VETARY. I ADE REVIEW **NSURANCE CHRONICL**



COMPANY LIMITED, TORONTO

Wholesale and DRY GOODS, MANUFACTURERS

Clothing

	K OF MONTREA	Incorpor Capital Reserve Undivid	Established 1817. ated by Act of Parliament all Paid-up, \$12,000,000 00 d Fund 8,400,000 00 led Profits 35,698 00 HEAD OFFICE.
and the	Board of	Directors :	MONTREAL
RT. HON I	OPD STRATHCONA AND	Mount D	
	ORD STRATHCONA AND HON, G. A. DRUM		
A. T. Paterson, R. B. Angus, Es A.	q. A. F. Gault, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON MACNIDER, Chief Inspe	R. G. Reid, Esq. General Manager.	William C. Macdonald. James Ross, Esq.
BKA	NCHES IN CANADA.	MONTREAL-H	I. V. Meredith. Manager
Almonte Belleville Brantford Brockville Chatham Collingwood	Ottawa Perth Peterboro Picton Sarnia	Quebec Montreal "West End H "Seigneurs St. "Pt. St. Charl Quebec	Manitoba & N W Winnipeg, Man. 3r. Calgary, Alberta "Lethbridge, Alta. Regina, Ass'a.
Cornwall	Stratford	Lower Prov.	British Col.
Deseronto Fort William Goderich Hamilton Kingston Lindsay London	St. Mary's Toronto "Yonge St. Br. Wallaceburg Newfoundland Birchy Cove (Bay of Islands)	Chatham, N. B. Fredericton, N. B. Moncton, N. B. St. John, N. B. Amherst, N.S. Glace Bay, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Swdper, N.S.	Greenwood Nelson New Denver New Westminster Rossland Vancouver Vernon Victoria
GALLAI DRIIAI	ND-St. John's, NfidBar N-London-Bank of Mor ALEXANDER I ATES-New York-R. Y.	ak of Montreal. atreal, 22 Abchurch I	

Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. DeC. O'Grady, Manager. KERSS 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, Limited. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.

Company Sair, and Branches.
KERS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York—The National City Bank. The Bank of New York, N.B.A. National Bank of Commerce in New York. Boston—The Mer chants' National Bank. J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco—The First National Bank. The Anglo-Californian Bank.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will be held in the Board Room of the Bank, corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, the Fourteenth Day of April, A.D. 1903, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass a by-law for increasing the Capital Stock of the Bank by the sum of \$2,000,000.

Dated February 24th, 1903.

By order of the Board of Directors,

B. E. WALKER, - - GENERAL MANAGER.



CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$2,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - HALIFAX, N. S.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHAS. ARCHIBALD, Vice-President. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. W. ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNES

GENERAL MANA ... R'S OFFICE, . TORONTO, ONT.

H. C. MCLEOD, General Manager.

D. WATERS, Supt. Branches. GEO. W. CALDWELL, Inspector. GEO. SANDERSON, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Nova Scotla - Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Granville Ferry, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Sydney Mines, Westville, Varmouth.

New Brunswick — Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub to St. Stephen), Sussex, Woodstock. Prince Edward Island-Charlottetown Manitoba-Winnipeg.

Quebec - Montrea' and Paspebiac.

Ontario – Arnprior, Berlin Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.

Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica.

United States - Boston and Chicago.

THE	MOLSOI BANK	NS	Reserve for Re bate on Cur rent Discounts	\$2,500,000.00 2,250,000.00 80,000.00
		1	Profit and Loss Account	
HEAD WM. MOLSON W.M. Ramsay S. Henshaw A. 1 W. H. DRAPER, In Acton, Que. Alvinston, Ont. Arth Aylmer, Ont. Brockwille, Ont. Calgary, Alta. Chesterville, Ont. Chicoutimi, Que.	Accorporated by Ac OFFICE BOARD OF KACPHERSON, Presid amuel Finley J. P. Ok JAMES ELLIOT, D. DURNFORD, Chief II Despector. H. LOCK BRAN Hensall, Ont. Highgate, Ont. Kingsville, Ont. Kingsville, Ont. Kingsville, Ont. Montreal, Que.	DIRECTO ent. S. F eghorn H. W. General Man spector and S (Woop and W ICHES: Meaford, O	MONTRI RS: I. EwING, Vice-Pri farkland Molson, ager. upt. of Branches. W. L. CHIPMAN, I. Ont. St. The nt. Toront t. Toront d. Ont Trentor y. Ont. Vancou	EAL resident, LtCol. F. C. Ass't Insp'rs 2.Q. omas, Ont, o, Ont, b, Ont, ver B.C.
Clinton, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Fraserville, Que Hamilton, Ont.	" St. Catherine	Revelstoke, Ridgetown, Simcoe, Ont Smith's Fall	B.C. Victoria Ont. Waterla Winnip s, Ont. Woodst	a, B.C. aville, Que. bo, Ont. eg, Man. cock, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont. Jacques AND COLONIES A. Australia and the Access for GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES A. Australia and South Africa-The Standard Bank of South The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa-The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa, The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. South Africa, Limited. South Africa, Limited. South Africa, Limited. South Africa, South Africa, South Africa, Limited. South Africa, So

The Bank of British North America. Incorporated by Royal Charter,

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of thirty (30) shillings per share will be paid on the 2nd day of April next to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of six per

cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1902. The Dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 2nd day of April, 1903, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 10th inst. and the 2nd prox., as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., 3rd March, 1903.

