round trip to and from the fishing grounds was made in record time. This year the halibut beds are alive with Boston's favorite "second course," but it is to b. regretted that Americans continue to reap this rich harvest from Canadian waters.

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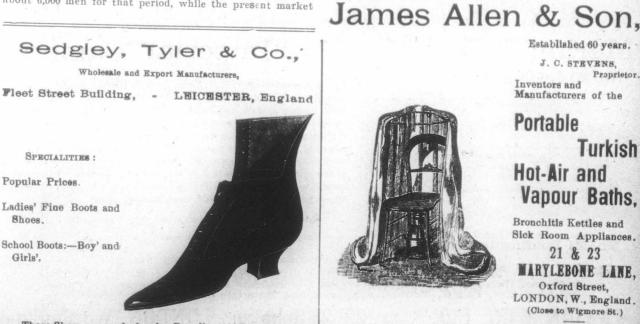
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-A mammoth bed of coal has been discovered just south of the city, says a Wilk sbarre, Pa,, dispatch, by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre and the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Coal Companies after two bore holes of 2,300 feet had been completed. Eleven veins whose presence was suspected were found, but above them eight veins, never before found in the upper coal field, were discovered. These run from four to eleven feet in thickness, while far be neath them was found a branch of the famous mammoth  $v \varepsilon in$  of the Hazleton region, averaging thirty-two feet in thickness and divided into three benches, which will make the mining easier than if the thickness was sheer. The field extends from a point almost touching the southern line of this city to the Auchingloss breaker of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Company, near Nanticoke, and is almost equally divided between the two large companics. It is roughly estimated that the thickness of the veins aggregates 150 feet and that the whole contains about 300,000,000 tons of coal. One of the officials engaged in the boring said: -- "There is enough coal there as indicated by the drill to keep a large force of  $m{\in} n$  working for 200 years." An expert estimates that the force required will be about 6,000 men for that period, while the present market

value of the large bed is the great sum of \$1,000,000,000. At the present cost of production the miners who produce this coal will get about half the market value.

The Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has received a charter from the Ontario Government. It is capitaized at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$10 each, and the head office will be in Toronto. The provisional djrectors are:-W. J. Hambly, C. D. Scott, J. T. Scott, A. E. Nash, J. F. Briggs, all of the city .- The following other companies have also been incorporated :- Long and Bisby, Hamilton, capital \$100,000, provisional directors, W. D. Long, G. H. Bisby, H. J. Long .- The McGillivray Company, Limited, Ottawa, capital \$40,000, provisional directors, William McGillivray, H. H. Williams, A. W. Fraser, H. A. Burlidge, A. A. Fraser.-Western Brokerage Company, Toronto, capital \$100,000, provisional directors, A. Turner, J. I. Davidson, G. E. Bristol, N. M. Letts, H. C. Beckett, St. Clair Balfour, W. A. Warren, John Sloan .- The Xi Chapter House, Limited, capital \$15,000, provisional directors, Eric Armour, H. J. Symington, E. Bayly. The applicants for the charter are permitted to erect and equip a residence in connection with Toronto University .- Huron Navigation Company, Limited, Toronte, capital \$40,000, provisional directors, W. J. Brown, Thomas Mulvey, W. H. Hodges .-Breathlets Company, Limited, Brantford, capital \$5,000, provisional directors, W. H. C. Burnett, G. A. Harris, Alice E. Burnett .- High Grade Coff e and Specialties, of Ottawa, Limited, capital \$10,000, provisional directors, F. D. Wallace, H. M. Wallace, C. S. Westbrook, H. N. Bate. J. M. Bate .- The Bachrack Company, Toronto, capital

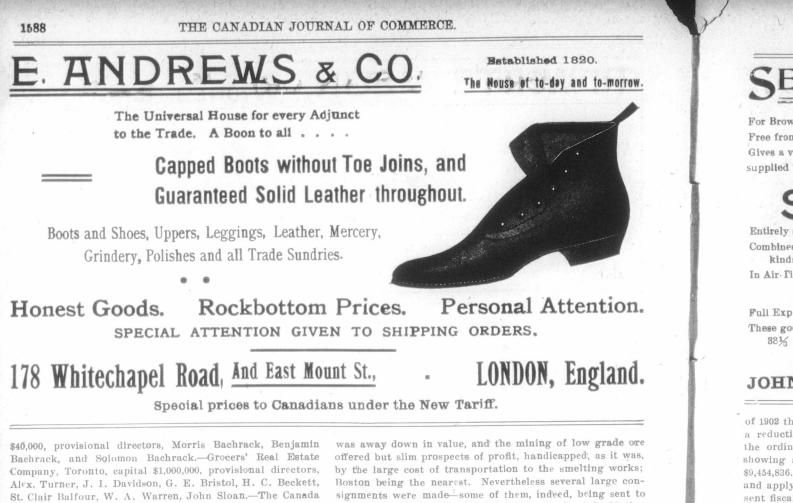


These Shoes are made for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff of 85% p.c. in favour of Canadians.

Established 60 years. J. C. STEVENS. Proprietor. Inventors and Manufacturers of the Portable Turkish Hot-Air and Vapour Baths, Bronchitis Kettles and Sick Room Appliances. 21 & 23 MARYLEBONE LANE.

Oxford Street, LONDON, W., England. (Close to Wigmore St.)

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



-The movement to establish a Customs smelter at Sherbrooke, Que., has directed attention to the copper mines of the Eastern Townships. In this connection the Richmond Guardian points out that: "Thirty years ago a 'copper fever' prevailed throughout this section of country, during which a most exhaustive search was made, and the ore was found in marvellous quantity all over the townships-and particularly in the extensive area lying between Acton and Lennoxville-and eastward and westward of it. Hundreds of properties were bonded, and many acquired by speculators, on a number of which partial development took place, exposing many rich and widespread deposits of ore. The openings made were all of a partial character, and most of the ore was only of low grade, but found in paying quantities had the facilities for transportation been at hand. But manufactured copper then and for years subsequent

Grocers' Limited, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and the same

directors as above, has also been granted a charter.

was away down in value, and the mining of low grade ore offered but slim prospects of profit, handicapped, as it was, by the large cost of transportation to the smelting works; Boston being the nearest. Nevertheless several large consignments were made—some of them, indeed, being sent to Swansea, the seat of the copper smelting trade of the Mother Country. The venture, however, did not pay—the transportation charges absorbed all the margin between the value of the ore at the mine and the finished product. The experiment made it obvious that until the smelter and the mine were brought nearer together the ore was doomed to remain in the bosom of the mother-earth. So the 'copper fever' died out." Now that a company has been formed to start smelting and chemical works in or near Sherbrooke it would seem that the disability complained of will soon be obviated.

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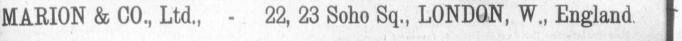
-It would not be surprising, says an Ottawa report, if the close of the present financial year witnessed a surplus of \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000 in the Government Treasury. For the nine months up to March 31 the ordinary revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditures by \$14,929,156, and over all expenditures combined the excess of revenue amounted to \$10,055,068. As compared with the same nine months

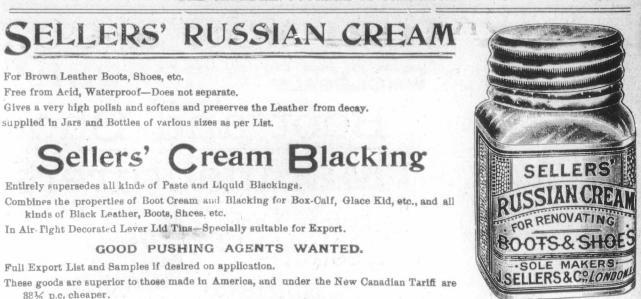
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Cut will be inserted as soo as received It is covered leather, R.R. Lens, F8 with Iris diaphragms, time and instantaneous Shutter, reversible View Finder, Cloth Bellows, rising front, focussing scale and focussing screen, rack and pinion extension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

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INVENTORS AND SOLE MAKERS:

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

of 1902 there has been a gain of \$5,245,423 in the revenue and a reduction of \$3,963,363 in the capital expenditure, while the ordinary expenditure has only increased by \$753,950, showing a total improvement in the national finances of \$9,454,836. Taking the average of the past nine months and applying it to the remaining three months of the present fiscal year it would give a total revenue for the year of \$62,000,000. Adopting the same procedure in regard to the ordinary and capital expenditure the total disbursements would on June 30 stand at about \$47,000,000. There are several payments each fiscal year, of which return is not made until long after June 30. As a counterbalance to this, however, there may be a larger reduction of capital expenditure than has been allowed for. So that on the whole the surplus will not be far off the amount stated above. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures, showing the total to March 31 of the years 1902 and 1903:-

Revenue:						1902.	1903.
Customs	• •					\$23,431,691	\$26,688,778
Excise						8,278,222	8,911,977
Postoffice							3,119,455
Public Works, include	ing	r	ailv	vays	S	4,734,073	5,265,026
Miscellaneous							2,612,003

S. RAMSEY & Co. Telegraphic : "Methodical, London Manufacturers of BIRD CAGES of every description, SIEVES, SCREENS, &c. Aviaries, Parrot Cages, Fireguards, Nursery Fenders. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed Free on Application. 198, 200, 2028. ST. JOHN ST., (Works, Cyrus St.,) LONDON, E. C., ENG. 83% in favour of Canadians, under the New Tariff.

ries, Motor Parts. Write to the Oldest British Firm in the Trade.

LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

Special Terms to Canadian Buyers,

Total				• •		\$41,351,818	\$46,597,241
Expenditure	• ±	• •	• •	•••	 • •	\$30,914,135	\$31,668,085

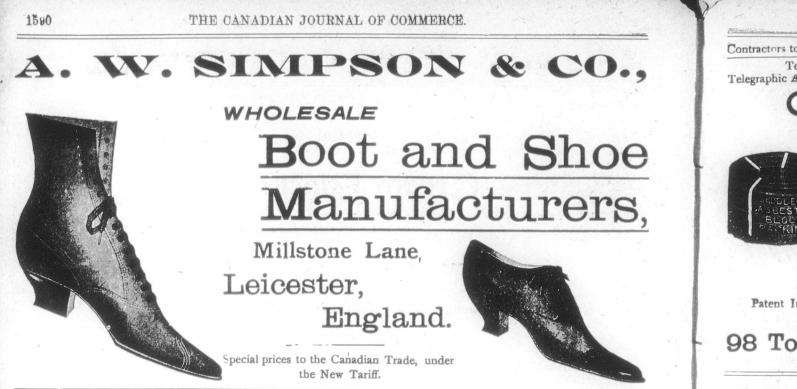
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Expenditure on capital account:-

Public works, railways and canals \$ 5,851,	350 \$ 2,271,465
Dominion lands 213,	231,665
Militia capital 103,5	993 72,112
Railway subsidies 1,972,5	1,326,704
Bounty on Iron and Steel 494,6	802,569
South Africa contingent 202,5	172,002
Northwest Territory rebellion 7	16 2,431
Total	51 \$ 4 874 088

An increase of over thirty millions in our aggregate foreign trade for the nine months ending March 31 on the basis of imports for consumption and exports of domestic





Coin and bullion.....

Miscellaneous.....

products, as compared with the same period of 1902, affords satisfactory evidence of the expansion of commerce. The exports amounted to \$162,420,763, being \$6,980,727 in excess of imports. The imports show a gain of \$14,707,327 and the exports an increase of \$17,873,890, as compared with the same nine months of the year previous. In this statement no account is taken of coin and bullion. The agricultural industry contributes \$87,465,533 of exports, or over 53 per cent. of the whole, showing where the mainstay of our prosperity is to be found. Compared with 1902 the exports of animals and their products increased by \$9,186,240, while the exports of agricultural products exhibit a gain of \$7,-212,345. Our exports of manufactures more than held their own, the excess as compared with last year being \$1,813,650. The following are the figures in detail:-Imports, Nine Months.

Dutiable godds..... \$ 85,545,747 \$ 96,988,705

Total..... \$140,732,709 \$155,440,036

Free goods..... 55,186,962

Motor

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1902.

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58,451,331

Duty collected	23,565,530 26,558,315	5
Domestic Exports, I	Nine Months.	
Products mine	\$ 26,098,560 \$ 24,451,569	)
Products fisheries	11,405,618 8,959,829	)
Products forest	23,144,749 26,855,868	3
Animals and produce	46,989,163 56,175,403	3
Agriculture	24,077,785 31,290,130	)
Manufactures		£

Grand total..... \$145,403,645 \$159,109,434

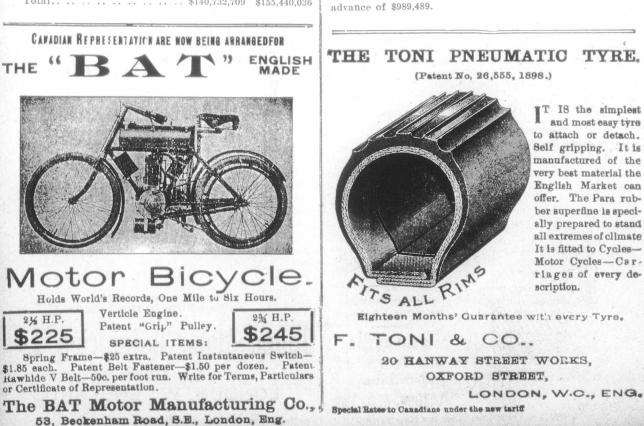
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Total..... \$144,546,873 \$162,420,763 The imports for March only amounted to \$19,847,547, an increase of \$2,826,077 as compared with the same month ot The exports totalled \$10,336,141, an the preceding year.

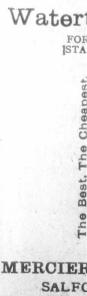


-In addition Limited, and notice is given age Company, other compani Beckett and S son, W. A. W Letts of Chica "To carry on misison agent and merchandi grocery busine merchandise o Company, Lim head offices at liam John Broy Hodges of Tore is incorporated Messrs. Eric A provisional dir perty of the The at the Univers chase or build

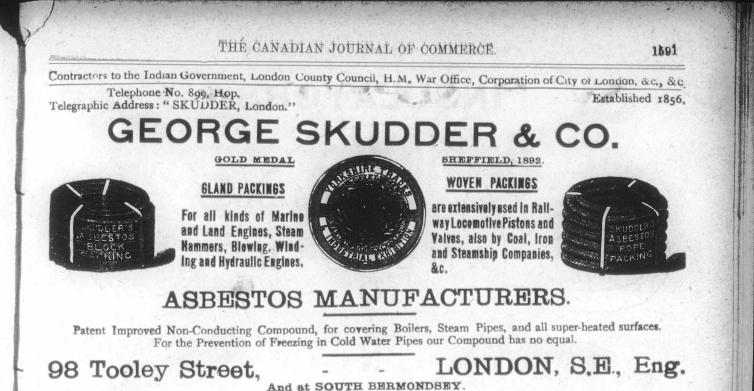
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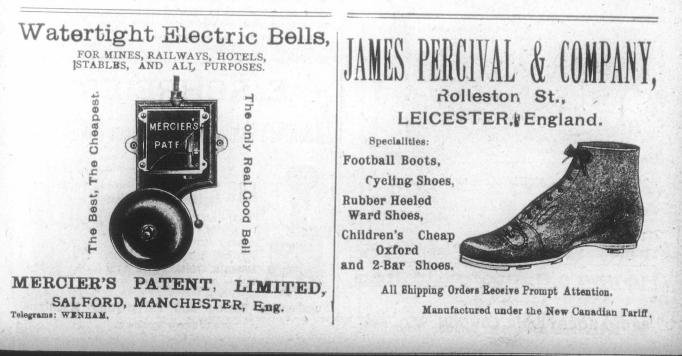


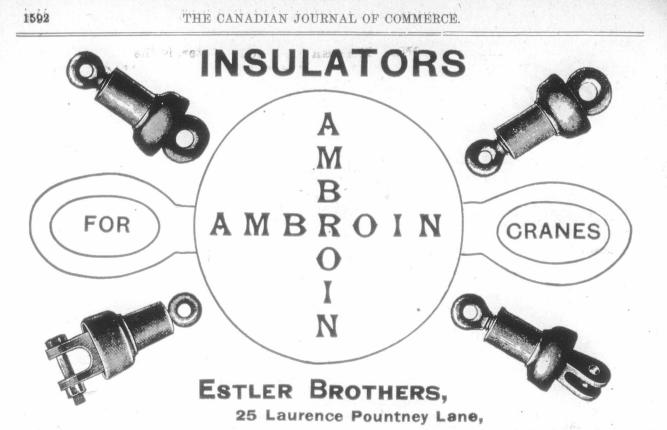
-In addition to the incorporation of the Canada Grocers, Limited, and the Grocers' Real Estate Company, Limited, notice is given of the incorporation of the Western Brokerage Company, Limited, with the same directors as the two other companies, viz., Alex. Turner, Geo. E. Brestoe, H. C. Beckett and St. Clair Balfour of Hamilton; John I. Davidson, W. A. Warren and John Sloan of Toronto, and N. M. Letts of Chicago. The object of this last corporation is "To carry on the business of a general broker and commisison agent for the purchase and sale of the goods, wares and merchandise usually bought and sold or dealt in in the grocery business, and to buy and sell such goods, wares and merchandise on its own account."-The Huron Navigation Company, Limited, is incorporated with \$40,000 capital, and head offices at Toronto. The provisional directors are William John Brown of Detroit and Thomas Mulvey and W. H. Hodges of Toronto .- The Theta Chi Chapter House, Limited, is incorporated with \$15,000 capital, in \$25 shares, and Messrs. Eric Armour, H. J Somington and Edward Povley, provisional directors. The company will acquire the property of the Theta Chi Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity at the University of Toronto, and is given power to purchase or build a residence for the use of such students as belong to the fraternity.

-Collingwood, Ont., advices say:-The new steel company have about two hundred men employed in pushing the plant to completion. Most of the work is done, and a few weeks

will see the mills in operation .- The Imperial Steel & Wire Co. have been organized here to manufacture rods, wire, wire nails, fencing, etc. The capital of the company is \$700,000. Among the directors are Mr. John Charlton, M.P., Major J. A. Curtis, Mr. C. E. Stephens and Capt. P. M. Campbell of Collingwood, Mr. Notman of the C. P. R., Messrs. W. J. Lindsay of St. Thomas, Lindsay of Pittsburg, Stevens of Chatham, and a number of other gentlemen in Western Ontario. Mr. W. J. Lindsay has been active in the promotion of the company. Mr. Vaughn of Cayuhoga Falls, Ohio, who is also interested in the plant, was here the other day looking over the site and arranging for the plans and the installation of the plant. The output will be fifty tons of wire daily, and Manitoba and the Northwest will be the principal markets .- The shipbuilding company are pushing the work on two large steel freighters, and have contracts for two other large steel vessels to be built as soon as these are finished .- Real estate and house building are having a big boom. Last year three hundred dwellings were erected in the town, and this year contracts so far have been let for two hundred houses.

-An informal meeting of the Toronto Junction Town Council was held recently for a conference with Andrew Dods, representing the Union Stock \*Yards Company. A proposition has been made for the establishment of a large industry in connection with the Union Stock Yards and on their property. The Canadian Packing & Provision Com-





Telegrams: "ISOLABLE, LONDON."

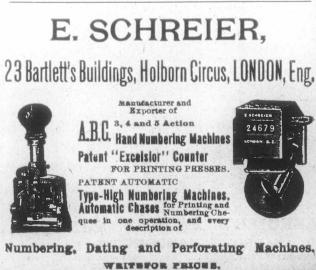
pany are leasing four acres in the stockyards grounds, and ask exemption on general rates for 30 years, and a fixed assessment for school taxes, with a sliding scale as follows:—For the first ten years, \$50,000; second ten years, \$75,000, and third ten years, \$100,000. They also ask the town to supply them with water for the first five years at \$500. The company is to begin operations within two months and will probably employ 150 men at the outset, rapidly increasing the number. It is said that Montreal



capital is interested in the undertaking. Leighton McCarthy, M.P., is the solicitor of the company. The seven Councillors who were at the meeting undertook to support a by-law granting the concern the privileges they asked for, and also to assist in putting through any necessary legislation.

Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

-The Battleford district, says a Winnipeg letter, will not be long without railroad facilities, and the large number of Barr colonists, Nestorians, and others who are to settle up that part of the country, will have facilities for moving their first crop. R. J. Mackenzie, superintendent of construction for the C. N. R., returned from Grandview, said that all the contracts for completing the line to Battleford this year would be awarded in a day or two. The distance from the present terminus at Grandview to Battleford is about 300 miles. In respect to other railroad building in the province and the North-West Territories by his road during the present year, Mr. Mackenzie said that a great deal depended on their ability to secure rails and other material for construction, which at present was very scarce. His road had already secured 40,000 tons of rails, and there was a good prospect of their getting more. If they were fortunate in that respect they would make a number of extensions during the coming year.



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# Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., BREWERS & BOTTLERS,

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

Shippers of EXPORT ALES and STOUTS in Cask or Bottle, Champagne Ginger Ale and other Specialities.

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

-The Northern Elevator Company, in addition to being authorized to increase their capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, is permitted to acquire the stock or bonds of any other company for application towards debts due the former, and to deal in the same; also to purchase the stock of any other elevator or grain warehouse company.-Arthur Chase Andrews, James Edward Gage, Francis Asbury Chamberlain, of Minneapolis, and John Charles Gage and Herbert Guy Gage, of Winnipeg, have been incorporated as the Andrews-Gage Grain Co., of Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$500,000 .- Frank G. Robertson, George McClure, John Stock, Leon Garneau and Abraham H. Vineberg, of Montreal, have been incorporated to take over as a going concern and to conduct the business of the Montreal Rubber Company carried on in Toronto. The proprietor of the business will receive fully paid-up stock to the amount of \$10,000.

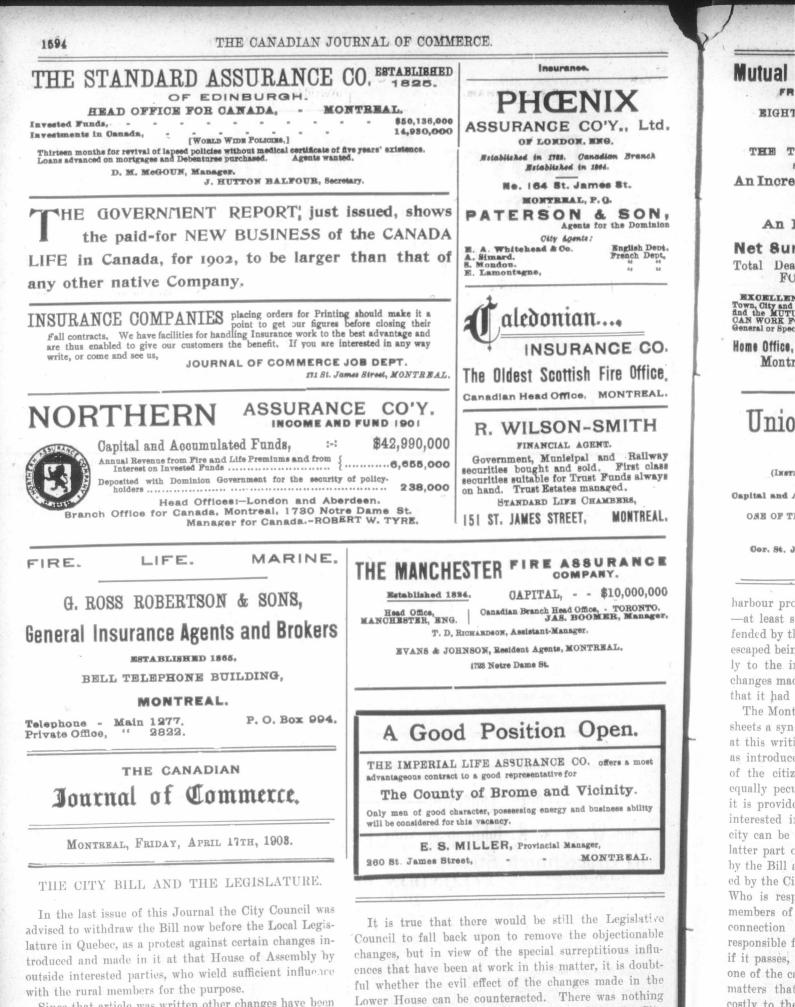
-Evidences of the keen interest with respect to Canada which has been aroused in Europe continue to flow in on



the Government. In a letter which the Minister of Customs received recently from Mr. Wm. Agnew, member of a firm of Montreal importers, the writer says—"I have only returned this morning from England and the continent, and find more talk about Canada this trip than ever before. Everyone I met had inquiries to make, and all want to go to the Northwest. I am quite certain you will see the largest number of immigrants go to Canada this year that you have ever seen. The Allans in Liverpool informed me that all their ships are full up to June next. They absolutely could not accept an offer for a berth, either first, second or third class. Even people in Paris were inquiring from me about the country and their prospects if they came here."