(Signed)



tford BANKERS MONTREAL-Molsons Bank; Imperial Bank of Canada. New YORK-The Importers and Traders National Bank LONDON, ENLAND-The National Bank of Scotland.

Toronto (Bay St. Br.) Temple Bldg. Wellington

1296



J VICE-Fresident Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, N. W. Thomas, G. Stevens, C. H. Kathan, H. B. Brown, K.C. ¹, S. Mitchell. HEAD OFFICE, Sherbrooke, Que. JAS. MACKINNON, Genl Manager, Branches—Province of Quebec : Montreal, Waterloo, Cowansville, Rock Island, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby. Huntingdon, Bedford, Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Ormstown, Sutton, Windsor Mills, St. Johns. Province of B. C.: Grand Forks, Phœnix. Agents in Canada—Bank of Montreal and Branches. Agents in London, Eng.— National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Boston—National Exchange Bank. Agents in New York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.



Bankers-Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.



I VCORPORATED

Capital.....\$200,000 W. H. IODB, Fresident Agents—London, Messre. Glyn, Mills, Currie & C Globe National Bank. Montreal Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B., Bank of Montreal, Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security improved farms and productive city property. R. D. MACDONNELL L. EDYE

St. Stephen N.B.

1298







Stocks bought and sold on all Exchanges, ank stocks, and Municipal and other good bentures dealt in. Correspondence invited.

Mercantile Summary.

GETTY & Scott, manufacturers of children's shoes, have found business so good since they built their new factory about three years ago, at Galt, that they have decided to double the size of the plant and will commence building about April 1st.

CLEMENT NEUGENT Opened a grocery store at Trenton, in 1891; failed, however, to make much headway in the race, and now assigns.—Another assignment is that of Fritz. Oldschwager, a furrier in Toronto, who had been in business for a dozen years. He owes \$3,500.

PRACTICAL commercial education in Canada has received repeated impulses of late. All over Ontario there are concerns which will fit a man or a woman for business life if he or she will do what they indicate. The Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited, having eleven well established schools, has amalgamated with the Central Business College of Toronto, and the United Typewriter Company, Limited, which was organized some little time ago to take over the business of the Creelman Bros.' Typewriting Company, with its head office in Toronto. The general conduct of the colleges is to be under the direction of Mr. W. H. Shaw, of the Central Business College, as managing director, and it is intended that several additional, well equipped schools will be established throughout the Dominion. The typewriter end of the business, we are told, will be in charge of Mr. J. J. Seitz, as general manager, who, during the past five years, has built up the typewriter business in Canada remarkably, and gives the Underwood machine a prominent place.

PORT HOPE people are greatly interested in the question as to where will be made the outlet for the Trent Valley Canal. The section remaining to be constructed between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay is thirteen miles, while for the southern outlet the prevailing idea has been that the only possible route was by way of the Trent river, with the outlet at Trenton, a distance of 581/2 miles from the Otonabee river. A survey and report, however, made in 1833 by Mr. Robert A. Maingy, C.E., for Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, said that the shortest possible distance was from Lake Ontario to Rice Lake, and this route possessed not only a safe and commodious harbor, but an eminence presenting every facility for defence in case of war. The cost of a 5-foot canal by way of Trenton is estimated at \$3,387,302, while that of a six-foot canal, via Port Hope. it is estimated, would cost only \$2,100,oco. An association which has been formed recently is interesting various municipalities having allied interests, and expects to present a strong petition to the Government on the subject.





27 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO, CANADA.



We will mail circular quoting prices at which we are prepared to sell Options on American and English Railway shares, Hudson's Bay, LeRois, Marconi Wireless Telegraph, and a large number of miscellaneous and mining shares.

Handbook explaining system furnished free on application.

PARKER & CO., Victoria TORONTO McIntyre & Marshall Members New York Stock Exchange. Mew York Produce Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Mew York Cotton Exchange. Represented in Toronto by

Spader & Perkins Members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade,

J. C. BEATY, Manager, ²¹ Melinda St., TORONTO.



Offices, Factories and Public Institutions....

They are Fireproof, Sanitary, and Economical of space. ... Made in any quantities by

Toronto Wire, Iron and Brass Works Co., Limited, ¹¹⁷ King St. TORONTO CANADA



Mercantile Summary

THE assignment is announced of B. W. Granger, of Ottawa, who has carried on a small grocery business for several years, and who previously was a turnkey in the town jail.

WE are advised that the offices of the Australian Trading World, weekly newspaper, are to be removed, on the 25th inst., from 166 Palmerston House, Old Broad St., to 38 King William St., City, London, E.C., England.

An assignment has been made by Wm. L. Eaton, produce merchant, of Halifax, N.S., doing business under the style of W. Eaton & Son. The liabilities are stated at \$7,000, and the estate is expected to pan out rather poorly.

A COMPROMISE at 50 cents on the dollar has been arranged by Elzear Tessier, a manufacturer of boots and shoes in a small way at Quebec, liabilities being about \$8,000. Some nine years ago he put through a similar arrangement.—— G. E. Ray, of the same city, a tobacco and cigar jobber on a limited scale, is offering his creditors 20 cents on the dollar, which they will probably be soft enough to take, and let him go on.

THE Elmira Co-operative Furniture Company, an association of mechanics of Berlin, are asking the village of Elmira, Ont., to loan them \$10,000, without interest, to aid them in putting up a furniture factory, with modern machinery, at a cost of about \$13,000; the loan to be repaid at the rate of \$1,000 per year, starting with the end of the third year after starting business. A by-law will be submitted shortly.

THE Hon. E. J. Davis' extensive tannery, at King, Ont., was on the 14th inst. destroyed by fire, hardly any of the stock or machinery being saved. The loss is estimated at over \$75,000, of which the insurance will cover a little under \$60,000. On the same day, Ganong Bros'. candy factory, at St. Stephen, N.B., was destroyed with a similar amount of loss, the insurance being about half. The fire was caused by an employee throwing a piece of lighted paper on a pile of celluloid sheeting.

THE annual meeting of the Montreal Mining Exchange was held on Tuesday 17th, the financial report showing a surplus of \$2,500. Mr. J. B. Picken was elected president, John L. Galletti, vicepresident, De Blois Thibedeau, secretary, and Alex. Munro and H. B. Young, members of the committee. The report shows, amongst others, the following sales by shares on the Exchange for the year: North Star, 183,000; Payne, 178,-800; Slocan-Sovereign, 64,300; Canadian Gold Fields, 56,300; War Eagle, 92,700; Centre Star, 90,700; Cariboo (McKinney) 4,000; Virtue, 166,500; Montreal and Oregon, 19,500; Republic, 159,500; Deer Trail Cons., 17,000; Granby Cons., 10,-942; Fairview Corporation, 29,000; Dominion Cons., 1,434,300; Montreal & London, 69.100.



McGowan's cigar factory, in Kingston, Ont., was damaged by fire and water on the 21st inst. to the extent of about \$25,-000; insured for \$18,000.

A JOBBING grocer, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., J. T. Peardon, by name, has written his creditors proposing a compromise of 30 cents on the dollar, assigning as a reason for his offer loss by fire which occurred in his premises last November, as well as failures among his customers. He shows liabilities of \$10,603, with apparent assets of only \$6,911.

BAKER & Co., a Montreal firm of uptown bakers, who recently sold out their stock, en bloc, are trying to put through an arrangement with their creditors at the rate of 65 cents on the dollar, liabilities being stated at \$5,200. George R. Baker is the registered proprietor of the business, which, however, is believed to have been carried on for the benefit of L. R. Baker, formerly a general merchant at Beauharnois, Que., where he was unsuccessful. The

NORTHERN ELECTRIC

AND

Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Electrical Apparatus

and

Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

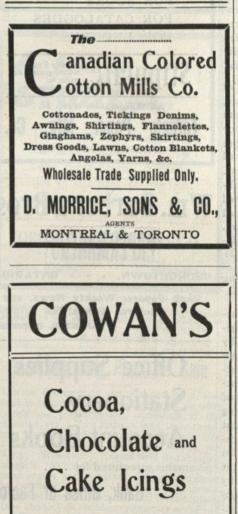
Special attention to

all classes of

METAL WORK

OFFICE, Bell Telephone Building, Notre Dame S FACTORY, 371 Aqueduct St.

MONTREAL



Are the Standard of Purity and Excellence.

Mercantile Summary.

THE Tuckett Company, of Hamilton, have purchased the Olmstead cigar factory in London, Ont., and are now carrying on the business there under the superintendence of Mr. George Olmstead, the former manager of the Olmstead factory.

MESSRS. Moir, Son & Co., whose large confectionery houses in Halifax, N.S., were burned down recently, are asking the council to guarantee \$100,000 worth of 41/2 per cent. bonds, secured by mortgage, in order to build another factory and put in machinery on an improved plan.

MR. ARTHUR JOHNS, who represents a syndicate of New York capitalists, has purchased for something about \$100,000, a controlling interest in the Merchants' Telephone Company, which operates about 1,200 'phones in Montreal. The syndicate already owns several local telephone exchanges in the States.