-A deputation from British Columbia, consisting of D. G. MacDonnell, F. Burnett, R. Kelly and Norman MacLean, interviewed Hon. A. G. Blair recently in support of a railway from Vancouver into the Kootenay country. They were accompanied by Senator Templeman, R. G. MacPherson, M.P., Ralph Smith, M.P., and George Riley. The proposed railway will open up the lower Okanagan and Similikameen Valleys and reduce the journey to the coast from 24 to 12 or 14 hours.





of vital importance in the Bill as authorized by the City

Council, but some of its best features have been struck

out. The strange part of the matter is that when the

Bill was first printed in Quebec it contained clauses that

had never been authorized by the City Council at all,

and others-like that regarding the taxation of the

Since that article was written other changes have been made of such far-reaching importance, and without the authorization of the City Council, that the latter body owes it to its own self-respect to promptly withdraw the whole Bill, which it has a perfect right to do at any time before its final passage, should the House be inclined to adopt the changes passed by the Private Bills Committee.

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harbour property, was so different to what was intended —at least so it was stated—that the clause was not defended by those in charge of the Bill, and yet it narrowly escaped being adopted by the votes of members unfriendly to the interests of Montreal. There were so muny changes made in the bill by the Private Bills Committee that it had to be reprinted to make it intelligible.

The Montreal Gazette of Monday published from proof sheets a synopsis of the changes, and the bill as it stan ls at this writing. Some of the changes made in the bill, as introduced, are important, but not in the interests of the citizens generally. Some of the additions are equally peculiar. For instance, in the existing Charter it is provided that no contractor, etc.-nor any lawyer interested in or prosecuting any law suit against the city can be elected either as Mayor or Alderman. The latter part of the clause is eliminated from the Charter by the Bill as reprinted, although it was never authorized by the City Council so far as the public reports show. Who is responsible for this? There are several legal members of the Council who have been in Quebec in connection with the Bill. The question is-who is responsible for that particular change?. It opens again. if it passes, the floodgate that only a few years ago was one of the causes of much of the litigation in municipal matters that was so profitable to certain parties and costly to the taxpayers.

One of the most important changes made in the Bill was an addition that had not been asked for or even mooted, in the City Council. This was to the effect that the principal safeguard against rash outlays or imprudent expenditures was to be removed, so that the

recommendations of the Finance Committee could be overridden by a simple majority of the Council instead of a two-thirds vote. But this was not the worst. Under the terms of the present Charter a contract or a franchise extending over not more than five years can be awarded by a simple majority of the Council, but beyond that limit to give effect it requires a two-thirds vote of the Council, unless it is sanctioned by a popular vote. That safeguard is struck out by the amended Bill and a simple majority of the Council present can vote away the future rights of the citizens for all time. Still more than that: At present the charter provides that no extension of any franchise can be given before within two years of its expiry. This has been struck out of the Charter, although it was not asked for or even discussed in the City Council.

These last far-reaching changes were made so quietly in the Private Bills Committee that the usually wideawake reporters who were present, did not report than and to this day we do not know who proposed them, or if the City's representatives sent down to watch the Bill in its progress, made any opposition to these important changes.

- The question naturally arises: In whose interest were the changes made, and why were they allowed to pass without the vigorous opposition that should have been made by the Aldermen and civic officials sent down for the express purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Bill committed to their charge? Surely some explanation of this mystery is required from some members of that expensive deputation.

The very fact of the franchise of the Gas Company being about to expire, and the well-known desire of the Street Railway Company to obtain, at the present time, an extension of their franchise for a long period—although it has yet nearly twenty years to run—will lead many people to the conclusion that the fine work done in the Private Bills Committee emanated somewhere in that direction. The point of interest for the citizens to know is—Who were the parties who so cleverly engineered the move, and carried it through the Committee without the vigilant reporters being aware of the meaning of what was passing?

We alluded last week to the outrageous imposition of the enlargement of the Bonsecours Market as proposed, against the will of the citizens, by the country members, but there are other matters of serious import, besides those mentioned above, that are most obnoxious to all citizens desirous of home government independent of the Quebec Legislature.

The unjustifiable attack on the Recorder's Court should be resented by all good citizens, and should be rejected by the Government, as should also the objectionable proposition to regulate the social evil which it is pleasing to notice has brought out strong denunciation from the highest ecclesiastical authorities of all denominations, as well as from the organizations devoted to the interests of morality.

Another surprising feature of the re-printed bill as amended is the masterly way in which street improvements are to be made without demand from the Council being made for them, and some of them in direct opposition to decisions of the Council. For instance, the city has repeatedly refused to proceed with the widening of St. Lambert street, between St. James and Notre Dame streets, on account of its great cost and the small possible benefit from it unless the street is prolonged to the river front. Nevertheless it is provided by the Private Bills Committee that this expensive work shall be done at once—one-half of the cost to be paid for by the city and one-half by the parties to be benefited whoever they may be. This will prove a costly work, and it should be left alone until needed. It would be interesting to know whose influence caused that clause to be introduced. There are also other street widening clauses introduced without the consent of the Council, which, if adopted, will cost money to the general taxpayer, although they have more or less been the subject of discussion at different times and disapproved of by the City Council.

To show further how strangely the original Bill, as authorized by the Council, has been manipulated, there is provision in the Amended Bill that the City shall establish a square in the new St. Denis Ward at an approximate cost of \$5,500—one-half to be paid by the City and one-half by the proprietors of a portion of the ward. The sum of \$34,000, it is provided, is also to be expended on the Lafontaine Park, one-half of which is to be paid by the City and the other half by a large district in that section of the city.

We have not the slightest recollection of either of these two matters having ever been authorized, or even discussed by the City Council. It remains to be explained how they came into the Bill at all, and who was the prime mover that secured their passage so furtively, so quietly.

There are other matters in the reprinted Bill equally objectionable from the questionable way in which they have been introduced—although they may be of minor importance—and should be repudiated.

The City Council held a meeting on Tuesday last, and yet strange to say, neither the Mayor, who delights in posing as the protector of the City's interest, nor any of the delegation, had a word to say on that occasion in protest against this overriding of the interests of the citizens in the Private Bills Committee of the House. We might surely have expected that some of the leaders of the reform element in the Council would have raised a voice in protest against such proceedings; but there was never a word, so far as reported, uttered in the matter. It is difficult to imagine how this should be. Some of those members were in Quebec when those clauses in the Charter, designed by themselves and intended to protect the citizens from speculative monopolists, were repealed in the Private Bills Committee, and yet they lid not, so far as the reports inform us-not one of them--or the higher officials of the City, endeavour to prevent such an outrage on the rights of the citizens-instigated by whom, we know not, but can merely surmise.

Before the end of this week there may be more light thrown on the subject. When the Bill is up for the third reading we are given to understand still other amendments are to be proposed—to further make it objectionable. What they may be we can only, at this writing, conjecture. As it stands now, it is clearly the duty of those in charge of the Bill to withdraw it peremptorily—as they have the right to do—in the interests of the citizens; and the City Council owes it to its own self-respect to see that it is done with all due despatch.

There is not a single clause in the Bill, even the financial one—which, after all, in the present state of the City's finances, is only of secondary importance—that can justify the sacrifice of the principles embodied in the present Charter, which itself so safeguards the cifizens against the assaults of speculative ingenuity, to despoil them of their rights and make them pay out their money to the grabbers to satisfy the cupidity of the parties concerned. The moral of all this is that the taxpayers will do well for themseves to watch carefully whom they vote for as Mayor and Aldermen at the next municipal elections.

#### A WORD FOR OUR IMMIGRANTS.

When we consider the numbers of cases reported in the daily press of fraud perpetrated upon immigrants to our shores, it is surprising how little effort is put forth in the way of prevention. The tricks put upon strangers arriving in the city are most shamefaced; and were it not that people from our own country, however instructed or escorted, are, when they travel abroad themselves, so often at a loss which way to turn, what hotel to stay at, which place to choose for a night's lodging, to square, perhaps, with the size of their purse, that the simple manner in which they are befooled would seem to indicate a lack of common sense, a total want of that selfhelp which should form a portion of the equipment of every traveller in a strange land.

Especially must this apply to the immigrant who comes to settle among us under vastly changed conditions as compared with his or her wonted environments, and frequently with purse barely sufficient for a start in the new world. The anxiety depicted on the face of the new-comer, his almost absurd solicitude for his luggage (which he objects to have termed his "baggage"), the patent effort to look at ease, all betray him to the station swindler, a character who in other countries is readily noted by the police and ordered to "move on." Our ornamental fellows are, many of them, too apathetic to interfere.

Who, among the many of our better class whose means permit them to travel abroad, accompanied by father or brother or husband, has not found trouble in new cities, whether at railway stations, steamboat landings and the, to them, strange manner in which people are packed and divided in these conveyances? How many escape worry at Customs stations and the sometimes greater annovances for want of the money of the new country they are entering? We venture to say the lucky ones are like "angels' visits, few and far between." And is it to be wondered at, therefore, that people from over the sea, some of whom have never been a hundred miles away from home before, often find themselves puzzled by their new surroundings, cheated in making change, directed to and lodged in unsuitable places, where they may be further wronged and defrauded out of what is their all, their sole means of equipping themselves for the new life of greater prospects and freedom such as were pictured to them in the beautifully illustrated booklet distributed among them and neighbours in their old homes? Of course, these difficulties are generally escaped by those who arrive "en masse" accompanied by their spiritual and other guides, and who know whither they are bound-whose money is not wasted or otherwise lost by the way. There are a few others who come before to spy out the land, but it is not every one who can afford the double trip, which, however, is usually the cheapest in the end. Many would never come again. Prosperity is not unfrequently forced upon,

such people, not find a py may at length ice" by findin pany or for a We never 1

well fitted fo and to speci: among them. three's all ove at the dearest boxes at the O takable accent hour on the P umbrellas on looking as th and no one at sions are prov and though t ceed in transl curacy, the en they are it is

One of the worthy of con affords to En drews Home i adequate to d out every sease again looking ductor, while through histor car (coach) as the mountains, books. Now t ductors on out to serve such respect of the ways of living defects, the co names and loc such places as the respectable gage (their box ists (drugstore fares. The ord his lesson "a la ment; it had b by any printed benefit us (tho reasonable effor as free as poss expressed welco the load and bi ing that these largely in their lar plunge in li ably free from way men see to our shores, they instruction en ing that these contributors to stock which sha themselves, me freest people in

franchise in th

such people, as the "land-poor" proprietor who could not find a purchaser for a quarter of a century, but may at length be enriched "beyond the dreams of avarice" by finding his tract wanted by a rich railway company or for a suburban extension.

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We never knew of the people of any nationality so well fitted for independent travel as the Americans--and to specify more particularly, the young women among them. These may be met with in two's and three's all over Europe, asserting themselves, putting up at the dearest if not the best hotels, occupying the best boxes at the Opera, speaking their own tongue, in unmistakable accents, by moonlight in the Colosseum, at any hour on the Pyramid of Cheops, or hoisting "lava-proof" umbrellas on the top of Mount Vesuvius-everywhere looking as though they had been there often before; and no one attempts to defraud or molest them. Excursions are provided for companies of them every season, and though their polyglot guides may not always succeed in translating information with any degree of sccuracy, the errors are not often found out, and when they are it is with much good humour.

One of the more recent institutions in Montreal is worthy of commendation in respect of the assistance it affords to English immigrants hitherward. The Andrews Home is doing good service, but it is totally inadequate to deal with the immense numbers arriving out every season of late years. We may be pardoned for again looking to the States for "pointers." Every conductor, while his train is more slowly rumbling along through historic scenery stops a minute or two on each car (coach) as he proceeds to collect tickets, and indicates the mountains, lakes or streams referred to in the guidebooks. Now there is no reason whatever why the conductors on our Canadian trains should not be induced to serve such a purpose on immigration trains, not in respect of the scenery but as regards the manners and ways of living in the new country-the coins and any defects, the confidence man at or near the stations, the names and location of the different national societies, such places as the Andrews Home, the various rates at the respectable hotels, how they may seek for their luggage (their boxes), the whereabouts of the nearest chemists (drugstore), the markets, the principal thoroughfares. The ordinary conductor should be provided with his lesson "a la carte" by the railway passenger department; it had better be delivered by word of mouth than by any printed form. As the immigrants are come to benefit us (though indirectly) as well as themselves, no reasonable effort should be spared to make their entry as free as possible from trouble and confusion.-The expressed welcome, the kind word may serve to lighten the load and brighten the way; and it goes without saying that these people who have come among us have it largely in their power to encourage others to take a similar plunge in life, one which is unfortunately not invariably free from vain regrets. Let our steamship and railway men see to it that while encouraging emigration to our shores, they add the trifling assistance in the way of instruction en route as we have pointed out, remembering that these people when successful are all possible contributors to the great cargoes of grain and of live stock which shall continue to enrich the shareholders and themselves, men who, also as independent sons of the freest people in the world, are not likely to neglect the franchise in the country of their adoption. Upon the

success of the exodus directed by Mr. Barr must depend any future efforts in the same direction; it is therefore to be hoped every facility will be afforded the new settlers.

Since writing the above, we are informed that the Canadian Government is understood to provide guides and instruction to immigrants. Perhaps there is need of some supervision over and above.

#### FIRE INSURANCE REPORT, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1902.

The Annual Report of the Insurance Superintendent of the State of New York gives the following statistics of the fire business last year and 1901:

NEW YORK JOINT STOCK FIRE COMPANIES.

	1902.	1901.
Assets	\$102,272,653	\$ 95,114,370
Liabilities, except capital	47,338,507	41,898,878
Capital	18,050,000	18,350,000
Surplus	36,884,146	34,885,490
Premiums written	47,450,756	41,171,710
Total receipts	60,705,510	44,574,483
Losses paid	25,181,723	22,739,477
Dividends paid	2,113,250	2,077,960
Total disbursements	45,414,550	40,388,325
Risks in force	311,712,559	6,783,973,658

#### JOINT STOCK CO'S OF OTHER STATES.

	1902.	1901.
Assets	\$160,112,800	\$149,135,685
Liabilities, except capital	80,577,156	74,141,753
Capital	36,752,875	35,852,875
Surplus	42,782,767	39,141,058
Premiums written	74,805,656	71,633,476
Total receipts	93,360,958	77,994,831
Losses paid	43,625,934	41,075,166
Dividends paid	4,441,320	4,226,370
Total disbursements	78,519,855	72,971,734
Risks in force	10,035,121,416	8,397,865,978

#### BRANCHES OF FOREIGN FIRE COMPANIES.

		1902.	1901.
Assets	. 9	8 78,011,966	\$ 76,146,809
Liabilities		48,331,473	46,383,660
Excess of assets		29,680,493	29,763,149
Premiums written		53,247,711	50,660,470
Total receipts		67,098,640	53,018,759
Losses paid		29,143,134	32,548,865
Total disbursements		53,856,758	50,547,463
Risks in force	. 7	,074,540,555	7,077,375,714

Putting the whole premiums together of the above three classes of companies and the whole losses, we get this result:

Aggregate	premiums	written	in	1902	 	\$175,504,123
Ditt	.o. ć	litto.		1901	 	163,465,656
Aggregate	losses paid	l in 1902.			 	97,950,791
Ditto.	ditto.	1901			 	96,363,508
Ratio of los	ses to prer	niums in	1902		 55	5.8 per cent.
Ditto.	ditto.	19	901.		 58	.8 per cent.

-Replying to a deputation in the House of Commons recently, asking for the removal of the duties on corn, tea and sugar, Mr. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a plain indication that he had no such intention. It is now considered certain that any taxation relief that may be found possible will take the direction of a reduction in the income tax.

#### UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

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The first Annual Report of the great United Steel Corporation appears on a later page in this issue. No such document was ever before compiled; it is something new under the sun. The figures presented in the statement are so prodigious as to be quite incapable of being fully realized; their meaning, their import, their sigmacance, can only be judged by comparisons.

The habilithes of this commercial octopus are larger than the national debt of the United States, they exceed the entire exports of the States for last year by 250 milmions of donars. The assets, if distributed, would provide \$20 per head for every one of the population of the United States. The Corporation's output of pig-icon and of steel ingots in 1902 was about one-half that of the whole of the furnaces on this continent, being together 17,729,448 tons. The employes number more than the entire male population of this city. The wages paid last year would provide 240,000 families with over \$500.

How many persons have an interest in this vast enterprise as stockholders and as bondholders is unknown; unknown also is the actual cash they contributed to make up the capital. That would be an interesting point to have revealed. Without a clear statement of the actual cash contributions of the shareholders, and of the terms and conditions under which the stock was distributed and the bonds issued to the holders, it is impossible to form any sound judgment respecting the financial basis of the United States Steel Corporation. It would also be necessary to show how the valuations of the different properties were made up, how far those valuations are based upon actual cost, or rather cash outlay, and how far they are valuations derived from the figures of their former owners who transferred them to the Corporation for various considerations.

No properties are more liable to enormous depreciations in value than those required for the production of iron and steed, nor are there any properties respecting the true value of which it is so difficult to secure reliable estimates; nor are there any so liable to rapid depreciation. To overvalue by 10 per cent. the plant of blast furnaces and rolling mills, the undeveloped riches of mines, and other equipments of an enterprise which claims to have properties worth 1,325,267,583, is a very easy operation. Yet, a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross value of the Corporation's properties would reduce its assets to the extent of \$132,526,758, which would wipe out all the sinking funds, reserves, undivided surplus, and \$24,-953,167 of the capital. The possibilities then of there being an enormous gap between the assets and liabilities of such an organization are such as to suggest caution in pronouncing any judgment upon its finacial condition on the bare information of a statement issued by the management, those engaged in the several departments of which naturally, inevitably indeed, make the best showing possible in their initial statement.

From the first annual Report, which we reproduce elsewhere, we learn that the stock of the Corporation is made up as follows:

Common stock.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$508,302,500 Preferred stock.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 510,281,100

Besides these classes of shares there are the following capital stocks of subsidiary companies not held by the  $U \cdot S$ . Steel Corporation:

-\$1,018,583,600

The Bonded and Debenture Debt is thus stated: U. S. Steel Corp'n Bonds.. ..\$303,757,000 Less held as Sinking Fund.. .. 2,698,000

	\$301,059,000	
Subsidiary Co.'s bonds	59,695,326	
Total bonded debt		\$360,754,326
Total stocks and bonds		\$1,379,553,840

On the bonded debt of \$360,754,326 there is a charge of 5 per cent., and the stock to the extent of \$510,281,000 is subject to a dividend of 7 per cent., so that the total interest and dividend charges amount annually to \$53,-757,370, leaving out the Common Stock of \$508,302,500, which will be paid what crumbs fall from the table when the bondholders and preferred stockholders have had their annual or semi-annual meal. It would be a poor enterprise indeed that did not pay the holders of common stock 5 per cent. at least, so that if for paying this small dividend on \$508,302,500 of this stock there were \$25,415,000 appropriated, the sum required for dividends and interest on bonds annually would be \$79,-172,000. The Common Stockholders were paid only 4 per cent. There are, however, other fixed charges on mortgages for which the Corporation is liable, but in such a concern a few millions more or less scarcely count.

We note that \$1,773,333 appears amongst the liabilities as, "Sinking Fund on U. S. Steel Corporation Bends," and \$217,344 as "Sinking Funds on bonds of subsidiary companies." These funds ought to be specifically represented by Assets set aside for the purpose. There are funds also amongst the liabilities for "depreciation and improvement and replacement," which together amount to \$18,273,800. This may be sufficient for the first year; but this provision will need to be very largely supplemented before it is adequate for meeting the depreciation, the improvements, and the replacements of a plant and properties valued at \$1,325,267,583, on which \$18,273,800 is only 1.37 per cent.

The managers of the Corporation are highly to be commended for publishing their unique, unprecedented statement. It is admirably constructed in form, and it gives a mass of detailed information such as was never before published by a large manufacturing enterprise. To have kept 168,127 employes quiet in these days fstrikes proves of itself that exceptionally great organizing ability and administrative skill are in the service of the Corporation. That it may prosper is our earnest hope, for, however much the aggregation of capital to such an extent may be disapproved of, the consolidation having been consummated, it would be an appalling calamity to the whole continent were any evil to befall the United States Steel Corporation.

#### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

The town of Oshawa and district around it have been enjoying their share of the general prosperity of Canada as is shown by the statement of the Western Bank, which, in these amalgunation days, maintains its local independence. In the past year the business of this bank is reported to have been "active and progressive." "Active"

't must ha \$65,121, w up capital dep. sits in so profitab returns. made a to this sum th was added of profit a The reserve cent. of th factory. 7 is shown by is over 7 t kevond the deposits th amount of and eviden contingenc

On the d fits and the cashier, is Mr. John Board.

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Our than for Connec Official Rep this capacit business in year:

Assets.. ..

Fire premiu Marine.... Interests (b) Other intere Rents.... Other source

Total inc

Total..

Losses paid. Dividends.. Commissions Salaries and Taxes.... All other d

Total dis

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Value of rea Loans on bor Stocks and k Loans on col Cash in offic Agents balan course of All other ass

Total ass

Losses adjust Losses unadj

it must have been to have realized profits amounting to \$65,121, which is about 151 per cent. of the average paidup capital, and "progressive" it certainly was when the dep sits increased to the extent of \$525,009, which were so profitably utilized as to have yielded such hands me returns. The prefits of \$65,121 and balance from 130! made a total of \$69,200 available for distribution. 01 this sum there was \$29,785 applied for dividends, \$25.000 was added to reserve fund, and \$14,414 was left at credit of profit and loss account as a nest egg tor next year. The reserve fund stands at \$175,000, which is over 40 per cent. of the paid-up capital. All which is highly satisfactory. The bank stands high in public confidence, as is shown by the deposits amounting to \$2,923,859, which is over 7 times the paid-up capital, a proportion much beyond the average of the Canadian banks. Against these deposits the bank holds assets readily convertible to the amount of \$1,682,689, which is also above the average, and evidences a policy of prudence and due regard for contingencies being pursued by the management.

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On the development of the business, the excellent p, this and the strength of its reserves, Mr. T. H. McMillan, cashier, is to be commended and congratulated, as are Mr. John Cowan, president, and his colleagues on the Board.

#### CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. REPORT.

Our thanks are due to the Commissioner of Insurance for Connecticut, Mr. Theron Upson, for a copy of the Official Report of his Department for 1902, his first in this capacity. There are in all 125 companies doing business in the State. Following is a summary for the year:

Capital.. .. \$53,053,875.00

Capital\$53,053,875.00	
Assets	\$278,389,361.92
INCOME.	
Fire premiums	
Total income	\$210,191,208.60
Total	\$488,580,570.52
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid	168,544,775.79
Balance	\$320,035,794.73
ASSETS. Value of 'real estate	
Total assets as per balance above	5320,035,794.73
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted         \$3,159,646.01           Losses unadjusted         10,350,688.76	

Losses resisted	1,881,285.33	
Unearned premiums 1	41,938,552.98	
-Cash dividends unpaid	44,166.89	
Due for commisions & brokerage	7,489,637.21	
All other liabilities	1,362,419.41	

Surplus as regards policyholders.. .. .. \$153,809,398.14

The conditions disclosed in the financial statements of the fire insurance companies filed in his Department, show a marked improvement in the business throughout the country, over that of the last three years. In Connecticut the business has not been satisfactory. The fire loss is still much greater than it should be. It is to be hoped that the companies will, by all possible means, endeavour to bring about better conditions on that line, and that the public will be educated up to the point of realizing that the reduction of this great and, to a large extent, unnecessary fire loss means the reduction of premium rates and the saving of a large sum of money to the property owners at large.

Of the 1,427 fires in the State during the year, 173 were caused by defective flues, smoke-stacks and chimneys; 98 by lamp accidents and explosions; 89 sparks of all kinds; 84 exposure to burning buildings; 66 gas and oil stoves and explosions; 53 matches; 51 incendiary; 41 stoves and pipes, and 40 by lightning. The number of fires in each town is interesting. New Haven had 226; Hartford 163; Bridgeport 163; Norwich 51, and Danbury 50. Of the total number of towns, 170, there were 50 which had no destructive fires.