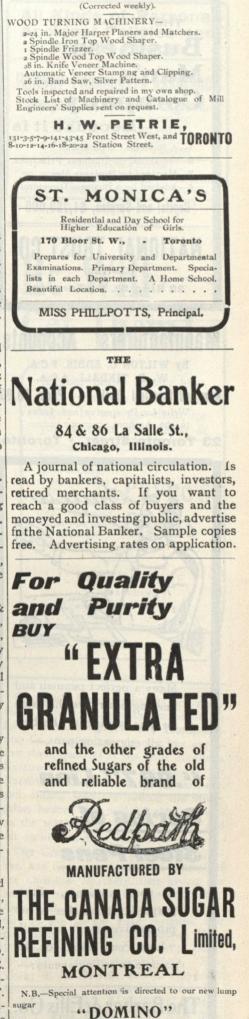
HON. W. PUGSLEY, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, and other capitalists, have, it is said, bought ten gold quartz claims on Princess Royal island, off British Columbia, for \$35,000. An expert, who has been working the mine under option for two years, expresses the opinion that the ore will run \$100 to the ton.

THE failure is noted of Joseph A. Thomson, who began business as a tinsmith, at East Angus, Que., in the spring of 1900. He has assigned to J. S. Mitchell, of Sherbrooke.—A compromise, at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, has been arranged by J. B. Viley, harnessmaker, at Bedford, Que., whose insolvency we recently noted.

THE request of Messrs. Moir, Son & Co., the Halifax wholesale confectioners, who were burned out a few weeks since, for exemption from taxation for twenty years, has been acceded to by the city council. The company, however, will have to pay a certain rate of fire protection, and a water rate on any quantity used exceeding 5,000 gallons annually.

WORK is likely to be started at any time on the proejcted improvements to the St. John, N.B., Railway system. It has been delayed somewhat already by the lack of promptitude in receiving the rails from Scotland. The road will be doubletracked throughout, and several fine new cars will be added. Besides this, the company intends this summer to rewire the city for lighting purposes.

THE Eastern Townships Mining and Smelter Company, Sherbrooke, Que., held a meeting last week and elected the following officers: James R. Woodward, president; Hon. C. C. Colby, vice-president; R. H. Pope, M.P.; Dr. J. O. Camirand, W. S. Dresser, George E. Smith and Dalton Fallon, Boston; treasurer, C. K. Fraser; secretary, Fred. T. Enright. It was decided to offer a limited amount of stock, say \$10,000, to the public. The prospects of the company are said to be excellent.



1303

PETRIE'S LIST OF MACHINERY.

of the size made and used n New York and Paris and put up in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.



1304

Mercantile Summary.

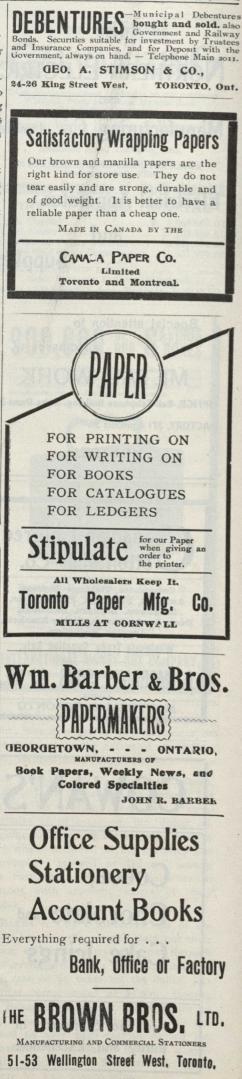
MR. C. A. PIPON, passenger agent for Ontario of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which comprises several of the large trans-atlantic steamship lines, has removed his office to the King Edward Hotel building, Toronto, this being deemed a more suitable location for an up-to-date ticket office.

MR. DOOLEY 1S of the opinion that "people don't have anny throuble with their digestions fr'm atin'. "Tis thinkin' makes dyspepsy; worryin' about th' rint is twinty times worse f'r a man's stomach thin plum puddin'. What's worse still is worryin' about dygestion. Whin a man gets to doin' that all th' oats between here and Council Bluffs won't save him." Mr. Hennessy replies: "Joyce tells me his breakfast food has made him as strong as a horse." "It ought to," said Mr. Dooley. "Him an' a horse have th' same food."

"HE is said to owe about six thousand dollars." This is what we heard this week about Gustave Richard, who began in the drug line in Sherbrooke, Que., three years ago under favorable conditions, has become involved, and is making a proposition to pay his creditors 25c. on the dollar.—An offer of 50 cents is also being made by Joseph Perron, general dealer, of Riviere a Pierre, Que., who has been in a moderate way of general business since 1886, but has latterly not been found prompt. He owes \$2,300.

ABOUT two weeks ago, employees of the Extension coal mines, Nanaimo, B.C., held a mass meeting at Ladysmith and voted against a proposal to ask for a 15 per cent. increase in their pay, but resolved to organize as a union affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners. Two days afterwards, to the astonishment of everyone, a notice was posted to the effect that from the 1st of April next, the mines will be closed down. This step, taken at a time when the demade for coal is exceptionally good, is looked upon as a sign of the dislike of Mr. Dunsmuir, the president, to having his men joining a foreign organization.