#### **RETURNING GOODS.**

Retailers who conform strictly to the business rule of keeping what goods they order, whether they are delivered or being held for future date, may be a little surprised on learning that there are retail dealers who do not, apparently, consider it any violation of custom, business, or principle to send back to the wholesale house at the end of the active season such unbroken parcels of merchandise as may be left on their hands. The question naturally arises: Why do wholesale houses permit this? Well, circumstances of some kind must be responsible, because the evil really exists. At the present season it is not at all unusual for Montreal wholesale grocers to receive inquiries from some of their retail oustomers as to disposition of balance of stocks of fish, following the Lenten term. The trade in this article is more or less uncertain. A poor season like the present, where prolonged mild weather interfered with demand, is likely to leave considerable quantities of salt herring, etc., unsold by retailers, some of whom ship back to the Montreal supply houses the unsold balance without even notifying that they were thus taking an easy way of relieving themselves of any surplus.

It appears this irregular mode of dealing in fish had its origin many decades back, when trading was conducted on a vastly different basis, and to some extent its uninviting features are still apparent. This drawbuck to trade must give way before modern business methods and the sooner wholesalers shut completely down on such practices the better for all concerned.

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#### WHAT CANADA BUYS-(36).

ed by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to

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

		DU'	TIABLE G	OODS(Cont	inued.)			
ARTICLI	S IMPORTEI	D.		. E	INTERED FOR	HOME CONS	DMPTION.	
				Gener	al Tariff.	Pref	erential Ta	ariff.
	—T	otal Impor			+-	Owentity	Value.	Duty.
Countries.	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Duty. \$	Quantity.	s s	\$
Gutta percha-Clothing and	l alothing m		aroof with					-
Great Britain		117,754		1,606	562.10		116,595	27,205.67
France		20		20	7.00			
Germany		7		7	2,45			
United States		52,219		52,893	18,512.55			
Total		170,000		54,526	19,084.10		116,595	27,205.67
Hose, including cotton, or 1	linen, lin∈d	with rubbe	er—					
Great Britain		1,038		324	113.40		766	178.74
Germany		224		224	78.40			
United States		53,792		53,095	18,583.27			
Total		55,054		53,643	18,775.07		766	178.74
Packing, mats and matting								
Great Britain		. 938		6	2.10		932	217.48
Germany		204		204	71.40			
United States		40,481		39,617	13,865.95			
Total		41,623		39,827	13,939.45		932	217.48
		Name and Address of the Owner o						
Sheeting-		156					156	26.00
Great Britain		264		264	66.00			
United States				many descention of the	a constant and a constant of the second seco			
Total		420		264	66.00		156	26,00
All others, not otherwise p	rovided for-							
Great Britain		34,374		7,749	1,937.25		26,482	4,414.00
Austria-Hungary		149		149	37,25			
Belgium	* * * * * *	349		349	87.25			
France		1,987		1,987	496.75			
Germany		18,692		18,751 179,693	5,687.75 44,923.25			
United States		180,243		110,000				
Total		235,794		208,678	52,169.50		26,482	4,414.00
Hair, and manufactures of,	not otherv	vise provid	ed for-B	raids, chains	or cords			
Great Britain		81					81	18.90
1. 11.7		24	* * * * * *	24	8,40			
United States		151		151	52.85			
Total		256		175	61.25		81	18.90
	Lbs.		Lbs.	Second Second Second Second	and the second	Lbs.		
Curled or dyed-	2 2 2						-	00.44
Great Britain	462	749	35	11	2.20	427	738	98.41
France		328	230	328	65.60			
Germany		77 9,937	843 60,444	77 9,937	15.40 1,987.40			
United States	60,444	5,501						
Total	61,984	11,091	61,557	10,353	2,070.60	427	738	98.41
Hair cloth of all kinds-		, • · · · ,						
Great Britain		4,735		102	30.60		4,630	926.00
France	(inne)	30		30	9.00			
Germany	· ·····	210		210	63.00	****		
United States		361		361	108.30	*****		
Total		5,336		703	210.90		4,630	926.00
		CONTRACTOR STATES			ALL THE REAL PROPERTY AND		Contract of the second second second	A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Rider ... A priv the dairy New Zea cline of time of value a quoted a tion las brought everyone week of where th

Canadi about to improver adian bu it has de lian and sumers' t to depre ment to thorough the raily cars to t The butt shipment panies sh presented is carried versal ex made of Australia dried bef The vege stuff as t land expe ment sho double. best and ing in fav butter w only thos for their cent, of b to the he beneficial

Cheese. unchange cheese, ] about 6 70s to 71s choicest (

Our Li Cement In operation most inte Raven La conk bran west of I railway a The lake two feet d of marl o way line t advantage line and particular. favored, a ers about and Norla erful dams for their a at Elliott's conveyed t

1600

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 3rd instant, treating of the dairy produce situation, says:—Butter—The demand for New Zealand butter has slackened, and prices show a decline of 2s to 4s per cwt. on the week. Considering the time of year the price is good, being nearly equal to the value a year ago, which was exceptional. Choicest may be quoted at 100 to 102s, and first 96 to 98s. The great reduction last week in the Copenhagen official quotation has brought about a further fall of 3 kroner this week, as everyone foresaw, and is now 3 kroner lower than in first week of April, 1902. It is probable that values will remain where they are until after Easter.

Canadian Butter.-The new season for Canadian butter is about to open, and it may not be amiss to point out a few improvements that will raise the quality and value of Canadian butter when it arrives on our markets. In the past it has depreciated very much more in quality than Australian and New Zealand has, between the churn and the consumers' table in the United Kingdom, whereas it ought not to depreciate so much. We advise the Canadian Government to insist on having all the rooms in every creamery thoroughly limewashed every spring, and also to improve the railway transit by lowering the temperature on the cars to the seaport, especially those from Western Ontario. The butter should be three days in cold store at the port of shipment before being put on the vessel. The shipping companies should reject all butter above 40 degrees Fahr. when presented for shipment ,and the ships' chambers in which it is carried should never exceed 20 degrees Fahr. The universal experience is toward zero. The boxes ought to be made of thicker wood, say 34-in., and made as strong as Australian or New Zealand. The wood should be well kilndried before used, and the box waxed inside as at present. The vegetable parchment should be genuine, not imitation stuff as the large bulk of it was last season. In New Zealand experience is showing that not only the best parchment should be used, but it is an improvement to use it double. In the matter of moisture, the driest butters keep best and bring the highest prices. In color, taste is growing in favor of paler butter. Preservatives are necessary for butter which is exported, but care should be taken to use only those preservatives which have boracic acid and borax for their base. British law allows the use of a half per cent. of boracic acid, which quantity is perfectly innocuous to the health of the most delicate person, if it is not even beneficial.

Cheese.—The demand continues good and prices remain unchanged for Canadian and New Zealand grass-made cheese. Fodder cheese from Canada is coming forward at about 62s per cwt. Canadian choicest fall make 70s to 71s, finest do., 68s to 69s. Corresponding week. 1902, choicest Canadian sold at 55s to 56s and finest at 52s to 53s.

#### VICTORIA COUNTY, ONT., NOTES.

Our Lindsay, Ont., correspondent writes :- Re Portland Cement Industry in this county .- This company's building operations at Raven Lake-well under way-are among the most interesting undertakings in the Midland district. Raven Lake lies alongside the railway track on the Coboconk branch of the Grand Trunk, about twenty miles northwest of Lindsay, there being sufficient land between the railway and the lake to furnish an ample building site. The lake contains about 350 acres, the water being about two feet deep and underlying it is one of the finest bodies of marl on the continent. The close proximity of the railway line to the works and to the marl supply is a special advantage, as it does away with the building of any branch line and expense to maintain and operate. In another particular, too, Raven Lake Portland Cement Co. is specially favored, as they are the owners of two excellent waterpow ers about twelve miles from the works, at Elliott's Falls and Norland, both on the Gull River. There are two powerful dams built and the company have made arrangements for their utilization. They are installing an electric plant at Elliott's Falls, the electric power generated there to be conveyed to the Raven Lake works. With the special advantages as to situation and waterpower this company will certainly have one of the most economical cement plants on the continent.

R. B. McCormisky, of Yarmouth, N.S., is contemplating locating a horn goods and celluloid factory here. The Kawartha Lakes Navigation Co., recently incorporated, has taken over the Kenosha and Alexandria, formerly owned and operated by Parkin & Carew. The company are remodelling these boats, and are making preparations for a large tourist trade on the Kawartha Lakes this summer.

#### APRIL COCOA BUTTER AUCTIONS.

Lower prices were realized at the monthly auctions of coccoa butter, held at Amsterdam and London on the 7th inst. The average price paid at Amsterdam was fifty-eight Dutch cents per half-kilogram, while at London the average was ten and eleven-sixteenths pence, comparing with the average prices paid at previous sales, as shown in the following table:—

	Amster	rdam.		
	Dutch of	ets. per	Londo	n.
	½ ki	lo.	Pence pe	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1903.	1902.	1903.	
January	64	71	11 1-16	105/
February.	61	69	11 5-16	125%
March	- 60			12%
April	00	64	10%	121/4
April.	58	67	10 11-16	121/4
May		68		121/2
June		67		1214
July		74		121/4
August.		75		14
September.		68		123/4
October		66		121/4
November		65		
December		60		121/8
		00	••	113/8

It will be seen by the figures printed above, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, that the prices at the last sale were much below those of previous auctions. This was expected, owing to the heavy quantities offered. There were at Amsterdam S5 tons of Van Houten's brand, 50tons Bensdorp, 20 tons of Helm, 16 tons of De Jong, 3 tons of Utretch, ten tons of Mignon, five tons of Mercuurstaaf and two and one-half tons of a foreign brand. At London there were offered one hundred tons of Cadbury's brand. These amounts compare with the offerings of other sales, as shown below:--

		Amster	dam.	Lon	don.
		Tons		To	ons.
Tomucan		1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
January	• •	$166\frac{1}{2}$	119	90	70
February	• •	160	110	100	90
March		$163\frac{1}{2}$	107	100	90
April		1911/2	96	100	100
May	• •		106		100
June			96		70
July	ί.		83		50
August			591/2	1.11	20
September			941/2		60
October			1311/2		35
November.		· · · ·	1331/2		70
December		1	172		80

The New York market for cocoa butter has been quiet for a number of months and prices have been in downward tendency. The lower prices paid at the auctions naturally led to a decline in values over there, present prices being below any figures quoted since 1898.

-The thirtieth annual special issue of the London, Eng., Timber Trades Journal speaks well for the enterprise which is responsible for its steady growth in volume and in interest. The accompanying colored maps and photo illustrations are well executed and will serve to further increase the popularity of the Journal in its chosen field.

FIRST A	NNUAL REF	ORT		
States	Stool	Com	orati	on
		_		UII
	ASSETS.			
d by the several com	nanies		\$1.453.635.551.37	
			\$2,100,000,001101	
and Extinguishment 1	Funds	12,011,856.53		
			128,367,967.94	
		,		\$1,325,267,583.43
				3,178,759.67
-				
edeemed Bonds held	by Trustes not tre	eated as an ass		
			\$1,874,872.39	
** ** ** ** ** ** **			929,615.84	2,804,488.23
			\$104,390,844.74	-100 x1 100 1 MI
			48,944,189.68	-
			4,153,291.13	
			1,091,318.99	
			50,163,172.48	
				214,834,157.18
			\$1,546	,044,234.65
rporation:				
			And a second	
				\$1,018,583,600.00
			\$44,400.00	
annes, Subsidiary (	Dom primes.		00,111.00	215,914.38
n Bonds			\$303,757,000.00	
			2,698,000.00	
lie		-	\$301.059.000.00	
		\$60,978,900.75	1000100	
14.0			50 654 000 PF	
			40,426.02	
		-		360,754,326.77
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			212001210:00	9,590,550.60
			\$18,675,080.13	
			6,202,502.44	
			4,485,546.58	
			8,929,919.25	
			5,083,025.00	
		C 4		49,826.251.78
Liabilities			., i \	\$1,438,970,643.53
			\$1,773,333'.33	
orporation Bonds			217,344.36	
sidiary Companies			1.707.610 59	<ul> <li>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</li></ul>
sidiary Companies ent Funds	, ,,		1,707,610.59 16,566,190.90	
sidiary Companies			16,566,190.90 3,413,783.50	
sidiary Companies ent Funds Funds	· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	16,566,190.90	
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sidiary Companies ent Funds Funds Operating Funds ons	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································	16,566,190,90 3,413,783.50 1,539,485.25	25,217,747.93 4,481,246.14
sidiary Companies ent Funds Funds Operating Funds ons edeemable bonds not I Corporation and Su	treated as assets (	(see contra).	16,566,190.90 3,413,783.50 1,539,485.25	
sidiary Companies ent Funds Funds Operating Funds ons edeemable bonds not l Corporation and Su ganization of U. S. S	treated as assets ( ubsidiary Companies Steel Corporation	(see contra).	16,566,190.90 3,413,783.50 1,539,485.25 	
sidiary Companies ent Funds Funds Operating Funds ons edeemable bonds not I Corporation and Su	treated as assets ( ubsidiary Companies Steel Corporation	(see contra).	16,566,190.90 3,413,783.50 1,539,485.25	4,481,246.14
sidiary Companies ent Funds Funds Operating Funds ons edeemable bonds not l Corporation and Su ganization of U. S. S	treated as assets ( ubsidiary Companies Steel Corporation	(see contra).	16,566,190.90 3,413,783.50 1,539,485.25 \$25,000,000.00 52,874,597.05	
	States AR ENDING d by the several comp Companies at date of Steel Corporation, Api and Extinguishment I s, Explorations, Strip e to future operation ant of Bond Sinking I edeemed Bonds held Property	States Steel AR ENDING DECEMBER ASSETS.  A Property Companies at date of acquirement of Steel Corporations, Stripping and developme to future operations of the properties and of Bond Sinking Funds	AR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903         ASSETS.         d by the several companies.         Companies at date of acquirement of         Steel Corporation, April 1, 1901 \$116,356,111.41         and Extinguishment Funds	States       Steel       Corporation         Assers.       \$1,453,635,551.37         Companies at date of acquirement of       \$116,356,111.41         and Extinguishment Funds.       118,356,111.41         and Extinguishment Funds.       128,397,907.94         s, Explorations, Stripping and development at Mines, and for advanced         e to future operations of the properties.         edeemed Bonds held by Truste.s not treated as an asset.)         Property.       \$1,874,872.39         929,613.44         48,944,189.68         41,03,201.13         910,01,315.90         9110,01,315.90         9110,01,01,01,01

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Less Appr Sinking sidiar Deprecia ment sions Extraor Funds for the Special

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Balance of Deduct: Interest ation Sinking Corp'n

Balance.. Dividends Corp

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\*The act pairs and

It cannot taken out manufactur repairs and duction con are stated less the pr charged wit the extent tually ship tically the amount of before stated

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Gross Sales MA: Manufactur ating Ex

Balance Miscellaneo Operating Rentals rec

> Total Ne Operation

Proportion perties ov tions (gro duct, expe

Auditors, New York, March 12, 1903.

\*NOTE .- In preliminary Report submitted to stockholders at the First Annual Meeting, February 17, 1902, the accumulated surplus of all subsidiary companies to November 30, 1901, was shown as \$174,344,229.32. This total, however, included the surplus of the subsidiary companies at time of the original acquisition of their stocks by United States Steel Corporation in 1901, which surplus in this balance sheet is stated in diminution of Property Account.

INOOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.
The total net earnings of all properties after deducting expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately \$21,000,- 000*), also interest on Bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies, amounted to\$133,308,763.72
Less Appropriations for the following purposes, viz.:
Sinking Funds on Bonds of Sub- sidiary Companies\$ 624,064.43 Depreciation and Extinguish- ment Funds (regular provi- sions for the year 4,834,710.28 Extraordinary Replacement Funds (regular provisions for the year)
Balance of Net Earnings for the year \$108,534,374.25 Deduct:
Interest on U. S  Steel Corpor- ation Bonds for the year\$15,187,850.00 Sinking Fund on U. S. Steel Corp'n Bonds for the year 3,040,000.00 18,227,850.00
Balance
Dividends for the year on U. S. Corporation Stock, viz.:
Preferred, 7 per cent \$35,720,177.50 Common, 4 per cent 20,332,690.00 56,052,867.50
Undivided Profits or Surplus for the year\$34,253,656.75
*The actual expenditures for ordinary re- pairs and maintenance were \$21,230,218.13
It cannot be stated, however, that this specific sum was taken out of the net earnings for the year, because in the manufacturing and producing properties the expenses for repairs and maintenance enter into and form a part of pro- duction cost. And as the net earnings of such properties are stated on the basis of gross receipts for product shipped. less the production cost thereof, the income for the year is charged with outlays for repairs and maintenance only to the extent that the production during

MOONE ADDOUNT FOR THE VEAD

#### amount of the expenditure in question has be n deducted before stating the net earnings as above. GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

the extent that the production during such period was actually shipped. But as the shipment in 1902 equalled practically the year's production, approximately the entire

#### GROSS RECEIPTS.

Gross Sales and Earnings.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$560,510,479.39 MANUFACTURING AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

Manufacturing and Producing Cost and Oper-

Balance.. . Miscellaneous Manufacturing and Operating Gains and Losses (net) \$2 654,189.22

Rentals received .. .. .. . . . . . . . . 474,781.49 3,128,970.71

Total Net Manufacturing, Producing and

Operating Income.. .. .. .. .. .. \$152,230,631.74 OTHER INCOME.

Proportion of Net Profits of properties owned but whose operations (gross revenue, cost of product, expenses, etc.) are not included in this statement.. .. \$1,972,316.45 terest and Dividends on Investments and on Deposits, etc.... 3,454,135.50 5,426,451.95

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Administrative, Selling and Gen- eral Expenses (not including	
General Expenses of Transpor-	
tation Companies)	
Taxes	
Commercial Discounts and Miscel-	
laneous Interest 1,908,027.90	17,501,892.53
Another and a state of the stat	
Balance of Income	

INTEREST CHARGES, ETC. terest on Bonds and Mortgages

of the Subsidiary Companies.. \$3,879,439.91 terest on Bills Payable and Purchase Money Obligations of Subsidiary Cos. and Miscellaneous 

ntals paid..... 732,843.10 6,846,427.44

Net Earnings for the year.. .. .. \$133,308,763.72

Includes charges for ordinary maintenance and repairs.

MAINTENANCE, RENEWALS AND EXTRAORDINARY

#### REPLACEMENTS.

The physical condition of the properties has been fully intained during the year, the cost of which has been arged to current operations. The amount expended by all operties during the year for maintenance, renewals and raordinary replacements aggregated \$29,157,010.73.

This total is apportioned as follo

and total is apportioned as I	ollows:	
Ordinary		
Expended on Maintenance	Extraordinary	
and Repairs.	Replacements.	
Manufacturing		
Properties\$16,099,217.94	\$6,978,230,48	\$23,077,448.42
Coal & Coke		+***
Properties 881,804.77	94,664.39	976,469.16
Iron Ore Properties 355,220.12		355,220.12
Transportation Properties:		000,000.10
Railroads 3.544.654.27	607 067 99	4 150 000 45

Steamships & Docks Miscellaneous Pro-	313,801.37	607,967.88 192,317.80	4,152,622.15 506,119.17
perties	35,519.66	53,612.05	89,131.71

Total.....\$21,230,218.13 \$7,926,792.60 \$29,157,010.73

"These expenditures were paid from funds provided from earnings to cover requirements of the character included herein.

#### VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

The volume of business done by all companies during the year, including sales between the companies, and the grossreceipts of transportation and miscellaneous properties, aggregate the total sum of \$560,510,479.39.

#### PRODUCTION.

The production of the several properties for the year 1902 was as follows:

fron Ore Mined:	Tons.	Tons.
From Marquette Range	1,487,370	
r rom Menominee Range	9 ROE MEA	
riom Gogebic Kange.	9 064 400	
From verminion Range.	9.057 597	
From Mesaba Range., .,	7,778,026	16,063,179

#### 1608

Bbls.

486.357

Coke Manufactured	9,521,567	
Coal Mined, not including that used in making coke	709,367	
Blast Furnace Products:		
Pig Iron	7,975,530	
Steel Ingot Production:		
Bessemer Ingots 6,759,210		
Open Hearth Ingots 2,984,708		
	9,743,918	
ROLLED AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS FO	R SALE.	
# 60 Es	Tons.	H
Steel Rails.	1,920,786	
Blooms, Billets, Slabs, Sheet and Tin Plate Bars	782,637	
Plates	649,541	
Merchant Steel, Skelp, Shapes, Hoops, Bands and	1,254,560	
Cotton Ties	744,062	
Rods.	109,330	
Wire and Products of Wire	1,122,809	
Sheets-Black, Galvanized and Tin Plates	783,576	1
Finished Structural Work.	481,029	
Angle and Splice Bars and Joints.	139,954	
Spikes, Bolts, Nuts and Rivets	42,984	
Axles.	136,787	
Sundry Iron and Steel Products	29,177	
	10 m 1	
Total	8,197,232	
Spelter	23,982	1
Copperas	14,224	
EE CONTRACTOR OF C		

#### Cement ......

#### ORDERS ON HAND.

The tonnage of unfilled orders on the books at the close of 1902 equalled 5,347,253 tons of all kinds of manufactured products. At the corresponding date in preceding years the orders booked equalled 4,497,749 tons. In many of the classes of heavier products, like rails, plates and structural material, practically the entire capacity of the mills is sold up until nearly the end of the year, 1993.

#### PURCHASE MONEY OBLIGATIONS, BILLS PAYABLE AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

The unsecured liabilities of the Subsidiary Companies of the above character were reduced during the fiscal year of 1902, and also during the period from April 1, 1901 (date of organization of U. S. Steel Corporation), to December 31, 1902, by the following respective amounts, viz.:

#### Purchase Money Obligations

and Bills Payable ...\$8,678,836.01 \$1,884,558.85 \$21,563,394.86 Special Deposits .... 2,369,134.56 ....767,809.09 3,136,943.65

#### \$11,047,970.57 \$13,652,367.94 \$24,700,338.51

The funds for the payment of the above liabilities were provided entirely from the surplus net earnings of the organization—no new capital or bonded or other liability has been created in lieu thereof, although practically all of such payments might properly be funded, as the liabilities were those of the Subsidiary Companies prior to or at the time of organization of U. S. Steel Corporation for the acquirement of additional property or for moneys borrowed, which were in turn used for purchase of property and construction expenditures.

As shown by the General Balance Sheet, the amount of these liabilities outstanding on December 31, 1902, is as follows:

Purchase Money Obligations	 \$6,689,418.53
Bill's Payable	 6,202,502.44
Special Deposits	 4,485,546.58

#### PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

The expenditures made during the year by all the properties and charged to Property Account equalled, less credits for property sold, the total sum of \$16,586,531.77. These outlays were made for the completion of construction work at manufacturing properties under way when the U. S. Steel Corporation was organized, also for necessary additions and extensions authorized since it organization, for the acquirement of additional ore and coal property, the opening and development of new mines and plants, for additional equipment and facilities demanded by the growing requirements of the business of the transportation properties, to secure material reduction in cost of manufacture, transportation of raw and unfinished materials, and distribution of finished products, etc. The outlays as above are classified by properties as fol-

The outlays as above are classified by properties as follows:

Expended by

United States Steel Corporation, on account of	
stocks of subsidiary companies \$ 258,473	3.31
Manufacturing Properties 9,743,123	5.78
Ore Properties	80.5
Coal and Coke Properties 2,043,168	3.61
Transportation Properties 2,741,652	2.51
Miscellaneous Properties In	).52

EMPLOYEES AND PAY-ROLLS.

The average number of employes in the service of all properties during the entire year was The aggregate amount paid during the year for

salaries and wages of employes was. . . . \$120,528,343 The following shows the classification of the number of employes and pay rolls between the several departments named:

Employes of		1						N	umber.
Manufacturing Properties				3					125,326
Coal and Coke Properties									16,519
Iron Mining Properties									13,465
Transportation Properties									11,160
Miscellaneous Properties									1,657

#### 

#### NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The following shows the number of stockholders in the United States Steel Corporation in March, 1903, in comparison with the number at corresponding date in preceding year.

								1902.	1903.	Increase.	
Preferred									31,799	6,503	
Common	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	17,723	26,830	9,107	
Total								43,019	58,629	15,610	

The foregoing does not include the subscriptions for preferred stock by 27,379 employes under plan offered them under date of December 31, 1902.

Complete copies of the detailed Annual Report in pamphlet form will be mailed stockholders on and after April 13. Copies may also be obtained after that date at. the office of the Secretary, 71 Broadway, New York.

-Eight hundred and fifteen immigrants arrived in Winnipeg on the 13th instant. A Calgary despatch says during the past week nearly 600 settlers have arrived there, the majority coming from Washington, Idaho and Montana States. A conference of the City Council and Board of Trade was held to consider ways and means for the accommodation of the large influx of new settlers reaching the town. It was decided to lease the curling rink, where cots will be erected, and to put up tents, all to be charged to the D partment of Immigration. A colony of 50 well-to-do German farmers will leave Minnesota to locate in Edmonton district this week.

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#### Establish

Our corresprise of ereproved quit said to standare the shin on the west land by an Railway, wh the county of miles, and through Has from Trento

Trenton is name of the Apple and Limited." Th

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### HE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, THE PIONEERS OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

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

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#### TRENTON ENTERPRISE.

Established 50 Years.

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Our correspondent at Trenton, Ont., writes:-The enterprise of erecting a cold storage building at Trenton has proved quite successful and lucrative. Trenton may be said to stand at the point where three counties meet; they are the shires of Hastings on the east, Northumberland on the west and Prince Edward, connected with the mainland by an isthmus, on the south. The Central Ontario Railway, whose headquarters are at Trenton, runs through the county of Prince Edward from Picton to Trenton, 30 miles, and partly through Northumberland, but mostly through Hastings shire to the north about 85 miles more from Trenton.

Trenton is the proper site for such an enterprise. The name of the company that located the building here is "The Apple and Produce Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Limited." The company has been busy throughout the past winter shipping 10 cars per week, the capacity of each car being 150 barrels. Most of the shipments are for the London and Liverpool markets. The packers in the meantime have been active in choosing apples suitable for the English markets, assorting and re-packing for such shipments. The building is massive and proportionately compact, with very few windows. The company now finds it necessary to add to more storeys to the building, which will be four storeys high when finished this summer.

The Central Ontario Railway Co. is preparing to build a new station, three storeys high, with waiting and baggage rooms, ticket and telegraph offices on the ground floor, offices for the manager, superintendent, treasurer and other officials with a hall (where the directors of the railway will meet) on the second floor, and storerooms on the third floor. There will also be a large warehouse on the north, for the storage of goods. The walls are to be of pressed "Don" brick from Toronto. The round-house, in connec-

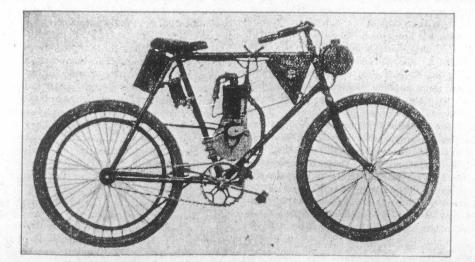
> Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLA TRY."

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

### AUTOMOBILE COMPONENTS, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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



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

NOTE—These Cars are supplied 33½ p.c., less to Canadians, F.O.B. London, under the New Preferential Tariff. Telegrams: "WINTERINE, LONDON."

# L. & P. WALTER & SON

Wholesale and Export Clothiers, and Woollen Warehousemen,

# 68, Commercial Street, Spitalfields,

### LONDON, E., England.

We manufacture specially for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff, 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c. in favour of Canada.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

6

tion with the railway, is also at Trenton near the G. T. R. station.

Messrs. McMurtry Brothers have started a ship-building yard at Trenton. They already rebuilt the screw steamer "Iona," and are now rebuilding the passenger steamer "Faruna" that plies between Trenton and Picton, calling at Belleville, Deseronto and other ports on the way. They have taken out all old ribs and planks of her hull and replaced them with new ribs and will plank them with new boards, thus making her almost a new vessel. They also added 6 feet to her stem that makes her bow sharper, and it is expected to accelerate her speed. She was the "greyhound of the Bay of Quinte, but they think she will run still faster when finished. She will also have a new boiler.

On the east side of the River Trent, which runs through the Town of Trenton, there is being erected a pork-packing factory, which will help the farmers by creating a home market for such products as they sell to the factory. They expect to be ready for business in four weeks—There are two canning factories known as the Chrysler & Whitside Factory and the Matthews Factory respectively. The former, besides canning fruits and vegetables, also makes its own cans, while the latter also cans fruits and vegetables, but gets its cans from the other branch at Lakeport. The Matthews Co. started a new industry known as the Matthews Stave and Barrel Factory, employing skilled labor with a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

The Gilmour Co.'s mills and factories are so well known that it would be superfluous to describe them. They employ several hundred hands. But as a specimen of their workmanship, your readers can go to the new Board of Trade Building at Montreal and see their patent veneered doors, windows and other interior decorations, the output of the Gilmour Co.'s plant. They look very nice when they are oiled and varnished. There are other industries ready to be located along the river Trent, but they must wait, as the Government at Ottawa has the right of way along

the river Trent for the Trent Valley Canal-for the building of which tenders have yet to be given.

#### BELLEVILLE INDUSTRIES.

Our correspondent at Belleville, Ont., writes :- The Belleville Hardware Company, established some few years ago (with a limited capital), more especially for the manufacture of locks, is rapidly growing and is already an industry the city is proud of. At present there are about 50 hands employed, but the company hope to see at least 150 during another year. The trade has so increased that, although they do not keep a traveller on the road, they have had to increase their electric power, and as at present constituted cannot keep up with orders. Mr. Springer, the manager, says that their mail orders are all they can fill without enlarging the premises. They are advertising for young men to learn the trade, of which there are eight good trades to be learned in this business .- Messrs. Davies & Co., of Toronto, are fitting up most elaborately a large premises on Front street for the sale of their meat products. I believe they have many of such through not only the city of Toronto but the Province generally. More hereafter about them when started .- A new firm has also rented fine premises on same street for the sale of ladies' readymade tailor suits, and judging by the size of the premises and appearance of stock must expect to do a large business. Our Board of Trade, which has been in rather a dormant state for some years, has been again revived and at a very well attended meeting of our representative business men, held on the 7th instant, when several important matters were discussed, the most particular one being the obtaining of cheap electric power from the Trent River, Mr. C. M. Stork, the popular manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was made president, and we are hoping and exTelegrams

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pecting under become a liv

Two Ame Turner and . tion of an echas been befor week, having wayy, insperwhich it is p i.: sure to g project the H ed \$1,000 to this city east mity to the

The Fruit a meeting h Government 1 There was a

-It is rum railway char where, it is sufficiently to road. The cl the road be c portant town ing Sherbrool first line i run between John's Que. the south sho is hoped that If entirely bui side of which the internatio

Telegrams : "SOLIDITY, NORTHAMPTON."

ESTABLISHED 1830.

1607

# F. GOODMAN & SON,

Abington Street, - - NORTHAMPTON, England.

-SOLE MAKERS OF-

# THE "SOLIDITY"

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

-ALSO\_

"WALKAWAY," "Unionease."

"Civilian."

-FACTORIES AT-

NORTHAMPTON & BOZEAT.

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

AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Outs will be inserted as soon as received.

pecting under his able management to see the Board really become a live institution.

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Two American capitalists from Boston, Messrs. A. B. Turner and A. E. Pond, who are interested in the construction of an electric road from Toronto to Cornwall, which has been before the public for some time, visited our city last week, having driven from Toronto, and proceeded to Cornwayy, inspecting the road, I mean the gravel road, over which it is proposed to locate the electric one. They say it is sure to go on during the summer, and to further the project the Belleville Portland Cement Company have offered \$1,000 to the promoters towards building the road from this city eastwards, as the line will be built in close proximity to the works.

The Fruit Growers' Association here were addressed at a meeting held last week by Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Government Experimental Farm, on the care of the orchard. There was a good attendance.

-It is rumored that the owner of an important electric railway charter, returned to this city form New York, where, it is stated, he interested a number of Americans sufficiently to induce them to provide capital to build the road. The charter embraces sixteen counties, and should the road be carried out as planned it would tap every important town and section of the eastern townships, including Sherbrocke, and running almost as far as Sorel. The first line to be constructed is, it is said, to run between Montreal and Valleyfield and St. John's Que. The intention is to carry the farm products of the south shore and the St. Lawrence into Montreal, and it is hoped that permission to enter the city will be obtained. If entirely built the road would form a rough triangle, one side of which would skirt the St. Lawrence and another the international border.

### Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank of Canada, Oshawa, Ont., was held at the head office of the bank, on Wednesday, April 8th, 1903. The following shareholders were present:—W. F. Allen, Esq., Dr. McIntosh, Thomas Miller, Esq., John McLaughlin, Esq., C. W. Scott, Esq., W. F. Cowan, Esq., T. H. McMillan, Esq., R. Dillon, Esq., and others.

Owing to the illness of the president, W. F. Allen, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Mr. T. H. McMillan acted as secretary to the meeting.

#### REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the Twentyfirst Annual Report for the year ending 28th February, 1903. The business of the Bank has been active and progressive. The net profits of the year have amounted to \$65, 121.66, or about 141/4 per cent. upon the average paid up capital of the Bank, which, added to the balance carried forward from the previous year of \$4,078.21, amounts to \$69,119.87. Out of this sum two half yearly Dividends of 31/2 per cent. each have been paid, absorbing \$29,785.26; \$25,000 carried to the Rest Account, and \$14,414.61 been carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss. The Deposits of the Bank have increased \$525,909.56, and the circulation \$28,310, and the gross assets \$607,148.51 over the previous year. The losses of the year have been small. The Rest Account of the Bank now stands at \$175,000, or about equal to 401/4 per cent. of the paid up capital. The Agencies of the Bank when last inspected were found in a satisfactory condition.

Oshawa, 8th April, 1903.

JOHN COWAN, President.

WATERHOUSE REYNOLDS & CO.,

## Great Reduction of Import Duty.



Speciality in Mens Suits In Serges and Tweeds.

#### 9/11 & 10/11 All sizes delivered Free on Board, London.

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

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

Man	ufa	cti	UŢ	ers

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Corset=

Brown Street, Leicester, England.

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

STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING

280h of February, 1903.		
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account on		
the 28th February, 1902		21
Net Profits of the year	65,121	66
	\$ 69,199	87
To Dividend No. 40	\$14,649	97
To Divid nd No. 41		29
Transferred to Rest Account		
Carried to Credit of Profit and Loss Account	14,414	61
그 집에 다 같은 것 같은 것을 많다. 여 전 성증	\$ 69,199	87
Liabilities	Ψ 00,100	

	Capital Account		-	2					Ϊ.					.\$	434,889	77	
	Rest Account			.,											175,000	00	
	Notes in Circulation														394,420	00	
	Deposits, with interest.	. 1			11										2,923,859	46	
	Due to Dividend No. 41									1	1		1	1	15,135	29	
	Reserved Interest					 1						1	2		1.614	26	
	Outstanding Dividends					2		9					l.		70		
	Profit and Loss Account					•	• •								14,414	0.0	
1														12			

\$3,959,403 39

Specie.. Legals.. Notes and Due from Due from Deposit v note cir

Due from Dominion Debentu

Assets Re Bills Disc Past Due Real Esta Mortgages Banking I Office Safe

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Dr. McIn meeting do to fill the Scott and J and that th yotes of th

HUTCHINS & MAY,

LIMITED.

# BRISTOL, Eng. And STAPLE HILL.

**REGISTERED OFFICES:** 

23 Portland Square,

#### Assets.

Specie	8 63
Legals	0 00
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	3 79
Due from other Banks in Canada	9 41
Due from Banks in Foreign Countries 11.69	6 45
Deposit with Dominion Government to secure	
note circulation	

Due from Royal Bank of Scotland, London .. 15,982 55 Dominion and Provincial, Municipal and other

Debentures..... 884,429 44

Assets Readily Convertible			 			1,682,689	70
Bills Discounted Current			 			2.214 674	05
Past Due Bills			 			1.762	00
Leal Estate			 		1	14 087	11
Mortgages on Real Estate			 			14 655	00
Danking Premises	1.1		 1.1	4		15 820	4.9
Office Safes and Furniture	ά.	• •	 			14.815	05

#### \$3,959,403 39 T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. McLaughlin, that the report as read be adopted, printed and circulated among the Shareholders.-Carried.

Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Dillon, moved that the thanks of the Sharcholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Bank for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Bank during the past year.—Carried.

Mr. F. W. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Scott, moved that the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Cashier and other officers of the Bank for their attention to the interests of the Bank.—Carried.

Dr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Gibson, moved that this meeting do now proceed to elect, by ballot, seven Directors to fill the place of those retiring, and that Messrs. C. W. Scott and John McLaughlin be scrutineers for said election, and that the poll remain open for one hour to receive the votes of the shareholders, but that should five minutes elapse at any time without a vote being taken the poll shall be declared closed, and that the Scrutineers be paid \$4 each for their services.—Carried.

- BRISTOL, Eng.

1600

The Scrutineers reported the following seven gentlemen as having received the unanimous vote of the Shareholders, viz.:—John Cowan, Esq., R. S. Hamlin, Esq., W. F. Cowan, Esq., Dr. McIntosh, W. F. Allen, Esq., T. Paterson, Esq., and J. A. Gibson, Esq., who were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, John Cowan, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and R. S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President.

#### SHOP COURTESY.

Courtesy is so cheap, and counts for so much, that one is surprised to find a woeful neglect of it occasionally where it may be of greatest value. Instances are too often noted in shops, in departmental stores for example, where the young Miss, who not having yet learnt the knack of keeping the male or female counter attendant busy for an hour or two and all in vain, is endeavouring to discover what she is sent for, or requires, among the mass of patterns presented to her admiring and, perhaps, puzzled eyes. Should the shopper show any hesitation and the clerk happen to be one of the sophisticated donkeys that are sometimes found so misplaced, she is apt to be told, with a toss of the head, "I guess you don't know what you want." The unskilled shopper blushes, and leaves the place, never to call again. Occasionally a retort is made. One case of the kind is reported to us. A few days ago a young woman, whose ladylike, gentle appearance and quiet dress bespoke good breeding and agreeable manners, was answered in a rude manner by a "salesgentleman." The young visitor quietly beekoned the floor-walker-who, in all his magnificence was staring at vacancy, and seeing it -and requested him to call the man of humble mien-the

# Uneasy is the Head that Wears a Crown

BUT--

# Easy is the Foot that Wears a Boot made by

# L. Watkin & Sons,

## Wellingborough, England.

33% p.c. in Canada's favour.

Cut will be inserted when received.

owner, on the next floor—that he was specially wanted for a moment. The young woman asked the "salesgentleman" to kindly repeat what she (the visitor) had heard.—Further is unnecessary. Shopkeepers are frequently losers by the gross lack of courtesy displayed by their assistants, who, however hard-worked, should not forget, at least, the interests of their employers. Where there is want of politeness, it is unfortunately to be feared to have its growth at what is called Home.

#### OFF FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers for Europe who sail by the "Kron Prinz Wilhelm" from New York to-morrow, is Mr. William C. McIntyre, head of the firm of McIntyre, Son & Co., the great wholesale dry goods house of this city. Mr. McIntyre, who is yet a bachelor, takes his first real outing for upwards of two years on this occasion, his former trips having been exclusively on the affairs of the firm, who have -by the way-maintained a business office in Paris for years past. Whether the popular young merchant shall return as "fancy free" as he leaves us will doubtless depend somewhat on the length of this holiday trip, which all who know him wish may be as agreeable as heart can desire. A fellow-passenger on the same floating palace is Senator Mason of New Haven, Connecticut, who is not altogether a strang r to the wealthy bachelor business men of Montreal, "Bon voyage, Messicurs!"

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

At Cumming Bridge. Ont., P. J. Gosselin, general storekeeper, has assigned.—At Coaticooke, Que., H. J. Bisaillon (Simard & Bisaillon), general store, has assigned.

#### FINANCIAL.

#### Montreal, Thursday Evening, April 16, 1903.

The Bank of Commerce has been authorized by the shareholders to increase its capital to \$10,000,000, and to take over the business of the Halifax Banking Company. The new stock of \$2,000,000 will be called up at the discretion of the directors. The business of the Halifax Bank will add \$6,000,000 to the totals of the Bank of Commerce balance sheet, and give the bank a position in the Maritime Provinces which it has hitherto lacked. With the statement of the U. S. Steel Corporation we deal in another column. The decision in the suit of the American Gov rnment against the Northern Securities Company has excited the greatest interest in stock exchange and railway circles. The judgment is based upon the Anti-Trust Act recently passed. The arrangement by which two great American railways thought to effect a combine that would "hold water," in spite of anti-trust legislation was most ingenious, but the Court declared it an illegal effort to restrain trade and create conditions that would place the public at the mercy, as the Court said, of one person. To-day the \$72,500,000 lean of the German Government will be issued, and curiosity is alive as to the effect it will have in New York. The British loan of \$175.000,000 will not be issued for a few weeks. These loans cannot but have a considerable influence on the supply, therefore, of the price of money, and not in the direction of low ring rates. Consols keep steady at a fraction over 91, the present rate being 91 5-16. On Wednesday a year ago there was the famous boom on the New York Stock Exchange, when 1.700,000 shares changed hands. The affair was a display of manipulating skill on the part of a clique of operators, who fleeced the lambs wholesale and retail. The American increase in exports is being offset by large imports, so the situation is not being eased by the large outflow of products. The new York banks are in no humour for enlarging loans or lowering rates. The decision in re the Northern Securities

Company has follow. As the positive opinijudges were as held. Stock prevailing unto 130; Montry Dom. Iron 26 to 107; Bank of 135; Quebec 12 manent 122. 20m 51pf. Fo 9¼. Call loan

> The followin ending April 1 Brokers, Mont

#### Banks.

Montreal, x... Ditto., n Molsons.... Toronto.... Merchants... Commerce... Hochelaga... Quebec....

#### Miscellaneo

Canadian Paci Montreal Stree

Manufacturers of standard Boot and Shoe Lasts of every description, modelled

RIASTI

1611

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# ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

after the latest

shapes by experienced model makers

Also Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Boot and Shoe

# UPPER PATTERNS

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

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

# OFFICE AND WORKS, Northampton, England

Company has caused considerable alarm as to what may follow. As the case is appealed to the Supreme Court any positive opinion on this matter is premature, but, as the judges were unanimous, their judgment is likely to be upheld. Stock business locally has been very slack, under prevailing uncertainties. A few Pacific have sold at 129 to 130; Montreal Street 268 to 270; Twin City 110<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 111<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>: Dom. Iron 26 to 26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, prefererd, 63 to 63<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Dom. Coal 100<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 107; Bank of Montreal, 254<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Merchants 168; Hechelaga 135; Quebec 120; Commerce 165<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Toronto 256; Canada Permanent 122. Paris, exchange on London 25f 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>e; Berlin 20m 51pf. Foreign exchange, 60<sup>3</sup>/s, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and 3 days' sight 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Call loans 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 6, and no sign of easing up.

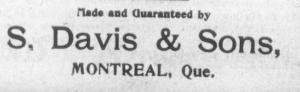
The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending April 16, supplied by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

Banks.			Hig'st.	Av Low'st.	same date 1902,
Montreal, x		17	255	2543/4	258
Ditto., new	6.	. 0	2501/4	2501/4	
Molsons.		20	200	200	206
Toronto		2	255	255	238
merchants		48	168	1661/2	145
Commerce.		44	166	166	159
Hochelaga		6	135	134	
Quebec	+ ++	1	120	120	
Miscellaneous.					i desta
Canadian Pacific Railway Montreal Street Railway	Co x.,		130 270	1275% 266	119½ 265

Montreal Power Co 325	95	931/	1018/	
foronto Street Railway 455	1098/	1081/4	1203/4	
Toledo Rallway	311/2	311/		
Twin City Transit	11114	109	1201/4	
Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co 50	951/2	948/4		
Commerical Cable	1513/4	150%	155	
Bell Telephone	160	160	160	
Montreal Cotton 25	125	125		
Dominion Cotton 100	43	43	50	
Dom. Coal, common	108	1061/2	142	
Ditto. pref 10	1161/2	1161/2		
B.C. Pac. Assoc. A 25	943/4	943/4		
12 March State Provide State State State State		1.0		

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS. VARSITY, 5 CENTS. The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly

half a century's experience can produce.



# J. R. Bousfield & Co.

# —— Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers ——



1612





The Finest Bespoke Manufacturers 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> p.c. in



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

Lake of the Woods 50	175	175	
Detroit United Elec. Ry 290	821/2	80	
Dom. Iron & Steel, common1290	27	251/2	67
Ditto: pfd 220	65	$62\frac{1}{2}$	993/
Nova Scotia	98	971/2	117

#### Bonds.

-London Clearing House.-Total for week ending April 9, 1903, clearings, \$874,756.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending April 9, 1903, clearings, \$2,183,290.61; corresponding week last year, \$1,999,959.35.

-The semi-annual meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway was held at London, Eng., on the 16th instant. The president, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, was loudly cheered in response to explanations regarding present improvements and future prospects. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, April 16, 1903.

Activity is again noticeable at the river front, where preparations are being actively made for the steamers soon to land. The first ocean vessel is expected here on the 19th instant, with a direct cargo of Mediterranean fruit. Again Montreal will be advertised from New York to San Francisco as the first receiving port for these goods, and again will buyers from near and far be given a chance to see Montreal as it is. In values there are not many changes. Sugars and molasses have advanced. Dairy products are easier. Hardware is unchanged in value, but brisk in movement.

BUTTER.—There appears to be considerably less doing in the market, largely owing to want of confidence ,an uncertain feeling existing as to the near future. Buyers are holding off, taking only what they require for immediate use. Prices are reported lower with the tendency still downward, and in favor of buyers. At this writing it is

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# BOOTH & CO.

Wholesale and Export Boot Manufacturers,

DUKE STREET,

# NORTHAMPTON - - ENGLAND

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

almost impossible to find buyers for quantities, there being no influence to warrant taking hold. Finest fr sh creamery sold early in the week for 24 to 24½c, but to-day it would be difficult making over 22½ to 23c. It looks like a 21 to 22c market for the coming week. Old creamery is well cleaned out of the market, and is not to be had. Last sales reported ranged at 19 to 21c. Fresh dairy is scarce and is being eagerly sought after. Townships finds a good market at 22c, and Western at 19 to 20c.

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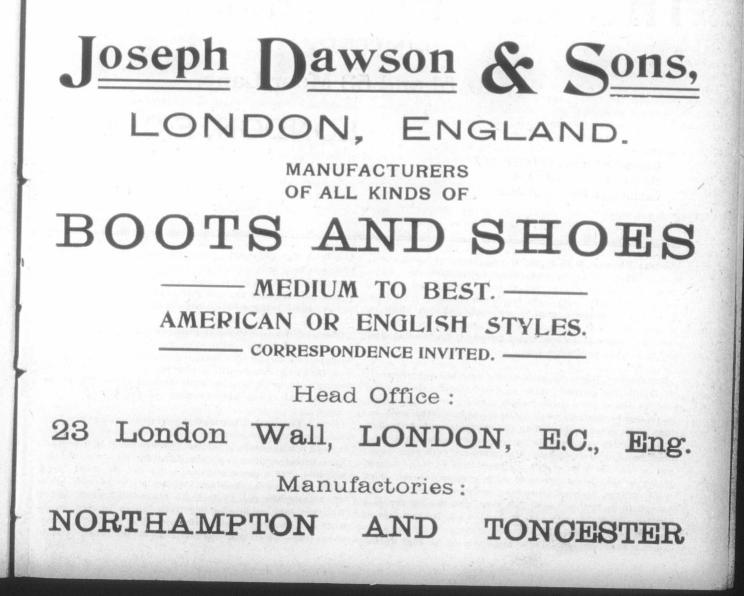
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CHEESE.—The market is somewhat heavy and rather unsettled, with a tendency toward low r prices. Finest October make is difficult to meet with, and is held at 13½ to 14c. New is arriving more largely and is reported quiet at 12 to 12½c.

1613

COAL AND WOOD.—With the memorable winter of 1902-3 over, prices have again dropped to or near, their former level. Montreal dealers are now quoting Pennsylvania hard coal at the following prices, less 25 per cent. for April



# 

FOR THE COLONIES.

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

CANADIAN BUYERS

Ought to know the keen value we can give them.

WE EMPLOY NO TRAVELLERS. YOU HAVE NOT TO PAY HEAVY EXPENSES.

So Try

# THE CLOTHING COMPANY,

47, 49, 51 and 53 Moor Lane,

LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Factories:

1814

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

delivery: Furnace \$6.50 to \$6.75;  $\epsilon$ gg, stove and nut coal, \$6.75, making the net price \$5.06 per ton of 2,000 lbs. It is expected that an advance of at least 10c per ton will be made each month. Dry hard maple wood, about 3 ft. 3 in. in length, is reduced to \$7.50 per cord, and soft kinds in proportion. It is expected coke will play a larger part in the fuel supply in future, many finding it economical, and satisfactory in producing heat.