THE Dominion Iron and Steel Company are making considerable enlargements to their works at Sydney. By October 1st they expect to see the completion of three mills for the manufacture of finished products, including factories for making rods and plates and structural steel. Instead of manufacturing largely for the export trade, as was the company's original intention, it will devote itself, from present prospects, for many years to come, to catering to the home market. Two hundred and fifty coke ovens are also in course of construction. A lime kiln is nearing complction, and another improvement, which is being made, is the addition of a mixer or receptacle for holding molten pig iron. New labor-saving devices are being installed in almost every department.



BANKERS

From the following list our readers can ascertain the names and addresses o bankers who will undertake to transact a general agency and collection business in their respective ocalities:

MEAFORD-Grey County. C. H. JAY & CO'Y, Bankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to loan.

G^{EORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, Ont.}

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as references H. H. MILLER, Hanover

JOHN RUTHERFORD,

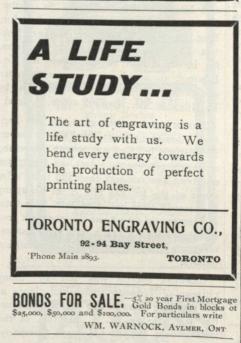
OWEN SOUND, ONT. Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey.

Lands valued and sold; Notices served; Fire, Life and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mill sites in good locations to dispose of. Loans effected Best of references.

Fidelity Bonds

We furnish Bonds for officers and employees of all companies requiring them -for all persons holding positions of trust. Write to us for particulars.

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO., (LIMITED), of London, Eng. D. W. ALEXANDER, - Gen. Mgr. for Canada. 4² King Street West, Toronto.



Manufacturing Plant for Sale

As we contemplate the erection of a new plant to largely increase our facilities, we offer for sale our present plant, consisting of the following, viz : - Two acres of land, large threestory main building, several outbuildings, kiln of 21,000 feet capacity, two 75 h.p. boilers, one 85 h.p. "Wheelock" Engine with line shafting complete, 150 light dynamo with separate high speed engine and complete wiring throughout the buildings. We have an up-to-date sprinkling system installed which could be left intact. Have the G.T.R. in close proximity to us and a siding of the Galt, "Preston & Hespeler Electric Railway, a feeder of the C. P. Ry. into our yard. Conditions of sale with full particulars on

Conditions of sale with full particulars on application to

The Canadian Office & School Furniture Company, Limited, PRESTON, Ont.

Mercantile Summary.

Scort, CROSS & Co.'s planing mill, in Toronto, was on Wednesday last destroyed by fire at a loss of \$4,500; covered by insurance.

HAMILTON, Ont., ratepayers, will shortly be called upon to vote upon a by-law to raise \$100,000 for good roads, for a new reservoir at the waterworks, and other improvements in the city.

THE Lindsay, Ont, brewery, owned by Mr. Cornell, was on the 24th inst. destroyed by fire, which is attributed to incendiarism. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$2,000.

THE W. R. Brock Company's No. 155 is a 34-inch striped flannelette of which the old retail price was 10c. It can now be bought for retailing at 9c., but this house have secured a thousand pieces which they offer to the trade for retail at 7c.

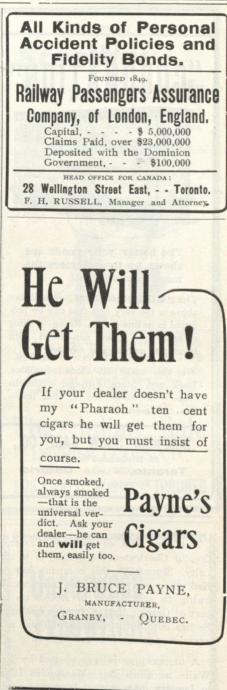
RECENTLY the Canadian Pacific Railway granted some concessions to British Columbia lumber dealers in the way of reduced freight rates to the Territories. This they did in order to facilitate the settling down of new comers. It is now alleged, however, that these concessions have been more than wiped out by increases in price made by the lumbermen.

THE early coming in of spring this year with the accompanying disappearance of snow, will, it is feared, cause considerable losses to lumbermen in the Kippewa district. Large quantities of logs and square and wany timber will have to be left on the limits until next season. The fact that prices of most lines of lumber are this year so high makes the matter still more regrettable.

A COMPANY of London, Ont., capitalists has purchased a plot of land of 150 acres on the south branch of the river Thames, opposite the McClary stove works, and will stake it off in building lots, which will be sold at reasonable prices to employees of the works. By this course, it is hoped to encourage them to build homes near their employment and to settle down.

THE Stanley Piano Company, Limited, of Peterboro, was incorporated in March, 1897, with an authorized capital of \$24,000. In February, 1899, this was increased to \$250,000. When the company first commenced operations, it was in Toronto and removal to Peterboro was only made at the end of 1899. A law suit, in which the concern has been involved, entailed heavy costs, and now they have been compelled to assign.

In May, 1897, W. J. Parsons, who conducted a general store, at North Bay, failed, and was succeeded by the North Bay Supply Company, Limited. This company was incorporated in February, 1898, with an authorized capital of \$24,-000. Of late it has been going behind, and an application has been made to the courts to wind up the business. The assets are \$16,400, while the liabilities are \$26,400.