DRY Goods.—While the price of fine wool has not advanced as rapidly, or to the extent expected during the closing months of last year, the feeling is pretty general that much more money must be paid for this staple in the near future. The great falling off in the production of Australian wool is pretty certain to bring this about, although, on the other hand, dealers and manufacturers are each year learning to run closer on supplies without fear of loss. Substitution is also being practised with greater success. Fine wool suitings, such as henriettas, cashmeres, etc., have advanced 10 to 12½ per cent. this year, and this on top of a similar advance a year ago. All union goods are advanced to some exent also. Linens are 'holding to the advances shown some time ago. These are likely to be kept up for the Irish flax crop was poor last year, and the Russian crop was very bad. Cotton goods are firm. Canadian manufacturers advanced prices some time ago, but subsequently began cutting until the old prices were reached. Endeavors are again being made to replace this advance.

EGGS.—Stock is arriving in large quantities, and the market is reported weak with sales at  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 12c. It looks, however, as though the market had seen its lowest point and that any change will be for the better. Picklers are taking hold freely at the inside figures, this being an assurance that values have touched low level.

FISH.—The market is practically lifeless, with prices nominal. A few inland centres are still receiving small supplies of fresh fish but trade is limited. Quotations—Salt fish—Loch Fyne herrings, \$1,15 keg; new Labrador do., brls., \$5; do., half-brls., \$2.75; green cod, No. 1, \$5; do., No. 2, \$4, large, \$5.50. Fresh fish.—haddock, 4½ to 5c; stead cod, heads off. 4½c; white fish 8c lb; lake trout 8c; halibut, frozen B.C., 9c; salmon, do., 9c lb.; fresh frozen herring, large, \$1.25 per hundred count; salt eels, 6½c per lb.; kipperenes (case of 3 doz. cartons), \$3.50 per case. Standard and rings, per lk 90c - per pared bricks cases,

FLOT has ca 10c per Feed is moving No. 1, 5 \$8; and closing ern, 75 ern, 75

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Increasing in Popularity Moderate in Price Unshrinkable

## "ALPHA" Underwear

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

AL80 . . .

### T. H. DOWNING & Co.

#### Manufacturers,

LEICESTER, Eng.

103 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON. CARDIFF, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

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

dard bulk oysters \$1.40 per gallon; medium do., \$1.50, and selects, \$1.60 per gallon. Smoked Fish.—Herrings, 15c per box; finnan haddles, new stock, 7c per lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 box; St. John bloaters, 90c per box. Kippered herring, 90c per half-box. Prepared fish.—Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5c; dry cod in cwts., \$4.75 per cwt.; skinless cod in cases, \$5.00 per case.

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.—Higher quotations on wheat has caused leading millers to advance some brands of flour 10c per brl., as will be sten in quotations on another page. Feed is unchanged. Trade is reported good. Baled hay is moving satisfactorily, with prices unchanged. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; and clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots. Winnipeg closing prices of No. 1 Manitoba wheat, 76½c; No. 1 northern, 75c, April delivery; No. 1 hard, 76½c, and No. 1 northern, 75c, ex store, May delivery.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- Interest is centred in the approaching large auction sales of new Mediterran an oranges and lemons, the first of which will take place here about the end of this month. The Fremona is now heading this way, and is expected to reach port on Sunday next, 19th instant. She has on board 28,065 boxes Messina lemons, 1,029 boxes Messina oranges, 1,294 half-boxes Messina oranges and 28,000 boxes Sorrinto oranges and lemons. The steamer Jacona, the second direct fruit vessel, has sailed for the St. Lawrence from Sorrento, Italy, with a cargo of fruit made up as follows: From Messina, 23,000 packages of oranges and lemons; from Palermo, 15,411; From Sorrento, 20,530, making in all 58,941 packages. The local market is very steady as to values, aside from the expected lowering of prices on Southern early varieties as the season advances. Quotations: Oranges, Valentias, 420 size, ord., \$4.25; 714 size, cases, \$5.00; California navels in boxes, sizes to box 96, 112, 126, 150, 176, 200 and 216, \$3.50; Jamaica oranges in boxes, 150, 176 and 200 size \$3.00; lemons, extra fancy new Mesina lemons \$3.00; fancy do, \$2.75; choice do \$2.50; grape fruit, choice Jamaica stock, 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size. \$4.50; 96 size, \$4.00; Almeria graps, fancy long keeping heavy weights, \$7.00; choice ditto, \$6.50; good medium weights \$6.25; cranberries, dark Cape Cod, per brl., \$14.50; extra fancy Nova Scotia, per barrel, \$11.00; fancy do.,

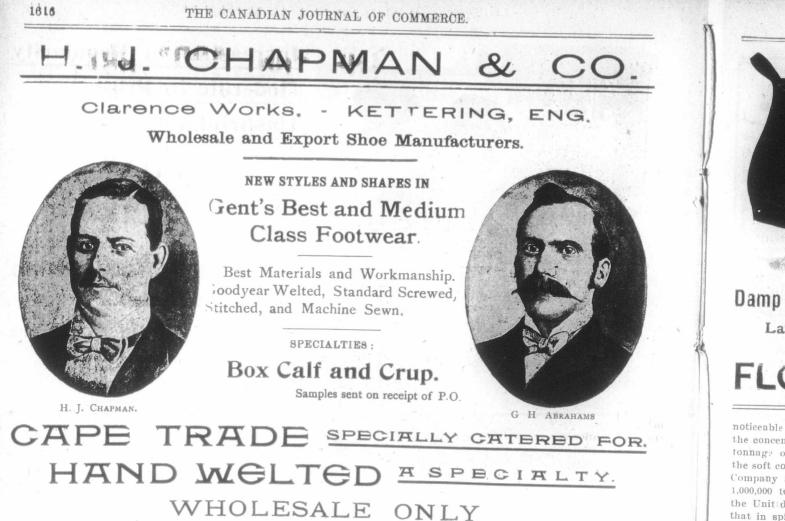
\$10.50; apples, finest Spies, \$4; Baldwins, Russets, etc. \$2.75 to \$3; sweet potatoes, double head Jersey, bbls., \$5.25; baskets do., about 50 lb. \$2.50; pineapples (24 to case) \$5; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs. to box, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c lb.; 4 crown, 10 lbs. to box, 121/2c lb.; 2 crown, 1 lb. boxes, 13c; bananas, Jamaica fruits \$1.25 to \$2; tomatoes, 6 bsk. cts. \$3.50 to \$3.75; dates, new golden, 4% c lb.; 1-lb. pkgs., 61/2 c.; evap. fruits, apples, 50 lb. boxes, 61/4 e to 7c; Calif. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; California pears, 25 lb. boxes, 13c; California peaches, 25 lb. boxes, 91/2c; do. prunes, 40-50, 9c; do., 50-60, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts, 13c; Taragona almonds, 13c; Sicily filberts, 9c; Jumbo pecans, 16c; large pecans, 141/2c; peanuts "Bon Ton" roasted, 11c; Sun, 10c; "G" 9c; Coon, 71/2c; shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 28c; shelled walnuts, 25c; cocoanuts new (100 in bag) \$3.50; Brazil nuts, 141/2c; California celery, \$7.50; asparagus, 50c per bunch; spinach, \$2.75 per brl.; cucumbers, \$2.25 per dozen; Boston lettuce, \$1.25 dozen. Maple syrup, 70c gallon; sugar 10c lb. Strawberries, 20 to 25c; beans, green \$6.00 per large basket; wax beans, \$4.50 do.; new Bermuda potatoes, \$6.50 per brl.

GREEN HIDES.—(Arrivals are quite liberal but quotations show no change. Beef hides are worth 8, 7 and 6c lb. as to grade; calfskins 11c and 9c lb. as to grade, sheepskins 75c and lambskins 10c each.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are again showing the erratic features which characterized them throughout last season, by flitting up and down and keeping dealers uncertain as to values of holdings. Owing to higher price for raw beet and an advance of 15c in the New York market this week, Canadian refiners advanced prices 10c all round on Tuesday. Standard granulated is again at \$3.90, with yellows \$3.25 to \$3.70. Molasses has advanced another cent at the island. making value laid down here  $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. Even this price is expected to be surpassed owing to the short supply. Other grocerles are without special interest, and trade is rather quiet.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The movement on export account continues good, a large quantity having been sent to Maritime ports this week. The local demand for jobbing leather is very good and prices hold firm. Light dongolas are in excess of requirements, but with this exception the market is not heavy. The comparative absence of failures in

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the boot and shoe trade has served to smooth the path of the more industrious retailers, many of whom are of late obtaining more regular margins of profit than when subject to the cut-rate methods sure to prevail when bankrupt stocks are being forced off.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC .- Both cod liver oils and linseeds are holding steady at former values. The former is likely to reach a still higher notch. Turpentine has declined, and is now quoted at 90 to 95c. Glass, white lead, etc., are unchanged. The latter is very firm, zinc likewise, in fact some dealers are quoting zinc at an advance ,it having gone up considerably in the primary markets.

WOOL.-There is more inquiry lately from Canadian manufacturers and business transacted is at full prices. Importers of fine wools are not pushing sales, as the very slight margin over cost will not permit of any concessions. Fine merinos are very firm, but crossbreds are dull. Canadian wool though not in large supply is moving very slowly of late. This is accounted for from the fact that what is more available is of poor quality. United States dealers have been taking some lots occasionally, and in doing so picked the best quality. The recent purchase of the woollen mills at St. Hyacinthe by a large progressive company will result in much more wool being absorbed there. The mills will, it is stated, work mostly on knit goods. The next London, Eng., wool auctions will open on May 5th, when it is expected that owing to the great shortage in Australian production firmer prices will be seen.

-The tobacco combine over which so much examination has been gone through of late, has finally been declared legal.

-Mr. R. B. Angus, the multi-millionaire director of the Bank of Montreal-formerly its general manager-has sailed by the SS. Cedric for Europe.

-- "On dit" that a large fur hat factory is about to be established in Montreal under the management and ownership of men of skill and experience.

-Shareholders of the Canada North-West Land Co. could scarcely believe their good news when recently they received notice of a 5 per cent. dividend, the first in about 18 years. One of the shareholders, the widowed mother of seven healthy and deserving sons and daughters, distributed the dividend among them, one of the sevenths being ample to pay the travelling expenses of one of the Fortune's darlings on a prolonged sojourn abroad. "Unto him that hath it shall be given." This is believed to be the beginning of better days for the N. W. L. Company.

-A diagram, with tabulated statements of the annual production of bituminous coal in the United States-shows what marvellous progress this business has made. Particularly noticeable is the growth of the soft coal tonnage in the last half dozen years, as follows:-147,000,000 tons in 1897, 164,000,000 tons in 1898, 191,000,000 tons in 1899, 205,-000,000 tons in 1900, 223,000,000 tons in 1901, 250,000,000 tons in 1902, and 280,000,000 tons estimated in 1903. It might have been supposed that with such a large output the rate of increase would become smaller, but it goes forward with mighty strides, and the indications are that 360,000,000 tons, a million tons a day, will be mined in 1906. Thirty years ago Illinois and Pennsylvania took a year to produce a tonnage that is turned out now in one month, and West Virginia in 1903 will produce as much in a week as was produced in a whole year in 1867. At present the bituminous tonnage is five times as great as the anthracite. The bituminous coal trade has about quadrupled since 1885, and the increase of 1903 over 1900 is as much as the whole aggregate output of the United States in all years prior to 1857. The output this year will be as great as the total production for all years prior to 1871, and the combined output of 1902 and 1903 equals all the business prior to 1880. Scarcely less

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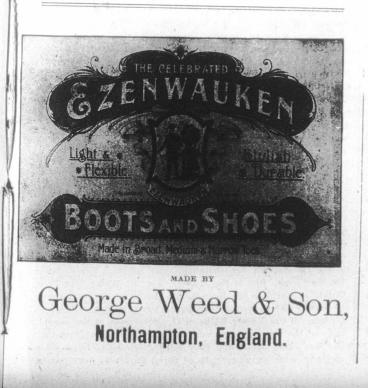


noticeable than the volume of the bituminous business is the concentration of control, so that 25 companies control a tonnage of 115,000,000, or equal to nearly one-half of all the soft coal used in the United States. The Pittsburg Coal Company alone last year mined '18,000,000 tons, which is 1,000,000 tons more than the production of the whole of the United States in 1869. The Coal Trade Journal states that in spite of the large increase of tonnage one-half of the whole output is used by the railway and steam navigation companies of the United States and Canada.

-Vancouver advices state that the advance of ten cents per thousand in the price of shingles, which takes effect on April 1, will not be felt locally, as it is intended to apply only to that territory lying east of the Rocky Mountainsthe locality whence proceeds the cry that the British Columbia lumbermen have combined to put the price up without justification. The price of shingles laid down in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba is now \$2.65 per thousand. Under the price scale about to be placed in effect the price will be \$2.75. Locally shingles are selling at \$2.25 per thousand. Shingle manufacturers claim that within the past six or seven years the cost of production has increased fully 150 per cent. and the selling price has been advanced but 35 per cent. They state that the cost of timber and labor has increased 150 per cent. in the aggregate. Even the provincial government is reported to be considering the advisability of raising the revenue accruing from the taxation of the various lumbering interests. For these reasons the lumbermen and the shinglemen state they are perfectly justified in advancing the price of the manufactured product, in fact they state that the selling price is yet far too low when the enormous increase in the cost of production during the last few years is taken into consideration.

-A delegation composed of Mayor A. B. Crosby, Halifax; Mayor Scarfe, of Dartmouth; J. E. Dewolf, and George E. Campbell, president of the Halifax Board of Trade, left for Toronto recently to interview the steel ship-builders, with a view to receiving support in a request to be made to the Dominion Government for a subsidy to the steel ship industry of Canada.

-A syndicate of Halifax capitalists, headed by Mr. John F. Stairs, President of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, says a recent latter, have secured a controlling interest in the People's Bank of Halifax. The directors have decided to issue \$300,000 new stock, which has been underwritten by Mr. Stairs and associates. Some weeks ago the directors of the People's were approached by a Toronto bank with a proposition looking to absorption. The presi-

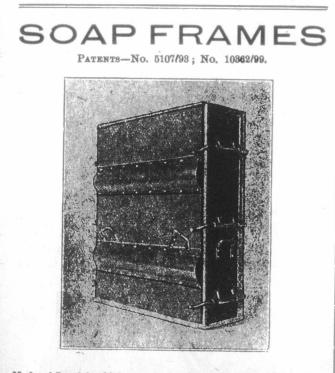






11-17 MA dent of the People's Bank preferred to 'have the position of the bank strengthened, and aplication was made for authority to issue \$800,000 new stock. By the terms of the arrangement just completed Mr. Stairs' syndicate will get \$300,000 stock at the price of \$420,000, the right being reserved to present shareholders to take the new issue on the same terms, and on the basis of three shares for every seven held. The new stock is issued at \$28, a premium of 40 per cent. The bank's capital is now \$1,000,000, and it still has authority to issue half a million more. What the outcome of this arrangement will be has not been given out. The official circular states that this increase of capital is rendered necessary by the large increase in the business of the bank outside of the City of Halifax. It is surmised, however, that a bigger deal may be behind this move, resulting probably in an amalgamation with another bank. In this connection it is noted that the new interest are closely allied to the Union Bank of Halifax.

-An appreciative article on the improved conditions in Canada, printed in the New York Financier, is concluded as follows: "The principal factor to consider is that the centre of agricultural development within the next five or ten



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

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years will be transferred to Canada. This means a great deal for the Dominion. It implies new railroads and the opening of a now practically unknown and unsettled terri-Railway building will throw open areas of virgin tory. forest lands in the north, and make accessible deposits of mineral areas which are known to exist beyond reach of present industry. Even the mysterious Hudson Bay, now regarded as a frozen, inhospitable terra incognita, will be made to yield the wealth it possesses in minerals and timber, and the line of civilization will only halt when it touches impossible climatic conditions. The rush to Canada is not a temporary craze. It will continue because the farmer finds there some of the finest wheat lands in the world, and as was the case with the Western United States, there will be no cessasion until free territory is exhausted, The future of Canada, once regarded as unpromising, has suddenly assumed a brighter phase. Those who express doubt as to the permanence of the agricultural migration, because of different forms of government, do not grasp the situation. The extent of the present flow of United States population to the Dominion will be checked only by isothermal, and not political or boundary lines."

-Our Uxbridge, Ont., correspondent writes:- The most important transaction in the business world that has occurred in Uxbridge for some time was the sale of the large general drygoods business by Mr. A. T. Button, who has been in business here for nearly half a century off and on, to Mr. H. E. Maddock, a member of the firm of C. A. Thorpe, Maddock & Co., Toronto. Mr. Maddock is reputed to be a good and successful business man. The transfer was made last Saturday.-L. Turner, photographer, who has done a good business in Uxbridge for the last four years, has sold out to one, Wright, but the transfer has not yet taken place. W. Vernon has sold out his liquor business to Edward Burton, formerly a hotelkeeper in the town, but who has been away for some two or three years. -A good deal of the crops are already sown throughout the townships of Uxbridge, Reach, Scott and Brock; about three-fourths thereof is still to be put in. The season commenced early but got a setback last week, and is not going to be so early as promised. Fall wheat, rye and clover, as far as we can now judge, have come well through the winter.

-Germany is not likely to lose the transatlantic record for some time. The contracts for the new Cunard liners, says a London cable of the 14th instant, have not yet been placed, and the new North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which will be able to steam twenty-three and a half knots an hour, wil leave Bremen to-day on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic. It is confidently expected that she will wrest from the Kron Prinz Wilhelm the honor of being the fastest transatlantic liner afloat. She is over 706 feet long. She is the longest, but the White Star liner Cedric will still be the largest, for she has a gross tonnage of twenty-one thousand tons, against twenty thousand gross tonnage of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Some idea of the magnitude of the new steamer may be judged from the fact that she has eight decks and four sets of quadruple expansion engines, with an aggregate of forty thousand horsepower.

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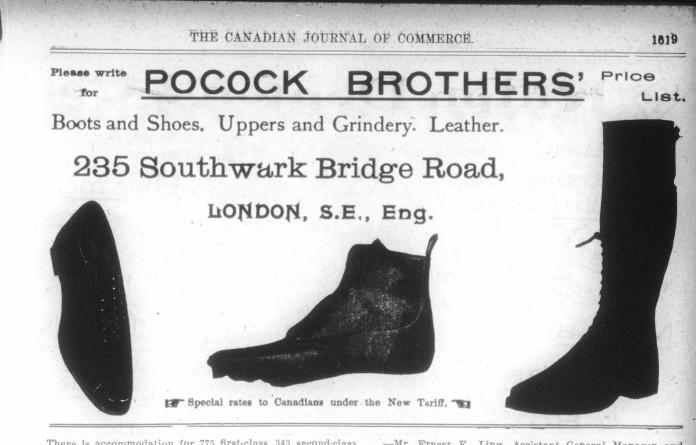
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There is accommodation for 775 first-class, 343 second class and 770 steerage passengers, and the crew will number over 600.

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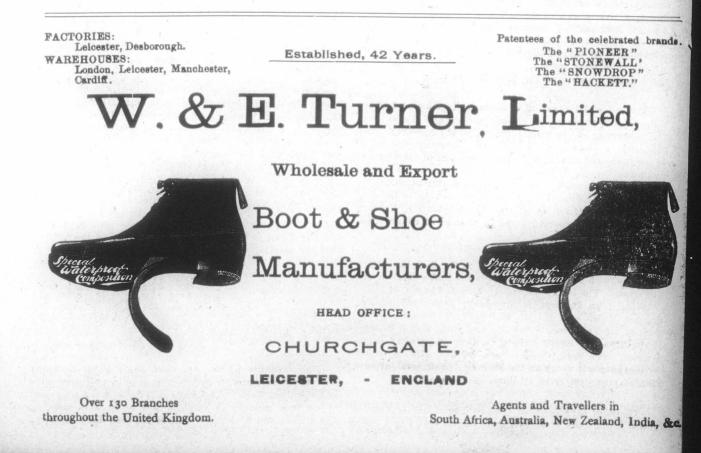
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-The A. E. Ames is the name of one of the new steamers of the Canadian Lake & Ocean Navigation Company, which are to ply the Canadian lakes this summer. She was built by the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company and was launched on March 31st. One of the others is called the J. H. Plummer. She was launched on March 28 by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. The third is building on the Clyde. The dimensions of these steamers are 245 feet by 37 feet beam, by24 feet deep, with lofty 'tween decks arranged with eight large double side ports. They have been built with five large hatches in a suitable position for the grain elevators, so that they may be loaded or discharged in two hours. -Mr. Ernest E. Ling, Assistant General Manager and Treasurer of the Great Northern Railway Company, says a Quebec letter, is back from Europe, where he has been engaged in making arrangements for shipping connections at Quebec with the Great Northern Railway. Ten large freight steamers, 7,5000 to 8,000 tons each, will ply between Quebec and London, Manchester and Liverpool. The vessels will load at the Great Northern docks, and this large increase in the volume of the company's shipping trade is ample justification for the construction of the new conveyor, built by it at the great elevator last year for the purpose of accommodating an additional number of boats.

-The April report of the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 97.3, against 78.7 on





April 1, 1902, 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 82.1, the mean of the April averages of the past ten years. Pennsylvania's condition is 100 per cent. The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 97.9, against 85.4 on April 1, 1902; 93.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 87.9 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. A tabular statement showing the mortality among farm animals and their present condition will be published in the current number of the Crop Reporter.

-The industrial situation in Germany is showing further signs of improvement in various directions. Apart from the re-starting of the blast furnaces, which had been lying idle, says a London cable, the most important indication of the industrial revival is the announcement of considerable extensions by the Krupp Company at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000. It is said to be the company's intention, owing to the lack of adequate space at Essen, to remove the Bessemer works, rail rolling mills and other plants to the new rolling mills are reported to be in process of construction at that establishment.

-Incorporation has been granted to the Canadian Cattle Company, with headquarters at Toronto, and a total capital of \$300,000. The incorporators are Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia; John Dawson, Montgomery; James McLaughlin, Charles Miller and F. M. McDowell of Toronto; J. C. Rounds, of Valentine, Nebraska, and Hon. Walter Lowery Montgomery, of South Dakota, banker and United States Senator. The field of operations will be Alberta, where the company will carry on the business of ranchers, farmers, breeders and dealers in all kinds of live stock.

The flour cargoes of all outward-bound Oriental steam-

ports, says a Vancouver, B.C., letter, have greatly fallen off wthin the past month. Flour has, for a long time past, been one of the principal items in the cargoes of all the outgoing liners, but now little, if any, is being handled. The reason is that the demand for wheat in Australia has had the effect of so stffening prices on that commodity in this country that flour has gone up to a point at which buyers in the Orient refuse to do business.

-Among the examples of prosperity in Canada during 1902 is the Gurney Foundry Co. of Toronto (Gurney-Massey Co., Montreal), Winnipeg and elsewhere. Their output of stoves alone during the twelvemonths was 13,000, and they could have disposed of 50 per cent. more. The new facilities which they are compelled to provide will double their capacity, and they feel that there will be sufficient demand upon them to maintain a steady march of activity. Mr. Lockhart is giving a good account of the old established branch in Montreal.

-The Town of Oakville, Ont., has applied to the Legislature for ratification of a by-law providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$23,861, covering twenty years, "to provide for deficiency in the sinking rund of the said corporation, and to pay off the floating indebtedness thereof incurred through default of its late treasurer."-The Township of Bertie has applied for confirmation of a by-law fixing the assessment of the Canadian Shipbuilding Company at \$30,000 per year for twenty years.

-The directors of the American Sault Paper Company have approved plans for the erection of pulp and paper mills at Sault Ste. Marie. The plans call for a wood pulp mill of 100 tons capacity, a sulphite mill of 50 tons capacity, ships sailing both from British Columbia and Puget Sound and a news and fibre paper mill of 125 tons daily capacity;

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-The Railway Railway the Fede the Prov \$1,872,00 Ontario, tories, \$

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also water-power and electrical power development in connection with the Chandler-Dunbar water-power privilege and Edison Sault Electric Company. The cost of the plant will approximate \$1,250,000.