CARBERRY, Man., capitalists are forming a company, under the name of the Lake Manitoba Quarry and Transportation Co., Limited, to develop the extensive stone quarries at the Lake Manitoba Narrows. Mr. C. W. Maloan, of the Narrows; Mr. J. D. Hunt, of Carberry, and others, who are behind the enterprise, believe they will be able to place on the market the finest building and cut stone native to Manitoba.

THE Great Northern Railway, of Quebec, has now passed into the control of the Canadian Northern, thus giving the latter an ocean outlet by way of Quebec. As a result of this change, several directors of the former road resigned, and the board now stands as follows: Hon. P. Garneau, president, Quebec; James McNaught, first vice-president, New York; H. H. Melville, second vice-president, Boston; V. Chateauvert, third vicepresident, Quebec; J. G. Scott, Quebec; John T. Ross, Quebec; Hon. S. N. Parent, Quebec; G. A. Lash, D. B. Hanna, W. H. Moore, T. C. Annesley, and A. Mitchell, all of Toronto.



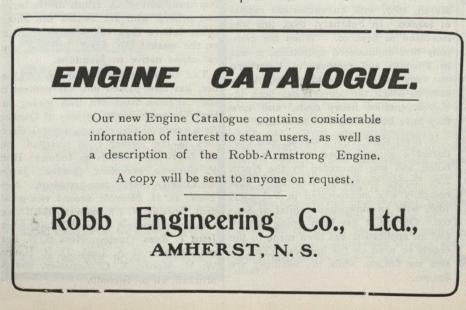
THE seed firm of George Carter & Co., of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is in difficulty. Since 1886, this company has carried on a very successful business, but owing to speculation in stocks on the part of George Carter, trouble has come; he has left the province, and there is an excution against him for \$15,000.

A GENERAL store was opened by J. N. Waite, at Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, in January, 1899, with a borrowed capital of \$1,500. For some reason his trade has gradually been leaving him, and he now suddenly assigns.—Another assignment is that of Mrs. Sarah Esplen, of Paisley, who succeeded to the fancy goods business of Mrs. Scott, in 1895, and has been struggling to make a living since. THE Humber Power and Light Company held a special general meeting at Toronto Junction on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Nesbitt in the chair. The plans contemplated by the directors for the completion of the plant at the Humber and providing for the installation of a subsidiary gas or steam plant was approved. A statement of the affairs of the company was presented, which showed everything to be highly satisfactory.

THE Canadian Pacific Railroad announces that it has authorized its superintendent of steamships, Mr. A. H. P. Piers, who is at present in England, to order three or four large steamers for the Atlantic service. It will establish at once a bi-weekly service between London and Montreal, and a weekly one between Liverpool and Bristol and Montreal, and later on services to Glasgow and other ports, as soon as additional facilities can be secured. It is said that the company has succeeded in insuring the recently purchased Beaver vessels at a rate of four guineas per hundred, as against seven guineas under the old regime.

A NEW line of steamers, to be known as the Canadian Ocean and Inland service, is to run this season between Rotterdam and Canadian ports. It will be composed of four vessels, two of which will run up the lakes to Port Arthur and Fort William, after making the round trip, while the other two will run as far as Montreal, where their cargoes will be transferred to vessels of the Canadian Lake & Ocean Navigation Company of Toronto. Arrangements will be made for a general shipping business, but a large part of the service will consist in bringing German-made steel rails into Canada. The first cargo will be taken on at Rotterdam on April 15th, and the intention is to make it a fortnightly service.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in Chilliwack, B.C., a few days ago to consider the question of providing modern electric light and water systems. The need for providing the town with electric lights, good fire protection and water





service for domestic and manufacturing purposes was dwelt upon. It was finally concluded that while municipal ownership was highly desirable, yet the taxation rate would be too high if such a plan were adopted at this stage. A recommendation was made to bonus a company to the extent of \$10,000, and for the town to reserve the option of purchasing the plant at the expiry of a term of years. It was also decided at the meeting to take the necessary steps for the formation of a Chilliwack board of trade.

ONE timber berth was sold at auction at the New Brunswick Crown Land Office last Friday. The berth consisted of two square miles on the southwest Miramichi river, and the competition was quite sharp, there being as many as eight bidders. It was finally knocked down to Mr. J. Barry at the remarkably high price of \$110 per mile.

APPLICATION is made by Edmund Riley, and Nathan Riley, millers, St. John; Frank H. Lequesne, miller, London, Eng.; Robert A. Gardner, banker, Boston, and Stanley Riley, clerk, St. John, for incorporation as E. Riley & Co., Limited, to acquire and operate corn and flour mills operated at St. John by E. Riley & Co.; capital stock, \$40,000.

THERE are, according to the last general assessment, says an Eastern paper, 120 people in Sydney whose assessed valuation represents a total of \$2,997,462, or about \$300,000 less than the total valuation of the town. The Steel Company is assessed over half a million. The total assessment of the town is over six and a half million dollars, a gain over assessment of last year of nearly two million dollars.