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-The total cost on capital account of the Intercolonial Railway was \$69,418,275, and of the Prince Edward Island Railway \$5,112,455. The following amounts were paid by the Federal Government as subsidies to railways in each of the Provinces:-Prince Edward Island, none; Nova Scotia, \$1,872,000; New Brunswick, \$1,292,000; Quebec, \$10,091,000; Ontario, \$18,750,000; Manitoba, \$3,259,000; Northwest Territories, \$7,457,000; British Columbia, \$9,682,000.

-Large quantities of fruit trees are being imported into British Columbia. Some 62,500 young fruit trees recently arrived from the State of Iowa, while two full car loads of nursery stock are en route from Oregon. The inspection of all nursery stock at Vancouver gives the Provincial inspector full information of the development of orcharding, and he says that the outlook for fruit-growing in British Columbia was never so bright.

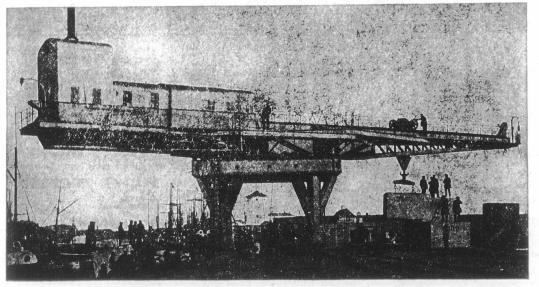
-Mr. S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby Rubber Co., and director of various other successful enterprises. has been elected to complete the directorate of the Eastern Townships Bank, as rendered necessary by the demise of the late R. W. Heneker, who was succeeded as president by the long-time manager, Mr. William Farwell, leaving a vacancy at the board, to fill which Mr. Miner has been chosen.

-Mr. A. D. Fraser (Fraser, Viger & Co), the prosperms Montreal grocery merchant, has purchased the Nordheimer block, St. James street, in a portion of which he has carried on business for many years. The building, which is yet modern, was coveted by one of our enterprising banks, which has meantime secured a still larger site farther down street at a price said to be considerably over \$200,000. Corners for banks have been in request.

The steamer Neptune, with 24,000 seals and the steamer Ranger, with 18,000 seals, arrived at St. John's, Nfld., on the 13th instant from the seal fisheries of Labrador. The steamer Harlow, with 8,000 seals, has arrived from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and reports that the Algerine had made a eatch of 18,000 and the Nimrod 4,500. The steamer Newfoundland had not reported. Half the fleet is now home with a total catch of 230,000 seals.

-The Klondike Mines Railway Company have everything in readiness to commence work immediately on a road from Dawson City to Grand Forks, then over the Dome, down Dominion Creek, and on to Stewart River, a distance of 85 miles. This road will open up a district which has hitherto been difficult of access, and will enable miners to

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ALSO MAKERS OF

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

get in supplies to this very rich mining field. There will be valuable timber for return loads.

-The many friends and admirers of the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, learn with regret that the accident which quite recently befell him is likely to severely try his powers of recovery. The venerable statesman, though in his 83rd year, has led so active a life that it is yet hoped the fractured limb may knit and lead to further years of usefulness.

-The total amount of lands granted in Monitoba and the Northwest Territories to railway companies by way.of subsidies to date authorized by Parliament was 56,087,072 acres; the total area carned taken on construction to date was 29,986,826 acres. No lands have been granted since 1896.

-The St. Mary's River Railway Company seeks power to build a railway from some point between Lethbridge and Sterling, on the line of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, southerly to a point on the international boundary line.

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-The New Ontario Steamship and Navigation Company's steamer Whaconda sailed on Saturday from Glasgow for Hamilton. Ont.

-Grand Trunk R'y System-Earnings 1st to 7th April, 1903, \$637,980; 1902, \$546,709; increase, \$91,271.

-The New York State Assembly has passed the resolution restoring canal tolls on all State canals.

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

Under Letters Patent.

For the Nursery.

For the Sick Room.

For the Household. For Photographers' Dark Rooms. To Retail at 1d., 3d., and 6%d. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

78,000 lights sold in Liverpool and district in 4 MONTHS. 90,000 lights sold in Cardiff and South Wales in 4 MONTHS.

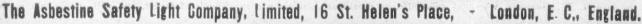


Registered Trade Mark "Carbons. IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. BECAUSE

It gives 250 hours' steady white light at a cost of One Penny, for Oil, and burns from 6 to 12 hours (according to size) without re-charging. The Light case is practically indestructible and, being fitted with an imperishable Asbestos wick, may be charged and re-charged with Parafin Oil as required.

The fisme never sinks or becomes dim, but remains lways the same.

It is, absolutely, a Safety Night Light, the pet-roleum or parafin being absorbed by the "Carbona" process.



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Telegrams .\* ICERIMUS," London; "ICICLE," Durban. Codes in use : A1 & A.B.C.

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JOHANNESBURG, BOX 5463.

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STOCKS AND BONDS. ----Per Cent. Cash Price Apl. 16 (Bid) Capital Sab-scribed, Par Val's Rest. NAME, Capital paid-up, last 6 Ms Dates of Dividends, 1,776,888 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 248 50 50 British North Am...... Can, Bank of Commerce 4,866,666 \$91 60 82 50 122 0 85 00 85 00 833 50 136 00 240 00 170 00 170 00 517 00 32 40 800 00 4,865,665 8,000,000 Oct Dec 125 244 175 ~ 185 282% 186 240 Dominion ..... Eastern Townships..... 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 1,749,535 July 20 100 100 Aug Dec Dec Dec Dec Nec Nov July Halifax Banking Co ...., Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial 500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,868,000 600,000 2,000,000 1,981,000 2,868,982 525,000 1,600,000 950,000 2 438,595 8% Merchants' Can..... Meisens Mointeal. Nationals New Brunewick..... 100 50 200 30 100 June Oct June May Jan Feb. June June 6,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000 1,469,790 500,000 6,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000 1,480,550 500,000 2,600,000 2,250,000 8,400,000 850,000 700,000 814 415 5 8 170 255 110 800 500,000 2,000,000 1,400,000 180,000 878,487 2,500,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 1,850,000 500,000 8,000,000 1,400 000 8,000,000 180,000 781,948 8,500,000 8,500,000 1,000,000 8,499,000 1,350,000 1,000 1,000 1 Nova Scotia..... Ontario.,.... 100 100 160 159 25 100 100 100 100 100 8,000,000 428,000 1,865,000 155,090 4% 270 180 225 250 Aug. Dec Dec 270 00 130 00 Nova Scotta. Ontazio. People's of N. B. Provincial. Quebec. Royal. Sovereign. St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronio Traders. Union (Halifar). 835 00 375 00 June 800,000, 2,500,000 190,00 45,000 850,000 2,600,000 850,000 Dec Dec 117 918 117 00 816 Feb Aug 2% 5 5 April April June June Oct Oct Dec Dec 1 % 00 20 00 125 10 948 250 125 Traders ..... Union (Halifax)..... Union of Canada ...... Western. Agri, Say, and Loan Oo ..... Bell Telephone Oo ..... Brit. Morg, Loan Co.... Oan. Colored Cot, Mills Oo .... Oan. Loaded & Nat'l Iny'tOo. Can. Per, & W. Oan M. Corpn. Oentral Can. Loan & Say. Oo Dominion Say, and Iny. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co. 50 100 100 1,000,000 2,480,000 500,000 1,000,000 2,890,000 419,000 505,606 650,000 175,000 3% 3% Mch June Apl 168 185 140 84 0m 185 00 149 00 Sept Dec Oct 419,000 630,200 5,000,000 398,481 389,214 2,700,000 1,004,000 5,951,850 760,000 1,250,000 9,84,200 1,000,000 8,883,60 0 1,000,000 8,883,60 0 1,000,000 500,000 630,200 5.000,000 1,987,900 459 000 2,700,000 2,008,000 5,951,850 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 50&77 100 50 207,000 800,000 190,000 180,000 8 49/8 8% 8 July Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan 117 18.50 . July 128 00 49 10 108 00 12 00 57 01 136 03 88 00 128 49 108 120 114 186 72 350,000 1,490,057 250,000 450,000 40,000 8 8%/ \*1% 2 July July July July Dec Dominion Telegraph Co... Dominion Ootton Mills Co... Hamilton Prov. and Loan... 1,000,000 8,838,600 1,500,000 1% Jan Mar Jan 50 124 62 00 45 00 119 00 \*\*\*\*\*\* 100 100 45 340.000 July Home Sav. and Loan Co.... Huron & Brie Loan & Sav. Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co... Landed Banking and Loan ... Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. 2,000,000 8,000,000 889,850 700,000 1,000,000 200,000 1,400,000 784,590-700,000 877,287 200,000 925,000 174,000 210,000 10 50 100 109 50 July July July July July 3% 4% 3 3 8 Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan 135 188 70 111 68 185 00 91 50 70 00 111 00 84 00 London Loan Co.... Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co Montreal Telegraph Co.... Mont.Heat, Light& Power Co 87,500 160,000 51,000 50 100 40 679,700 1,500,000 2,000,000 678,550 375,000 2,000,000 110 75 157 50 00 75 00 62 00 8 July An Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Ach 150,000 34 dal Mich 150,000 3 Jan 560,000 1 Jan 560,000 2 Jan 3 Jan 4 da 10 Ch 10 2,000,000 2,250,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,250,000 873,000 873,000 878,840 2,088,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,250,000 4,500,000 5 000,000 1 250,000 271,993 1,200,000 606,000 878,720 2,088,000 Mont.Heat,Light&Power Co Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Merchants Cot. Co Montreal Joan and Mortg. Ont. Indus, Loan and Inv. People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. 100 94 247 272 84 00 122 50 40 50 100 25 100 50 50 40 100 Oct 186 50 120 50 187% 120 00 5<sup>n</sup> 00 34 87 Aug Sep July July July July Nov 122 42 76 95 61 00 21 00 30 40 95 00 Toronto Electric Light Co... Toronto Mortgage Co... Toronto Street Railway..... Windsor Hotel 100 50 100 2,000,000 1,120,860 6,000,000 2,000,000 724,000 5,000,000 30 30 3 154 89 3 108 79 154 00 44 50 108 50 79 00 84 Jan, \*

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MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

1623

The annual general meeting of the shareholders f this bank will be held at its head office, 176 St. ames street, on

Tuesday, 5th May, Next, At 12 o'clock noon,

for the reception of the annual reports and state-ments, and the election of directors.

By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager

Montreal, March 81st, 1903.

### TENDERS. Pork Packing Plant For Sale.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Packing Company of Brantford, Limited,

Will be received until 12 o'clock noon, of the First day of May, 1:03, addressed "Robt. Ashton, care of the Bank of Montreal, Brantford, Ontario, and marked tenders "re-Farmers Co-Operative Packing Company, for the following property of the Company, namely or the lands and factory prami-es pertaining to the Farmers Co-Operative Packing Company of Brantford, Limited, situate in the Township of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, and consisting of the factory building, pens, stabler, cottages, machinery, plant and office furniture.

office furniture. The factory is new, and contains the latest im-proved plant and machinery, and is one of the most computer pork packing establishments in the Dominon of Canada, having everything ne-cessary to carry on operations on the lagest scale. Work may be started at a day's notice. The pre-mises are eituated on a main road, about one mile and a ha f from the flourishing City of Brantford, one of the most progressive cities in Canada, have cost over \$150;000,00 and have connection with the City water works. On the lands of the premises are erected sin commodious workmen's cottages, which will be sold with the other property. Further varticulars together with conditions of

which will be sold with the other property. Further variculars together with conditions of sale, may be seen at the Office of the Company, and at the Office of Hardy & Hardy. 43 Market Street. or Wilkes & Henderson, 68 Market street, Brantford, Ontario. Arrangements for the inspec-tion of the building and plant, may be obtained an appointment with the Secretary of the Company, Brantford, Ontario. Terms of sale:—A marked cheque for five per cent. of the semont bid shall accompany each tender. The cheques of unsuccessful tenders to be returned, the balance of money to be paid accord-ing to the condition of sale.

The highest or any tender not necessarily ac-

Dated, Brantford, April 2nd, 1903.

HARDY & HARDY,

Solicitors for the Company. ROBT. ASHTON. President, Brantford.

HALL & EARL,

Braunstone Gate,

LEICESTER, England.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' Bloomers,

Ladies' Bathing Dresses, etc., etc.

Telegrams: "HANDEL." Leicester.

LADIES' SKIRT KNICKERS.



Heward carriage Wilkes, on, coy-

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Der Special terms for Canadians, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Ladies' Under Skirts.

Ladies' Dress Skirts,

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#### THE CANADIAN . . .

Cardigan Jackets,

JOURNAL of COMMERCE .

> Do you want any Printing this week? Our Job Department has every facility for turning out work promptly. Telephone, Main 238.

171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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#### BANK OF MONTREAL.

N OTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five FER CENT. for the current half-year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be ray-ARLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its irranches, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the sist of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the First day of June next.

The chair to be taken at One o'clock .

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON. General Manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1908,

-The Dominion Government has promised a grant of \$50,000 to the Do- ed inspector of the Bank of Commerce,

Ladies' Cymnasium Dresses,

#### The Canadian Bank of Commerce

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the in-Canada Gazette and in the Monetary Times, a newspaper published in the City of Toronto, to apply to the Treasury Board for a Certificate approving of the following By-law of the Canadian Bank of Commerce

WHERE IS the Ospital Stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now Eight Million Dollars and it is expedient that the same should be increased by Two Million Dollars.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED as a By-law by the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Com-merce assembled at a special general meeting called for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing this By law and held in the Board Room of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of April A.D. 1908;

1. THAT the Capital Stock of the Canadian Bauk of Commerce be and the same is hereby in-creased by the sum of Two Million Dollars, divided into forty thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Corporate Seal of the Bank has been hereto affixed, and this By-law has been countersigned by the President and Gen-eral Manager this 14th day of April A.D. 19(8.

(Signatures,)

(Seal)

GEO. A. COX, President.

B. S. WALKER,

General Manager. B. E. WALKER, General Manager of

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Toronto, 14th April, 19(8.

minion Exhibition this year in Toronto. and Mr. C. Cambie, late of Victoria, becomes assistant inspector.

-Mr. V. C. Brown has been appoint-

-It is expected that the Dominion Government will have a surplus of tention of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, after \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000 at the close publication of this Notice for Four weeks in the of the current fiscal year.

#### PATENT REPORT

The following weekly list of patents granted to Canadians is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Bldg .-- Canadian patents-H. Paton, checking slip systems; H. Paton, stamping device; A. O. Scarr, double and singletrees; J. T. Peddie, rifle sights; J. H. K. Mc-Collum, pianolas and like operated instruments; J. J. Hewson, single trigger mechanism for double-barreled fire arms; F. Ducap, anti-scale composition for boilers; J. N. Young, fences; F. H. Wright, metal piano action flanges; E. Horsey, hose shut-off compressors; W. G. Trethewey, flexible pipe joints; D. J. McLean, package fasteners; J. K. Lefebvre, shipping warehouses; A. W. Horsey, locomotives; B. B. Jenkins, sanders for cars; R. O. S. Wood, sanitary self supporting stockings; J. M. Fleming, non-refillable bottle; F. B.

The Brook Manufacturing Go. Clarke Road.

Northampton, - Eng.

1026

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

## Ladies' Gowns, and Skirts,

For the Canadian market, 331/3 p.c. preference under the New Tariff.

carriages for steam saw-mills; F. T. ing machine, F. C. Harris; hot meal Chicago Life Underwriters' Association, Wilkes, saw-mill log turners; W. Mox- portable cabinet, H. H. Cooke; pole and while I am not a past master in on. coy-tail holders; J. Bouchard, mattip, J. Waddell; lathe for turning irre-chines for clinching horse-shoe nails; gular forms, H. Derrer; compasses or D. Ricker, ironing tables; C. A. L. Argles, dish washers; J. B. Turner, stoves; F. F. Dow, fluid pressure regulator; F. F. Dow, burners; A. G. Ronan, revolving electric igniters; E. Campbell, smelting furnaces; I. Ju- et al; clothes cabinet, R. Weir; disbinville, saws; F. Bunyan, processes play or exhibiting box, D. K. Ferqufor preserving potatoes; A. H. Canning, son. automatic weighing machines. American patents .--- W. H. Avis, cordage machine; R. J. Copeland, manifold sheet; way crossing signal.

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Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents

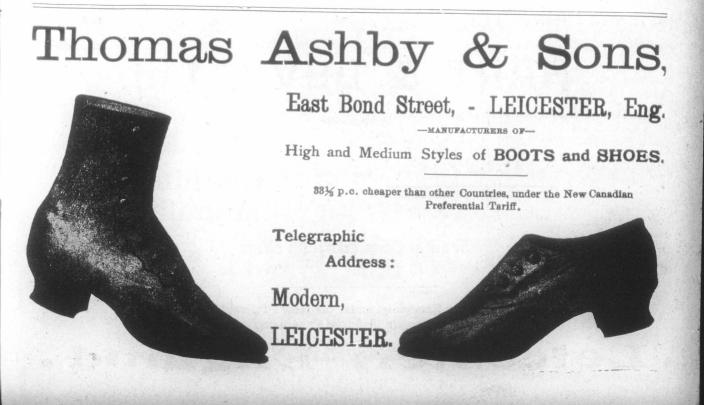
Howard, spring beds; G. B. Miller, dissolver, F. C. Edmonds; snow-clear- C. Jackson, at a recent meeting of the or chair, C. R. De la Sabliers; grain ever brought out in the business. door, V. F. Berford; cap or cover for There are some things about this

TY OF COMPANIES.

I have been in the insurance busi-

dividers, C. E. Hand; child's go-cart pretty much all the points that were

bottles or other closures, J. F. J. Gun- law that seems to be entirely forgotten. ning; briquetting machine, A. Johnson Prosecutions that have been brought the lower courts, and the companies have carried the suits to the appellate courts, and the appellate court has affirmed the action of the lower court, M. E. Jasper, truss; N. Perrault, rail- THE REBATE EVIL-RESPONSIBILI but so far as my knowledge goes the matter has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court of this State. But when it is passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State you will find it will granted to Canadians :- Single lantern ness a little over 22 years, said Mr. J. be declared unconstitutional, for the





Fine and Medium

#### DIES' FOO EAR...

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

reason that it is in violation of the one of them says he will write a policy right of contract, and because it is for such a price, the other agent comes class legislation, because it is an at- squarely out and says: "Of course you tempt to enforce the payment of full can get it at that price, but it is not to premiums of both mutual and stock your interest to take it." The fight companies. If the stockholders of a stock company are willing that their agents shout go out and give away three-quarters of their premiums to get business on their books, there is no law upon earth that can prevent them from so doing, for they do not have to pay dividends to their policyholders.

One gentleman raised the question as to whether we would not be better off without any law on the subject. 1 wrote insurance for six years in the State of Missouri, and there is no re- to condemn the company for it. bate law there, and I can say to you that there is not the tenth part of rebating in Missouri that there is in know what I am talking about-"Like

is made squarely on the merits of the contract itself. But under a rebate law the agent says to the man: "It is against the law, and we are liable to stick the company if we are caught, but if you are willing to go into cahoots with me and say nothing about it to anybody, I will give you the policy." What is the result? It is unfair competition, and the agent has to bring to bear an influence which is secret, and there is no possible way

Here is another proposition: I am a strong believer in the idea-and I

pany, you want to make the home office realize that they are trustees of the funds and not proprietors of a large fund for their own personal benefit.

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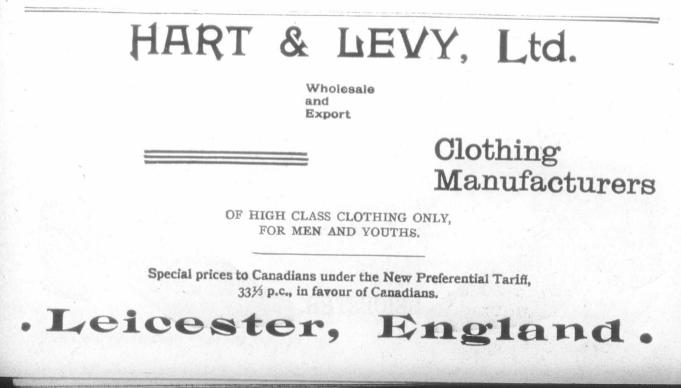
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Now.

There is no use whipping the devil around the bush in this case. I have rebated, and I did so because I was told to, and that if I did not I lost money by it; I either had to do it or lose my job. I have protested to the home office against rebating, and the only satisfaction I got out of the matter was a polite invitation to resign.

We are to-day going through a period of the wildest sort of speculation and commercialism, and this spirit has gotten into our business; it is being used as a means of forcing business; they want the Illinois. Why? Because in Missouri master, like servant." If you want to business, and they have got to have it, when agents meet in competition and reform the rebate business of a com- and they say "if you haven't got the





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

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

money we will lend it to you and you can pay it back in premiums when you get the settlement in." If you want to correct this thing, you want to go to the home offices.

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Now, this question having been carried to the appellate courts only, what is the result? It stands half way between heaven and earth, and it is left for the company to say, "If you violate the law we will cut off your contract." But if all law on the subject is abrogated then the company that comes out and says it proposes to protect the nine good agents and fire the one bad agent, will get credit for some honesty of purpose. But as the matter now stand's it is neither fish nor fowl. We have a law, but it has never been tested by the Supreme Court, but when it is, it will be knocked out as sure as there is a Lord in heaven. There is no question about it; common sense tells us that. You cannot enact a law to compel people to pay money into a company for the benefit of the stockholders, nor can you compel people to pay premiums to mutual policyholders, because they stand in the same relation.

As I have said before: If you want we doing? We say to the policyhave to go to the home offices, for you will have rebating as long as you have men in the home offices that want you to write half a million dollars' worth of business and say to you that if you do not do it you will lose your job.

I believe, as Mr. Cartwright has said, that there are only two or three companies left to-day who are rebating. But unfortunately so long as those companies continue to do it, we have all got to do it.

It is one thing to criticize and another to offer a solution. The solution of this problem, to my mind, is this: That the home ornee has got to get back to original principles; that there is a certain legitimate expense that can be paid the first year for business, and there are nixeteen more years of renewals upon a twenty-year policy,. and if companies will recognize the right of the agent to some of the renewal premiums of that business, you will stop rebating, and you will not stop it until then. But under our

to reform this rebate business, you will holder, "It is decidedly to your benefit to wait for twenty years to get your profits," and we turn around and we say to the agent, "It is nothing of the kind; get all you can right now." That is the consistency of the present distribution system.

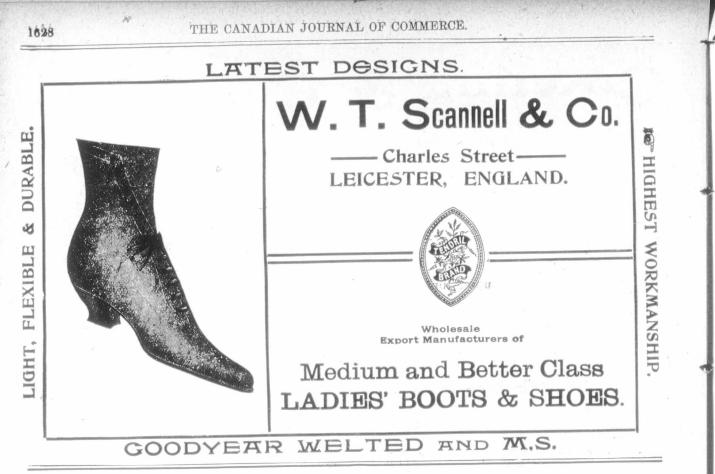
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I have had a great deal of experience in this thing, for a good many years, and I tell you it is getting to be a question with me whether I will have to earn some money upon the side in order to be a member of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago and in order to keep this thing up.

But if the companies want this law changed, they are going to get it changed; and if they get it changed. what will the companies do? They will say to the agent, "You get the business. Get it honestly if you can, but if not, get it anyhow. We must have the business." And what is the result? They can fire him; he is simply their prey; he is the monkey raking the chestnuts out of the fire for them. The law is a bad piece of business. If we did not have any law, we could present distribution system what are make any fair proposition. If I ran

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

CATTELL BROS. Wholesale & Export BOOT · MANUFACTURERS, Kettering, ENGLAND.



up against a man that wanted a rebate, I 'could say, "Certainly, but do you want a policy in that sort of a company?" But to-day I cannot do that. Competency as an agent does not count for anything? What's thous" of being a good agent? It is like an Everett or a Choate trying a case before a bribed jury and a court which permits if; it doesn't do any good. That's the situation we are in to-day, and unless you can stimulate the home office a recognition of the fact that these funds are trust funds, and that there ought to be some sort of a fair

system it will remain so. Under any fair system we could all make money, for p-ople have got to have insurance, and they will pay full premiums if they have to do it. I do not blame a man who is getting a big policy, for getting a reduction on it; I think 'he would be a fool if he didn't, because his guarantees are all in there just the same. But it is the home office that are responsible for this thing. As the home office do's so will 'he general agent, and as the general agent does so will the sub-agent. If you do not keep the fountain-head pure, you cannot expect

the stream where it flows out to be anything else but muddy.