GENUINE sorrow was felt by many citizens of Toronto and other places at the startling news of the death, on Saturday last, of Mr. W. T. Murray, of the well known W. A. Murray Company, Limited. His illness was not known to be serious till almost the day of his death, and is described as acute gastritis. The deceased gentleman was in the prime of life, 55 years, and had been in active business since the year 1866, not in dry goods alone, but in other directions. He was a director of the Home Savings & Loan Company and of the Toronto Electric Company, and his recent trip to New York, along with Col. Mason and Mr. Lennox was to get ideas for the new large office building it is proposed to erect opposite the King Edward Hotel. A conscientious and painstaking business man, he was also an ornament to social and sporting circles, as well as a valuable member of the community in which his life work was done.

S.W. FAWCETT & SONS

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance. Assignees and Accountants New Ontario Adjustment Bureau. Accounts and Notes Collected.

A large list of City and Farm Property for sale. — Homes for everybody. WRITE US Box 302, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada

Woollen Mill For Sale.

Water and steam power. One set woollen mill. Three story brick and stone, 36 x 52 ft. Two story brick and stone addition, 30 x 36 ft. Good locality. Wool plentiful Address,

S. M. HUTCHESON, Paisley, Ont.

And Bad Accounts are specialties with our collecting depart. ment.

don't write anything off until we see what we can do with it.

R. G. DUN & CO., Toronto and Principal Cities ot Dominion





New Brunswick letters of incorporation have been granted to Fred. F. Dow, James D. Holland, of Fredericton, and others, as The Consolidated Coal Company, Limited, with capital of \$50,-000, and also to W. B. Snowball, R. A. Lawlor, Robert Murray, John Mc-Donald, John P. Burchill, and others, as the Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition Association, with capital stock of \$9,500.

TRADE NOTES.

Henry Birks & Sons, the well-known jewellers, diamond appraisers, etc., of Montreal, are opening a fine store in Winnipeg, to which will be attached a mail order business.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. have received another order from South America for one of their airmotors, embracing a complete outfit, including tanks, etc. This is for Cuzco, Peru, (does not this take us back 500 years, and remind us of the Incas of that distant day ? for Cuzco was a familiar name in the history of those times), and is anticipated to be the beginning of the trade in that quarter of the world. There is no better way of advertising Canada all over the earth than the export of her goods.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

A despatch of 20th March from Syndey, New South Wales, says that Hentsch's bonded warehouse, containing 10,000 tons of merchandise, was gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,500,-000.

A gathering called the International Fire Prevention Congress is to be held in London, England, from July 7th to 10th, 1903, in connection with the International Fire Exhibition. An invitation has been extended to all the principal public departments in the United States interested in the subject to be represented, and Canadian authorities have been communicated with also and desired to send delegates.

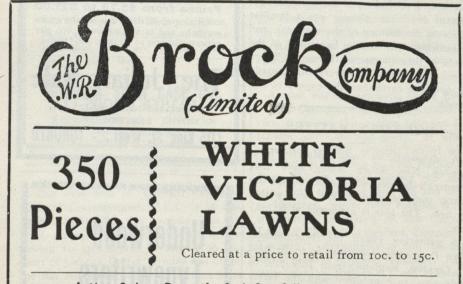
The Massachusetts House of Representatives is being asked to pass a bill allowing municipalities to engage in fire insurance business within their own limits. The idea cannot be sat upon too quickly. A fire devastated town is bad enough without having a busted municipal insurance scheme to keep it company .- Montreal Gazette.

TORONTO STOCK TRANS-ACTIONS.

Dominion Iron and Steel dropped still a little further during the week, though it would appear to be now fairly steady again. Its recent course in the stock market illustrates the danger of present methods of fictitious valuation in hte public's mind, apart from intrinsic worth. In other stocks, a fairly good volume of business has been done during the week, and prices for the most part keep







Letter Orders Promptly And Carefully Attended 10.

PULP MAKING MACHINERY



normally firm. Transactions of the week for the more important properties are as follows: Bank of Montreal, 10 at 254-256; Commerce, 67 at 165-1661/2; Imperial, 15 at 2381/2; Dominion, 459 at 245-247; Standard, 16 at 253; Hamilton, 10 at 232; Traders, 39 at 142; C.P.R., 10,496 at 1283/4-1321/8; Can. General Elec., 215 at 195-1991/2; Toronto Railway, 510at 112-1171/2; Twin City, 2,745 at 115-1163%; Sao Paulo, 555 at 891/4-901/2; Dominion Steel, 2,935 at 313/4-333/4; pref., 391 at 80-801/4; bonds, \$52,000 at 783/4-82; Dominion Coal, 7,330 at 1127/8-1193/4; Nova Scotia Steel, 466 at 104-1071/2.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

The Dominion Paving and Construction Company are about to start in Vancouver, B.C., a factory for making its carbolite and carbolineum wood-preserving compounds, for which they own the rights in Canada and the United States. They will also manufacture creosote in all colors.

Edmonton business men have decided to raise the \$15,000 required to secure the location of the Canadian Northern shops at that place, which is to be made a divisional point for workshops between Winnipeg and the coast.