I desire to call your attention to another matter, and which I think is a legitimate proposition. There has been some talk here about a policy being issued to an applicant, and a death accurring, and then the law stepping in and saying that this policy is null and void mecause of the rebate. But in order to made that effective, you have to bring in some party in interest in the matter. I have talked with a number of lawyers about it, and they agree with me that in case a



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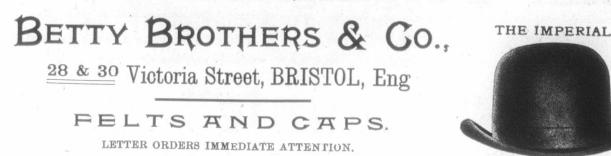
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Telegraphic Address : "INDUSTRIA, BRISTOL."



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

on it, that it would be perfectly proper for any policyholder of the same company knowing of the fact, to ask a court of equity for an injunction against the payment of the claim. The court would probably not say that the policy should not be paid, but it might say, under the doctrine of what the law calls "part performance," that the balance of the premium must be paid before the company would be allowed to pay the claim. I am speaking now of the mutual companies, for that would not apply to the stock companies. But I might add, parenthetically, that the stock companies are not the offenders. for there are some old hard-headed stockholders who insist upon dividends, and they insist that the managers make them.

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#### THE LETTER OF ADVICE.

Negligence, if not consulted before certifying cheque-Why the Continental Bank could not recover from the Tradesmen's on a cheque the amount

policy was sold and there was a rebate of which had been raised-Points rais- same time he changed the date of mation on cheques non-payable:-

Some interesting questions are raised by a controversy between two New York banks, now passed upon by the New York Court of Appeals, relative to the effect of the Clearing-house rule regulating the return of paper found to be illegitimate, the obligation imposed by certification, and the duty which a bank may owe to its colleague in the Clearing-house, to compare cheques presented to it with the letters of advice in its possession.

It appears that the Philadelphia National Bank drew a cashier's cheque on the Continental National Bank of New York City, for \$76 payable to the order of a man named Thompson. This individual had opened an account at the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York, not long before this cheque was issued. The bank knew nothing of his antecedents and made no inquiries concerning his standing in the community.

The man Thompson, who has now totally vanished from sight, raised the cheque from \$76 to \$7,660. At the sometimes lapses.

ed on Clearing-House rules of recla- its issue from June 7 to June 12. Thus altered, the cheque was presented at the Continental bank for certification, on June 13. Now it is a custom among banks to transmit letters of advice to the institutions on which they have written orders and the Philadelphia bank had notified the Continental bank in due season of the issue of this cheque on the seventh. Moreover, the numbers of the cheques are noted in these letters of advice with their corresponding amounts. Consequently when the raised cheque was submitted to the inspection of the teller of the Continental bank he had at hand all the data necessary to determine the validity of the instrument. He inquired of the bookkeeper whether the account of the Philadelphia bank was good for the amount. He received a satisfactory reply. But comparison of the serial number of the cheque, with the corresponding number in the letter of advice, was omitted. This oversight may be classed among the curious suspensions of the judgment into which a mind working along a steady routine

1629



# Still Forging Ahead.

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

### "Oceanic" Boot The For the British People.

# THE "OCEANIC"

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

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

### HALF-A-GUINEA.

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

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

Special price under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

his account in the Tradesmen's Na- possessed of an irregularity in the entional Bank. He did not draw on the try concerning this particular cheque, account at once, but waited until the failed when it finally discovered that following day. Perhaps he feared that the amount of it did not correspond so prompt a draft might suggest inquiries leading up to the discovery of of discovery by waiting until the following day.

1630

On the evening of the day when the certificate was made, June 13, the bookkeeper found, on posting his books, that while there was a proper record of the certification the serial number of the cheque had not been recorded by the teller. This omission was brought to the attention of the head bookkeeper. The latter decided that the entry would wait until the cheque returned in the exchanges of the following day.

The next day, in due course, the Thompson cheque reached the Continental bank through the exchanges at the Clearing-house. The Clearing-house has a rule that provides that reclamations on paper that is not payable for any reason should be adjusted between the banks concerned before 3 o'clock of the day on which the paper is presented at the Clearing-house. Actual payment of paper exchanged men's bank to compare the serial numbetween the banks at the Clear bers of cheques presented for certifica-ing-house is therefore really in tion with the letters of advice regardsuspension until that hour, though ing those cheques. meanwhile the settlements have been made, including those which may af- instructed to consider the two banks from their experience of customs.

The cheque was certified and then terwards be rejected. The Continental Thompson immediately deposited it to bank, despite the knowledge which it with the letter of advice, to return it to the Tradesmen's bank until after the fraud. Yet he took large chances the hour set by the Clearing-house rule. Between two and three o'clock of that afternoon, the teller of the Tradesmen's bank, relying on the certification, paid out to Thompson \$7,000. When a few hours afterwards the certified cheque was returned to it as having been raised the Tradesmen's bank refused to refund.

The Continental bank claimed that it was entitled to reimbursement on a number of grounds. First, that a certification does not impose an absolute second, that the liability to pay; Tradesmen's bank put itself in the wrong for paying out money on an instrument which could not be regarded as good until the Clearing-house hour for reclamations had passed; third, that as soon as it had discovered the fraudulent character of the paper it gave notice even though the hour fixed by the rule had passed, and that therefore it was not negligent; and finally that it owed no duty to the Trades-

In the trial of the case the jury was

as bound by the rules of the Clearinghouse and that they might take these rules into consideration as to whether the Tradesmen's bank had acted in good faith in paying out the money instead of waiting for further advice until 3 o'clock. The jury probably recalled the fact that such adjustments are made between 12.30 and 1.30 and that it was after this hour when the Tradesmen's bank had paid out the money. Whether the jury was or was not guided by this consideration, the Court of Appeals held that the Clearing-house rule had really no application to the case, but that it was all a matter of good faith deducible from the facts as they were presented to the jury. The Court seemed to be guided not by the question whether the Tradesmen's bank had paid out too soon, but whether the Continental had been negligent in discovering the facts. The matter is not so clear here as it might well have been. An opportunity to establish an important point in banking practice was possibly ignored at this particular point. In fact, controversies of this nature, arising from the peculiar customs of a special class of persons, usually disturb the equanimity of a court. In France men of commercial experience sit with the judges reviewing such causes so that the purely legal aspects of a given circumstance proving difficult of application is frequently clarified by suggestions from the lay judges speaking

For Invali

Easily Dig Soup done



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# T. K. BELLIS'S, Real Turtle Soup & Turtle Jelly,

For Invalids, Travellers, Dinner, Supper Parties and Luncheons, will often save a valuable life.

Easily Digested, Sustaining, Nourishing and the best food for Invalids, in fact unless Turtle Soup or Turtle Jelly have been administered, it cannot be said that the utmost has been done for the sufferer.

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

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

The T. K. BELLIS TURTLE CO., Limited, 15 Bury Street, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

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

The Court of Appeals did not con- and a bank is not required to make sider it an error on the part of the judge presiding at the trial, to refuse to charge the jury that the Continental bank was obliged to compare the funds of the maker in its possession cheque number with the entry in the letter of advice. Certainly it would seem that this is a duty which one bank owes to another, since the letter of advice has no meaning except as a mode of rectifying errors or exposing fraud. The Court, in fact, laid it down specifically that the continuing negligence of the Continental bank in failing to discover the fraudulent character of the cheque until so long after it had been presented to it, deprived it of the right to recover the money.

There is an impression in many quarters that when a bank certifies a cheque it makes itself irretrievably liable for the amount. The law does not go to that length at all. Certification does not guarantee the genuineness of any portion of the body of a cheque, at least, in New York, permits.

inquiries on that point; the bank simply certifies to the genuineness of the sufficient to pay the cheque; and it engages that these funds shall not b withdrawn from it except in payment of the certified cheque in the hands of a bona fide holder. When a bank has certified a cheque and paid out the money on it and then discovers that the sum has been criminally increased, if no negligence can be imputed to it in the payment and the discovery, it may reclaim the money. Evidently if a bank has in its possession facts which bear on the sum named in a given cheque, but fails to consult them, it would not seem right to hold that it might nevertheless recover on a fraudulent overpayment. The tendency everywhere is to place much more reliance on the certification than the law,

THE LAKE WINNIPEG REGION.

K. BELLIS, LOR

1681

By Royal Appointment to the late Queen Victoria

Rev. J. Semmens, inspector of the signature and represents that it has Beren's River Indian agency, has returned, says a Winnipeg report, from his semi-annual inspection, having traveled 700 miles by dog train, between Jan. 26 and March 7. The reserves which he visited, making the necessary stay at each, to look after the cattle, visit the homes of the people, making sanitary and other suggestions, hearing law cases and settling disputes and difficulties, were Fisher River, Jack Head, Poplar River, Beren's River, Blood Vein River, Hollow Water River and Black River. He had an Indian assistant with him and on the way out travelled in company with ten dog trains, fifty dogs, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. This lively party was beautifully photographed at Lower Fort Garry on the way out.

Mr| Semmens spent about ten nights out of doors on his trip, during the





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Plain and Ribbed Seamless Hose and Half Hose, Children's Socks and ¼ Hose, and Boys' Knicker Ribbed Hose. Sole makers of His Majesty, The City Mafeking, Excelsior Piccadilly British Workman, Union Fearnought, and other Carded Porpoise Laces.



able. Blocks are found which are 12 and 15 feet square, composed of layers which are only about three inches thick, so that they could be very conveniently used as flags for paving purposes.

1684

The enforcement of the game laws is another subject which naturally receives attention from travellers in the north. The game laws, Mr. Semmens says, have been enforced for the first time on a large portion of Lake Winnipeg, particularly at Fisher River. Fines have been imposed on a number of persons who had moose meat and moose skins out of season. The Indians do not take kindly to the enforcement of the laws, because they regard themselves as having a right, according to treaty, to obtain their living from the forest and the waters without any question; and so the enforcement of the law has been regarded as a hardship.

Mr. Semmens passed a number of surveyors on the lake who were heading for Norway House, whence they propose to run trial lines east and west. He says it seemed like the opening up of a new era in the history of Lake Winnipeg to think of a possible railway line connecting the far east and the waterways that pass that remote spot. The journey of the surveyors was most prosperous; the ta ams suffered nothing on the way and no mishaps of any kind marred the success of their movement.

The lumber industries of Lake Winnipeg formed another important subject for reflection. A number of lumber shanties were passed by the agent. One of these is that of Capt. Robinson at Humbug Bay; others were at Grindstone Point, Wells' camp; Bad Throat River, Capt. Robinson's. These are taking out from 60,000 to 80,000 logs. Capt. Robinson is erecting a mill at Humbug Bay, and there are mills at Bad Throat and Grindstone.

All this wonderful wealth has never been touched until recently, and the resources are still mearly unknown; we are only beginning to understand the value of the territory which will

Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff- F.O.B. Lonnon, Eug.

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The Best Value

IN

# Men's Fine Footwear

-IS ONLY TO BE SEEN AT-

# John Marlow & Sons, LIMITED.

# THERE'S MONEY !!

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)

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

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

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

# Phenix Shoe Works, - Northampton, England.

of furs; this is but one item illus- it." trating the possibilities of the north dicating what may be expected in the future.

PROTECTION FROM MOSQUITOES, ETC.

The fear of the malarial mosquito stream." prevents thousands from the full en-

be realized when a railway comes to naturally if not philosophially inclined being is in danger of contact with open it up. The ten dog trains refer- to rather abide by Goldsmith's rule of these lovers of human blood. red to brought in over \$25,000 worth "avoiding trouble by going away from

for the production of wealth, and in- Equipment and General Stores, Newington Green Road, London N., England, vere cold. From an illustrated circular has proved to mankind that the mos- issued by Mr. Tucker, we extract the quito, friendly or otherwise, can be kept following references to his productions: at a safe distane, even while summer tourists are "laying neath the droop-ing willow boughs," or drawing the un-

Mr. Tucker is the inventor and dis-

Mr. Joseph Tucker has also gained world-wide popularity through his pre-Mr. Joseph Tucker, proprietor of paration of Camel hair Fleecy Cloth for the other climatic extreme, the se-

The Times, January 2, 1900:-An exhibition under this name was opened yesterday at St. Martin's Town Hall by wary trout from his retreat "neath the Sir George Taubman-Goldie. It bears foam at the edge of the log in the the name of the great Afrian explorer because it contains a number of relics which belong to or are connected with joyment of a summer vacation at the tributor of wear-proof, tear-proof mos- him, and because it has been got up by water's edge. To kill the mosquito you quito netting for tents, for umbrella the Livingstone College; but the ostencannot; at least not enough of him to coverings while walking, for ham-sible object is to promote a knowledge prevent his next of kin from following mock coverings, invalids' bed protec- of matters relating to the health of in his bloody path. To kill yourself tors, for camping outfits; in short, for travellers or residents in unbealthy cliyou do not wish, and therefore you are every known station where a human mates. The real interest to the public

1243

# SIMON COLLIER, Limited,

Northampton, England.

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-MANUFACTURERS OF-

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

For the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

THURSDAY, APR. 16, 1908.				
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the close connection of many of the exhibits with current events in South Africa. Very little imagination is required to enable the visitor to picture himself camping out on the veldt and surrounded by the astonishingly ingenious appliances which apparently render the explorer's life one of ease and luxury combined with excitement. There are wond'erful beds and chairs, which resolve themselves into a bundle of sticks and a small parcel; there is a combined washhand-stand and bath, so compact and convenient that it almost vanishes before the eyes. Such are the virtues of bamboo and Willesden waterproofed canvas. A noble green tent of the same material invites the weary traveller to a cool repose from the noonday heat, while the Congo cooking-stove-a miracle of compactness-and other equally ingenious cooking contrivances are ready to prepare an appetizing meal. The number of exhibits in this class is very large. They include all manner of clothes, foodstuffs, requisites, conveniences, and luxuries for savage lands. One article specially worth notice is a real sunhelmet, a thing as different as possible from the heavy police helmets, slightly disguised in khaki, with which our troops are furnished.

The Medical Journal, January 6th, 1500:Mr. Joseph Tucker exhibited many useful articles for tropical climates, among which may be mentioned a large

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School Boot for Boys and Girls. The Standard . 6 .6 66 66 The Durable 66 66 The Thoroughgood " 6.6

These Standard Lines cannot be beaten for Price and Durability.

1687

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

Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.o. in their favour.

THURSDAY, APR. 16, 1902	l.
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sale.

and light solar topee, somewhat like MONTREAL WHOL SSALE PRICES CURRENT. a mushroom in shape. There were also garments made of silk khaki, and a folding combination washstand and bath of Willesden canvas.

L. M. S. Chronicle:-Mr. Joseph Tucker, of 79 Newington Green Road, the well-known Foreign and Colonial Outfitter, has recently issued a new illustrated price list. This is specially designed to help missionaries and travellers to select suitable outfits at the lowest possible cost. Mr. Tucker appears to be a universal provider, and the large number of testimonials he has received from missionaries all over the world testifies to the high standard of his business. His exhibit at the recent Livingstone Exhibition attracted very favorable notice.

The Field and County Gentleman, January 4th, 1902:-Mr. Joseph Tucker, of 79 Newington Green Road, N., has submitted to us a variety of useful articles which, by reason of their reasonable price and efficiency, will be well appreciated by those who, for business or pleasure, have to live abroad, either at a station or when travelling. The chief item shown to us was the arrangement for the unique mosquito fittings and curtains, which has been designed after considerable care. The canopy is simplicity itself, being merely an arrangement of bamboo poles and metal sockets, which in a few moments can be set up to inclose a rectangular space, which is then nung with mosquito netting, muslin, or curtains of various textures, and varying in price from about 5d a yard upwards. By the use of eight corner metal sockets, and twelve bamboo poles a canopy can be set up in a minute or two suitable for bungalo or verandah, in which auyone may sit and work or write without being troubled by mosquitoes or sandfly.

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Incandescent Co., Ltd., The General Works & Warehouses: ILFORD. 92a Aldersgate Street. LONDON, E.C., Eng. (SOLD UNDER LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACH COMPANY.) PRICE LIST. 4/6 doz. 1. 5/- " 2. G.I.C. Special Double Woven Mantle, Double Strength, 8 6 - " very popular, specially recommended G.I.C. Extra Long High-Pressure Mantle, suitable for all 4. 7/6 \*\* 4/6 \*\* 5. G.I.C. Mantle for No. 4 Kern Burner - - -6/- 66 6. Mantles Made to Customers Specifications at Lowest Prices. Support British Capital and Industry. Without fear of contradiction we can HONESTLY state that our G.I.C. Mantles are the best on the market, which statement is borne out by Gas C mpanles, Street Lighting Authorities, Corporations, and leading Traders. NOTE. — Every Genuine G.I.C. Mantle bears the Company's Trade Mark G.I.C. plainly stamped on the Mantle, and customers are requested to see that the Mantle contained in each box is so stamped. Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff, 33% p.c., in favour of Oanadians. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. COTTONSEED MEAL FOR HORSES. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT THURSDAY, APR. 16, 1908. THURSDAY, APR. 18, 1908. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Wholesale, has prepared a bulletin on a series of ame of Article. Wholesale, Name of Article. experiments in horse feeding, in which Olis for the first time scientific attention \$ C. \$ C. 0 40 0 423 0 00 0 55 0 45 0 50 Wire Nalls. has been given to the question of the desirability of cottonseed meal as a cheap and satisfactory food for horses. 0 8 00 8 00 8 00 1 00 5 0 85 9 0 60 5 1 15 9 8 70 9 0 95 Heretofore a variety of experiments have demonstrated the importance of cottonseed meal as food for cattle, and especially to "finish" live stock that are being fattened for beef. The results of the experiments regarding cat-Building Paper. tle, however, have possessed little or no 0 25 0 90 value as indicating the desirability of Glass. similar food for horses, owing to the 
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 pacity of the two animals and on ac-count of the severe labor required of Paints, &ci the average horse. Special experiments have recently been made, however, at several agricultural experiment stations which isdicate that cottonseed meal is an excel- 

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 Henlock Call
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 0 88 0 20

 "Boather Board, Canada
 0 66 0 10

 Brameled Cow, per ft.
 0 18 0 18

 Pable Grain
 0 12 0 13

 B. Call
 0 13 0 16

 "Scotcher Leather lent horse food and that linseed meal mixed with wheat bran or dried brewers' grain constitutes a valuable and economical feeding stuff. In referring to the oil cakes and other commercial by-products, the report says:-"The various cakes, gluten materials. and similar feeding stuffs are, generally speaking, commercial by-products. Thus, cottonseed cake is the material left after the oil has been expressed from the cottonseed. In the same way, linsed cake is the residue obtained in the manufacture of linseed oil. If this cake is ground it becomes linseed meal. In the manufacture of beer the malted grain is known as brewers' grain and is best fed after drying. When starch 
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 Wool. is manufactured from corn, the nitrogenous portion of the grain is rejected and constitutes gluten feed and gluten meal. The cereal breakfast food companies have placed many feeding

stuffs upon the market made up of

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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# THE "GLOBE" BRAND GUARANTEED.

Our Goods are noted for good Honest Wear, so give satisfaction to the Public

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various by-products obtained in the and similar products. These feeding stuffs vary in value, but may generally be said to represent the branny portion of the grains from which they are derived.

1840

Station horses were satisfactorily fed 2 pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily as part of the fixed ration. When the amount was increased to 3.5 lbs. the results were not so favorable. It is stated that neither of the horses used in the test showed any symptoms which indicated that cottonseed meal disagreed with them. It is also stated that at the Biltmore estate 2 pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily were fed to the horses and mules with 13 to 15 pounds of cut hay and finely cut corn feed, 4 pounds of wheat bran and 6 pounds of corn meal. On Sundays the ration was made up of whole corn and oats and uncut hay.

In the opinion of Director Stubbs, of the Louisiana station, cottonseed meal may be fed with satisfactory results to horses and mules. At the Louisiana stations 1 or 2 pounds per mule per day have been fed with success. Six pounds is regarded as the maximum quantity which it is desirable to feed, and, in Director Stubbs' opinion, this amount should be led up to gradually. He notes that only bright yellow cottonseed meal of a nutty, pleasant odor and taste should be used. It is stated that excessive quantities of cottonseed meal should be avoided, since it is a very concentrated feed. It should be gradually added to a ration, until mules learn to relish it, and no uneaten residues should be allowed to ferment in the feed boxes.

minous seeds, oil cakes, and similar and foreign feeding experiments go, products are very frequently called con- most of the common feeding stuffs in entrated feeds, the name being suggested by the fact that, generally for horses. If any one of these feeding speaking, the food value, especially the stuffs is substituted for oats, the sub-

The cereal grains, ground and un- with the bulk. So far as the general manufacture of their breakfast foods ground, commercial by-products, legu- experience and the results of American the group are wholesome and valuable In tests made at the North Carolina portein content, is high in comparison stitution should be proportional to the



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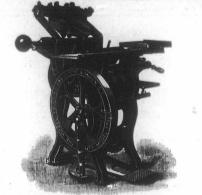
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composition of the two feeds and not pound for pound."

Concerning recent reports to the effect that the feeding of cottonseed meal has not proven entirely satisfactory at Biltmore, it is suggested that Director Stubbs' caution that the meal should be gradually added to a ration until the stock learn to relish it has not been regard to the disappearance of the for observed. The fact that is has a very pronounced flavor and odor makes it necesary to accustom horses and mules to cottonseed meal before feeding it in large quantities.

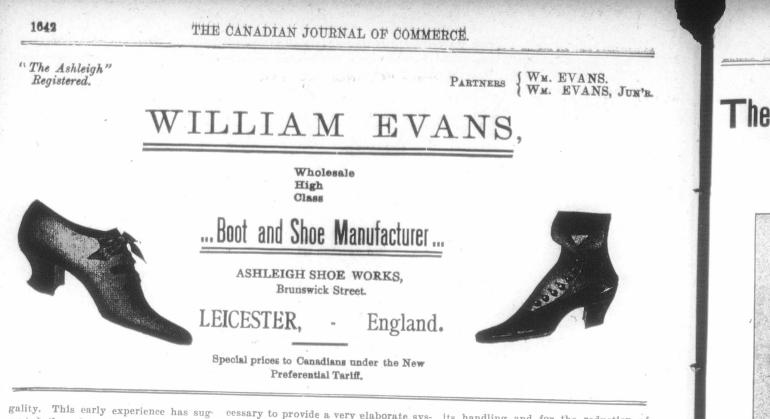
#### THE COMING WOOD FAMINE.

A French commercial journal discusses the prospect of a wood famine within the measurable future, and sounds a warning against the present apathetic state of the public mind with ests. Such efforts of reforestization as are made at present, says the Globe,

various kinds to the value of \$100,000. 000 per year, Germany to the value of \$70,000,000, Belgium \$20,000,000, Spain and Italy \$6,000,000, and Switzerland \$3,000,000. France makes large exports of forest products, but the imports exceed them in value by \$2,000,000. The only European countries now having an excess of exports are Russia, Austria, Norway and Sweden. In the latter country the Government has forbidden, in certain sections, the cutting of trees of less than specified size. The writer points out the importance of a supply cf wood in the near future, and urges the Government to take means to preserve the existing forests and systematically undertake the work of reforestizing.

There is a growing feeling both in Canada and the wooded States of the Union that there is too much complacency regarding the efficiency of present methods. The policy of selling or licensing timber limits has found its strongest impetus in the danger or fear of destructive fires. It was thought unwise to 'hold forest wealth that might at any time be destroyed. But in the questioning of existing opinlons men of experience have lately declared that a virgin forest is virtually incombustible. The perpetual carelessness of the Indians never destroyed the forests. After lumbermen have cleared out the pine, leaving great heaps of debris to dry out, fire is almost inevitable. The destructive conflagrations of which there are many records have then abundance of fuel. Great fires have followed in the track of windstorms after a few summers have dried the fallen trees. But such fires have never spread very far, while the surrounding forests were still in their original condition.

The early settlers of southern Ontario received the pine with their land grants, and no timber has been more carefully husbanded. Pine was money do not keep pace with the work of in the early days, and was preserved denudation. Britain imports wood of with becoming and characteristic fru-



gested the advisability of adopting a policy under which the entire forest growth, pine, spruce, cedar and hardwood, of each district could be cleared off and marketed at once, thus preserving the pine and avoiding the danger of fire in partly-denuded forests. Such a policy supplemented by reforestizing might give the Dominion an economic adavntage that would be of prime importance a generation hence.

#### THE ANTOMATIC MILLING OF FLAX SEED

Automatic milling as applied to the crushing of flaxseed promises to revolutionize present methods of linseed\* oil making and to relegate to the past all the modern machinery now in use in oil mills. At least such is the prediction, says the Paint, Oil and Drug Review, of those who have studied the inventions of A. B. Lawther and F. O. Swannell, which have only recently been granted letters patent in this country. Messrs, Lawther and Swannell's patents cover all the ground ne-

cessary to provide a very elaborate sys- its handling and for the reduction of begining with the first crushing of the seed and ending with the final pressing of the oil and shutting down of the mill at night, every stage of the process being accomplished by new and ingenious devices operated hydraulically. It is by far the most intricate and probably the most important, invention that has ever been brought out in connection with the flaxseed industry.

In the ordinary process of extracting oil from seeds as at present practiced, the flaxseed being properly cleaned is first crushed between rollers until the seed is transformed into meal. The meal is then heated and moistened by stirring it in a heated kettle. The heated and moistened meal is next formed into a flat oblong cake, usuany three inches in thickness and thirteen by thirty-two inches in area. A cloth is wrapped around this cake under the bottom of the cake, with the ends brought up around the ends of the cake and overlapping each other on the top of the cake, the material of this preparatory cake having been usually solidified to some extent by the oper-

tem of automatic milling for flaxseed, its bulk. The cake thus formed and wrapped in cloth is placed in one of the compartments of a multiple-chamber hydraulic press which presses the oil from the cake until all that it is possible to extract has been forced out. The cake usually is allowed to remain in the press for about fifty minutes. Allowing ten minutes for filling the press, this gives about one pressing to the hour for each press, and two men are able to handle from five to seven presses.

The object of Messrs. Lawther and Swannell's invention is to make the process of crushing and heating and pressing the seed as nearly automatic and continuous as possible. The seed as fed into the crushing rolls proceeds in a steady stream through the various stages of heating, cake forming and pressing, until the oil is stored in the tanks and the cake is ready for grinding. It is very much like the continuous flour milling process, wherein the minimum of hand labor is employed and the maximum of uniformity and efficiency is secured.

In the new process the flaxseed goes ator in order to form it and facilitate through the crushing rollers and is

J. HOLMES WHOLESALE Boot & Shoe Manufacturer, Rambler Works, Clarke Road, Northampton, 331 p.c. in favour of Canadians. ENGLAND.

then convey it is thorough and by an is carried ov tub, where b through an of the cake ward on to and density Then the u over the cal mechanical d required up the laying o ing table. moves mecha to the press,

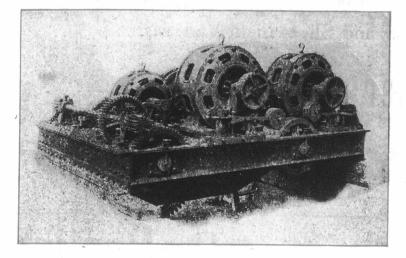
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it is thoroughly steamed and agitated, into the press and is ready for comand by an ingenious elevating device is carried over into a cake-forming meal operations are performed the machintub, where by the pressure of a plunger ery is reversed by its own mechanism through an opening exactly the size of the cake the meal is pressed downward on to a table in the uniform size and density of the ordinary cake. Then the underlying cloth is drawn over the cake and neatly folded by a mechanical device, no hand labor being required up to this point except for the laying of the cloth on the press-ing table. In like manner the table moves mechanically and automatically to the press, where by means of nip-

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then conveyed to the heaters, where pers the cake is pulled from the table pression. As fast as these various and immediately begins a n w cycle. The process is automatic and continuous, and is controlled by the amount of seed that is fed into the rolls for crushing at the beginning.

> As to the importance of this invention, if successful in practical use, we need only say that it enables the crusher of flaxseed to op rate his plant at the least possible expense for labor and to secure at the same time the largest possible percentage of oil from

the seed in the shortest possible time. We are not advised that the system has us yet been giv n a practical test in any mill, but knowing something of th. reputation of the gentlemen who stand sporsor for it, we shall not be surprised if it develops a vertual revoluton in linseed crushing methods.

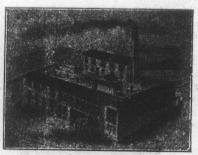
KOOTENAY, B.C., LEAD INDUSTRY.

Those interested in the Kootenay lead industry have been endeavoring for some time, says a Winnipeg report, to secure tariff protection. It will be remembered that the Winnipeg board

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of trade recently endorsed the proposals of protection for the lead industry The Winipeg board did not pronounce directly upon the principle of protection. The ground taken was, that a protective policy is now in force in Canada, and while that policy remains, western interests as well as eastern manufacturing industries should receive whatever benefit may be derived from that policy. Speaking generally, the tariff is mainly in the interest of the eastern manufacturers. The West has few industries to protect. The lead industry is one of the few; and it has been slowly dying for some time, owing to the unfavorable commercial conditions which have existed of late.

In the Kootenay district of British Columbia there is a large area of sil-Considerver-lead bearing territory. able capital has been invested in the development of these mines. Prior to January, 1900, the ores produced from these mines were sold in the United States at a profit, notwithstanding the high duty imposed by the United States on lead in ores. In January, of 1900, the United States Smelting and Refining Trust refused to make further purchases of British Columbia ores. This at once practically paralyzed the lead mining indus-This has led to the closing of try. most of the silver-lead mines, the percentage of silver in many of the ores being to small to permit of the working of the mines unless a profitable market can be found for the lead. The decline of the industry is shown by the statement of the Kaslo board of trade, which says that the production of lead has declined from 31,000 tons to less than 12,000 for last year.

A statement published by the Nelson board of trade says that over \$2,000,000 has been invested in these lead mines, and about \$750,000 in smelting plants. Besides this, there has been an investment of many millions of dollars in other ways, as a



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industry. All this capital is threatened with absolute extinction as a result of the decadence of the lead industry. The population of the district has declined from 20,000 to about 10,000. The expenditure for wages in connection with the lead mines was estimated at \$2,750,000 annually before the deline in the industry set in. The proposals now made for the revival of the industry are based on tariff protection. At present there is no duty on lead ore coming into Canada. On lead, pig, scrap, etc., there is a duty of 15 per cent., and on dry white and red lead, 5 per cent. The British preferential tariff reduces the duty to 10 per cent. on pig and 3 1-5 per cent. on dry leads. The following scale of duties is asked on lead and its products: Lead ore, 11/2 cents per lb.; pig lead, etc., 21/8 cents per lb.; corroded lead, 25% cents per lb.; white zinc, 25% cents per pound. At present it will be noticed that the duty is lower on the corroded lead than on pig lead, which is a peculiar condition, operating as it does directly against corroding in Canada.

The duties asked for are the same no refining and corroding is done in as those imposed on similar products Canada. Manitoba and the Territories in the United States. It is claimed that the price of ground leads would the development and prosperity of the not necessarily be materially advanc- $\epsilon d$  by the adoption of these duties. as the development of those regions The British preferential tariff would, means a good market for the products of course, operate to reduce the pro- of our farms. posed tarifi to a considerably lower basis than the United States tariff on lead and products thereof.

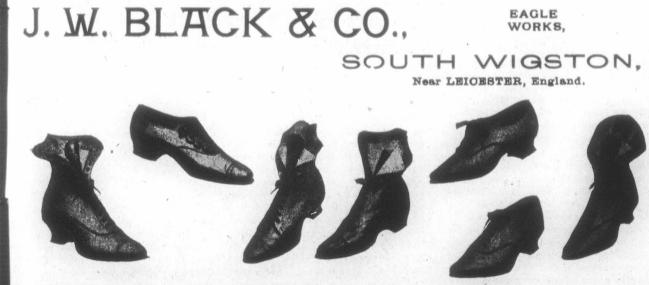
The British Columbia lead ores now go to the United States to be smelted many to be corroded, and may possibly come back to Canada again in the manufactured state. The claim made by those interested in lead mining is that all this work would be done at home if the necessary protection were consumer any more than he now pays, owing to the saving in transportation charges. The production of lead in British Columbia, it may be noted, is more than sufficient to supply the entire consumption of Canada, so that an abundance of material for refining and corroding is assured. At present

are, of course, greatly interested in mining regions of British Columbia,

#### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEETING

The fifth Congress of Chambers ot and refined, then to England or Ger- Commerce of the Empire is to be held at Montreal on August 17th to 20th next. Previously these asssemblies took place in London-in 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900. There can be no doubt, says London corespondent of the N. Y. Chronicle, as to the wormth of the given, without costing the Canadian invitation from Canada in response to which the next Congress will meet in the commercial capital of the Dominion. It has been cordially accepted by most of the principal Chambers in the The Manchester United Kingdom. Chamber will send three representatives, of whom Sir W. H. Holland, M.P., a former President of that body,

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will be one. The programme of the proceedings has not yet been drawn up, but it is pretty certain that the question of an Imperial Customs Union or some arrangement of this nature will be a prominent feature in the discussions.

In 1896 and in 1900 the Canadian representatives were conspicuously earnest in advocating a commercial arrangement under which each political unit in the Empire would continue to control its own Customs policy as heretofore, but with the reservation that differential rates of duty should be imposed upon competing products from other countries. The scheme is well known and it need not be further described. In 1896 it was rather warmly commended by Mr. Champerlain, but he has not said much about it in recent years. On both occasions it was practically declined by the Congress, although a few voices were raised in its favor, even by English representatives. It involves, of course, the whole question of Free Trade. Great Brifain could not enter into an arangement of this kind without abandoning the theory and practice of Free trade, to which she has adhered for nearly sixty years. The discussion of this question on Canadian soil must obviously, under these circumstances, be exceedingly interesting.

The attitude of the British delegates, that is to say, those from the United Kingdom-will be, with hardly an exception, in favor of free trade, but some may be expected to acknowledge that, whilst they are convinced of its economic advantage if it were universally adopted, they are beginning to grow weary of its maintenance by one country alone among the great nations. On the other hand it will be held, in the language of Sir Robert Peel, spoken in 1846, that whatever course other nations might pursue, it was not just nor economically advantageous from the personal or the national point of view

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to deny to British citizens the right to purchase whatever they might need, wherever it was produced, free from un qual restrictions. That declaration leaves every government at liberty to impose whatever Customs duty it may consider necessary, provided that it be counterbalanced by an equivalent excise duty. That principal has been deeply engravea on the minds of the British people, and there can be no doubt that it will be earnestly enforced at the coming congress at Montreal. It applies obviously, if true to all, to the British Empire as a whole, and unless the Canadian and a few other colonial representatives refuse to acknowledge it, there can be little doubt that the scheme of a British Imperial Customs arrangement based upon protection will be rejected by a substantial majority.

#### A U. S. VIEW OF LAND IRRIGATION

In a recent interview on the question of government subsidies, James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, is quoted as follows by a correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. "So far as I am personally concerned I would put the money into irrigation ditches and reservoirs in order to furnish homes for the coming generations that are begibbing to crowd each other already. There are some figures running in my mind. At the time the civil war closed we had a population of 34,000,000, and have been increasing at the rate of 1.600,000 every year since. At that rate the gain in twenty-two years will equal the entire population in 1865. The crusus reports since 1790 show





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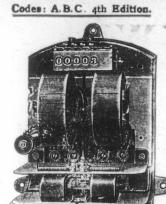
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that we double our population every thirty years.

At the close of the civil war all the land in northern Wisconsin, western foreign countries at the rate of half Iowa, western Minnesota and west of the Missianiani River to the Pacific ing to do with the natural increase of Ocean was practically vacant. To-day, our own people? speaking generally, there is no arable land to be had anywhere upon the public domain. There is not an acre of public land where a man can raise a crop of potatoes or grain without If that change has taken irrigation.

what shall we exp ct in the cext thirty-seven years, Where are the people to live who come to us from a million a year, and what are we go-

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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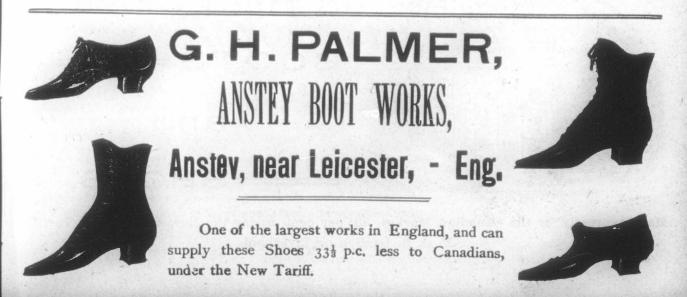
#### BELLS. INDIGATORS.

**TELEPHONES**.

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> the capital to buy outright from 1,000 to 2,000 acres of land from the Dominion government, and have taken the oath of allegiance to King Edward. We could have kept them on our own side of the border if we could have given them irrigated lands.

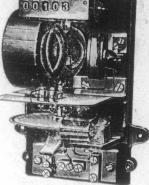
One thousand acres with irrigation is as good as 5,000 acres without: that is, as many people can be maintained upon a thousand acres under irrigation as upon 5,000 acres of fertile soil depending upon natural rain-Therefore, if we can make one fall.



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favour of Canada.

acre of land do the work of five, it to keep the scheme going-to build simplified appliances abound. is worth while trying it. Irrigated nore reservoirs cally worthless, and I can think of no added to the public revenues." better investment for the government; no more profitable speculation, so to speak, than to build a few reservoirs and irrigating ditches in faovrable ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN TOOLS. districts where it can be done at a small cost and thus convert worthless land into twenty-dollar-an-acre farms. earth improvements are falling on all It would only need a small amount of sides. capital to start with, and the pro-

With the constant revolutions of the This is seen everywhere, for from the minutest to the most prodigiceeds could be set aside as a fund ous contract improved machinery and

While and more irrigating mankind has learned to look upon most lands sell for \$15 and \$20 an acre. ditches until the profits grew into of these as though already well ac-Arid land without irrigation is practi- enormous sums, when they could be quainted with their presence there is occasionally found an appliance so distinct in form, so unique in its application, at once so handy and to the point in all emergencies that one's attention is, as it were, arrested at first sight as though a galvanic battery were applied. Such an improvement has been found in the application to whick. electricity has been put by Mr. F. S. Dudgeon, of No. 30 Great St. Helens, London, E.C., England. Mr. Dudgeon

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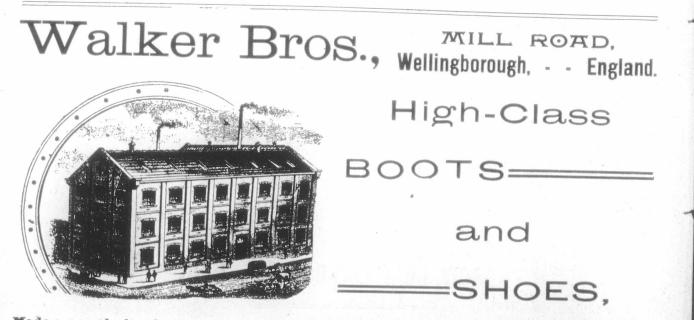
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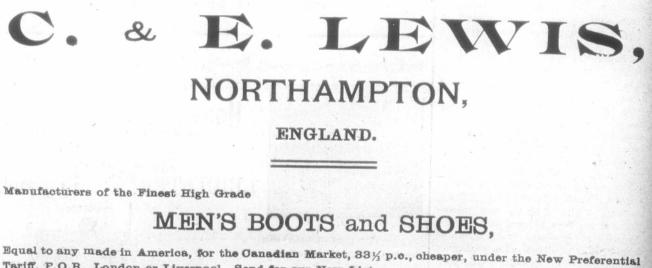
We would earnestly recommend' every user of stationary machinery, boilers, steamboat owners, etc., to write to Mr. F. S. Dudgeon, at Great St. Helens, No. 30, London, E.C., Eng., for illustrated catalogue, price list, etc., of his unique appliances. The new preferential tariff admits English manufactures into Canada at a discount of onethird off the regular tariff, a considerable saving from the old rate of duty. TION FOR ZINC.

"If the price of zinc rises about a certain figure the consumption is immediately restricted," writes Walter R. Ingalls in his Production and Properties of Zinc. This was demonstrated in a striking manner in the United States in 1899, when the price of spelter rose to 7c, New York, and was for tutes. a long time higher than 5c. At those figures the consumption of spelter was much restricted, especially in the sheet zinc and galvanized industries. With creasing rate corresponding to the inrespect to the latter, there is a certain dustrial development of the country. difference between the price of black. painted currugated sheets and galvanized sheets, at which the consumer gives the preference to the galvanized, but when that difference is exceeded he will take the painted sheets instead. The difference in 1899 exceeded the parity of choice, wherefore the demand for galvanized sheets fell off.

In the sheet-zinc trade a high price

trade it increases the difficulty of competition with white lead, if the price of the latter be not high in proportion, and in any case gives headway to the use of barytes and other substitutes. Except for the manufacture of brass there are few important uses for which zinc is an absolutely indispensable metal, and its price is therefore limited to the point at which consumers will give it the choice in preference to substi-

With a price for spelter of 4 to 5c per pound at New York, there ought to be a large consumption at an in-A price of 5c per pound or over cannot be expected, except for short periods when there may be a brisk demand and a shortage in the supply; at least not under the existing conditions of abundant ore supply and cheap fuel. The average price for the ten years, 1891-1900, was 4.36c at New York, according to the quotations of The Mineral Industry, and 4.16c at London, according for zinc leads to the use of other me- to the statistics of Henry R. Merton &



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#### A PROFITABLE TREE.

The babool tree of India, which is the Indian species of the gum arabic tree, will amply repay any care and trouble spent on its systematic culture. There is scarcely a single part of it which does not serve some conomic use. The gum which exudes from its bark serves the purpose of calico printers, and when pure is used as a substiture for real gum arabic. The tender leaves, beaten into a pulp, are administered medicinally as an astringent, the bark, too, being similarly employed. The fine powder of the latter, mixed with gingelly oil, is given externally in cancerous affections. It is also used for tanning, giving a buff tinge to leather, and is added to arrack during manufacture to modify the quality of the liquor. Last, but not least, a decoction of it, as well as of the pods, makes a very good native soap. From the bark of the tender twigs a coarse fibre is extracted that does well for ropes and rough paper, in the manufacture of which it is successfully employed in the Junjab. In Bengal the young fresh twigs are converted into tooth powder. The young thorny twigs serve for fences, while, as is pretty generally known, the leaves, seeds and green pods are of great value in hot seasons as food for cattle when other fodders The green pods yield a fairly fail. good ink as well as a dye. Such are some of the economic purposes to which the babool tree can be turned, and although these uses are not being pointed out for the first time it may be well to enumerate them again.

#### CHEAPER ALCOHOL.

Advices received from the U. S. Consul at Rouen, France, throw more light on the new process that has been discovered by which alcohol may be produced by chemical synthesis. It is predicted that the cost of such production can be redued to less than 10 cents a gallon. Thus far the cheapest alcohol produced has cost nearly 20 cents a gallon. At this price Germany produces quantities of alcohol, potatoes being used as the vegetable base.

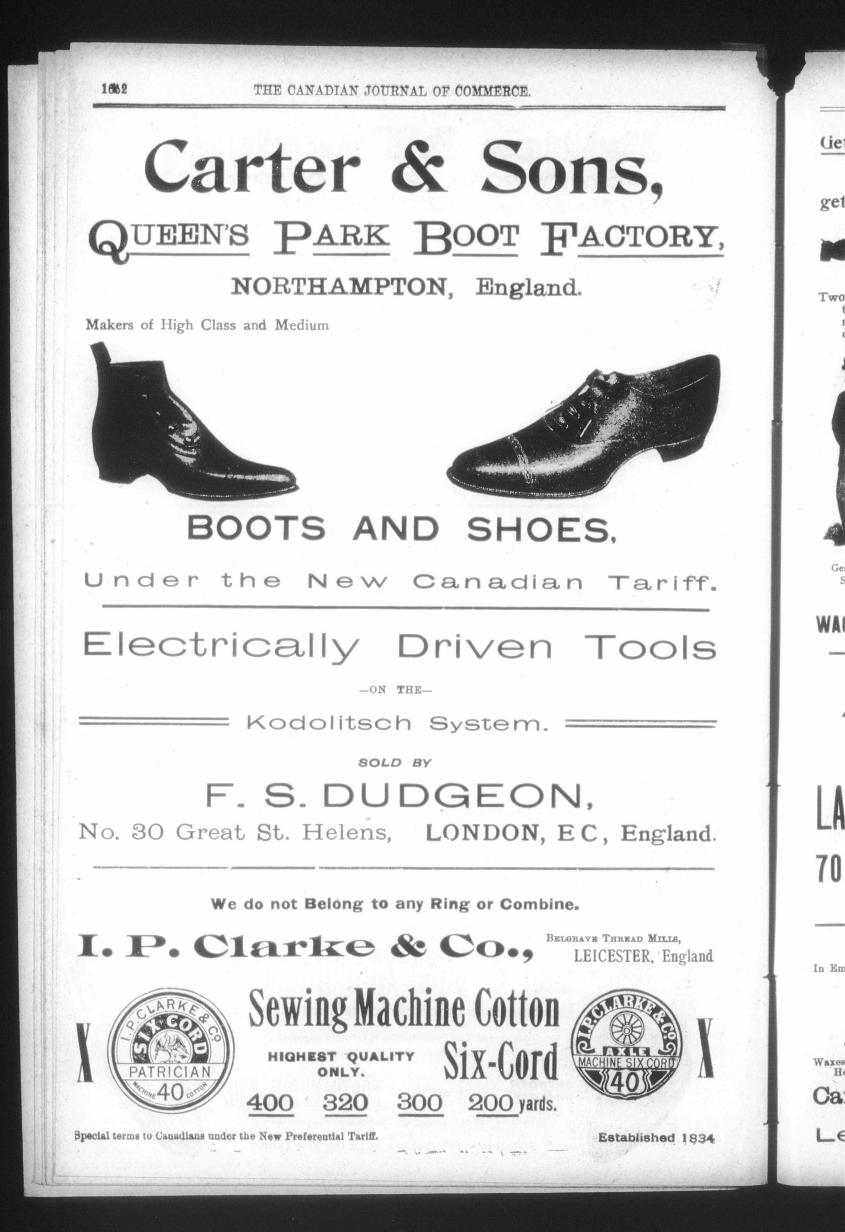
By the French process no vegetable matter is employed. From carburet of calcium-a direct combination of carbon and hydrogen in the electric arcacetylene is obtained. Sufficient hydrogen then is added to produce ethylene, and by combining water with While ethylene alcohol is obtained. the cost of alcohol by the new process has not yet been reduced much below its cost as produced from vegetable matter, it is predicted with confidence by emient French chemists that in the near future it may be produced by the new process at a cost of about half that which Germany pays to obtain it from potatoes.



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Cal			104	entirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work from this shop ; while for well-drilling purpowes if has sent many boilers to Germany, Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oil Stills, Taaks, Bleachere
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.8.	214 p.c. losn, 1997	87	90 108	and Brass. Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.
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	€ p.c. pærp, deb, stock	110	112	1902.
	Great Western shares, 5 p.c Hamilton & N.W., 5 p.c M. of Canada Stg. 1st Mort. 5 p.c	184	187	BUILDERS OF
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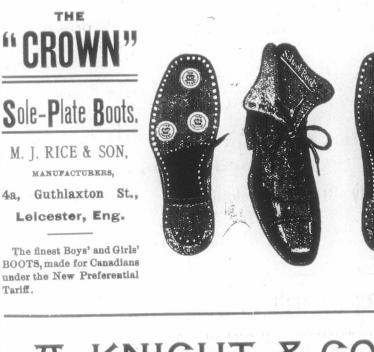
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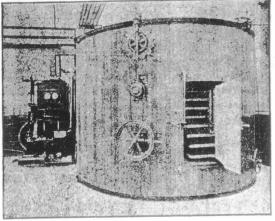
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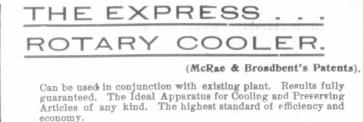
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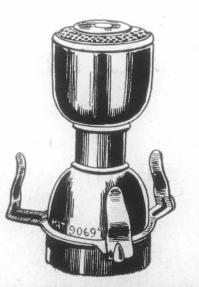
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