The Colonial Printing and Bleaching Company and some of the Montreal shirt manufacturing companies are said to be interested in a plan to start a large mill, at Shawinigan, to make grey and white cottons. In the past, difficulty has been experienced in getting deliveries of material in reasonable time.

HANSON BROS. **Dealers** in HICH CRADE BONDS of every description.

Canada Life Building, --- Montreal.

We own, and have at present for sale, the following securities :-

\$160,000 City of Montreal 4's, maturing 1942.
£16,000 0. 0. sterling, City of Montreal 32% Debenture Stock, maturing 1942.
£10,000 0. 0. sterling, Government Newfound-

£10,000 0. 0. sterling, Government Newfoundland 3½% Bonds, maturing 1931.
£10,000 0. 0. sterling, City of Quebec 3½%, Registered Stock, maturing by half-yearly drawings, the last of which is made 1962.
£1,200 0. 0. Prov. of Quebec 5's, maturing 1904.
\$25,000 Elgin, Aurora & Southern Traction 5's, maturing 1916.
\$70,000 Thirty-year Bonds of Peterboro, Ont.
\$25,000 Town of St. Louis, P.Q. 4's maturing 1940. ing 1940.

\$25,000 Canada Atlantic Ry. 5's, maturing 1909. \$25,000 West Kootenay Light & Power 6's,

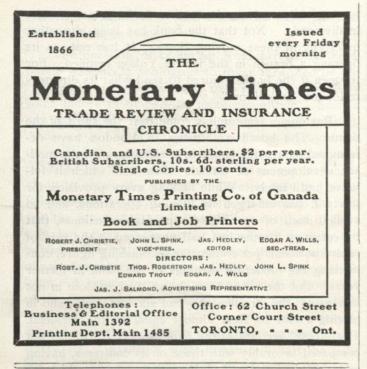
525,000 West Rootenay Light & Power 6's, maturing 1907.
\$15,000 Town of St. Johns, P. Q. 4's, maturing with Sinking Fund within 1951.
\$14,000 Village of Roberval, P. Q. 4½% Annuities.

\$25,000 Detroit United Railway 412's, matur-

ing 1932. \$50,000 Chicoutimi Pulp Co. First Mortgage 5's, maturing 1922.

Prices and full particulars upon application.

1308



TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1903.

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THE LEGAL ASPECT OF TRADE UNIONISM.

SECOND ARTICLE

In a previous article under this caption we discussed the legal position of Trade Unions in England and outlined two recent cases, one the Taff Vale Railway case, the other, Quinn vs Leathem, showing what such bodies may and may not do, in the way of coercing their employers or their non-union fellow workmen. The article concluded with the question: "What, then, is the legal position of Trade Unions in Canada?" This we shall endeavor to show:

In the year 1872 the Dominion Parliament followed the lead of the British Parliament by passing a Trade Union Act based almost entirely on the British Act of 1871. It provided for the registration of the Unions, their representation by a named body of trustees, and it tried to thus effect a protection of their property interests. As was pointed out above however, very few of the Unions availed themselves of the benefits conferred by this Act by becoming registered bodies thereunder. There appear to be two chief reasons for this difference of attitude exhibited by the British and Canadian Trade Unions; first because Trade Unionism had not assumed the huge proportions that it has in Great Britain and it therefore had not the same cause for protection, and secondly the Unions in Canada are in the main simply branches of the Central organization in the United States and they are in reality controlled by the policy of the Central Executive, which is in the United States. Be that as it may, the non-registration of the Trade Unions under this Act has made the English law as to the method of procedure, which is the great stumbling block in all actions against Trade Unions, entirely inapplicable here, with the result that the difficulty of legally prosecuting Trade Unions in Canada appears almost insuperable.

The difficulty of conducting a Trade Union case has been very recently accentuated in an action which is pending in our courts, in which the Metallic Roofing Company of Toronto are the plaintiffs and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers defendants. In this case on March 4th, 1903, the Divisional Court set aside the service of the writ of summons which initiated the action, the following extract from the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith being important :- "The appellants, who are not sued as individuals, are neither a corporation nor a partnership nor an individual carrying on business in the name or style other than his own name, and it has not been made to appear that they have been given by the Legislature the capacity for owning property and acting by agents as in the Taff Vale case. In a case such as this where it appears clearly that the Association sued is not an entity which may be sued by the name which it bears, it is a more convenient course to put an end to the litigation at the threshold than to permit it to proceed with the certainty that the ultimate result will be the dismissal of the action as against the body improperly sued."

A similar preliminary difficulty was encountered in the case of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, against its employees.

There being such a huge difficulty in the way of even launching successfully an action against a Trade Union, except the members be all sued independently and individually, it is with the greatest diffidence and uncertainty that actions of this nature are begun. The case of the Leroi Mining Company against the Rossland Miners' Union, which was recently decided in British Columbia, followed the Taff Vale case above, and an injunction was granted restraining the defendants, their servants and agents from watching or besetting the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Ross land-from watching or molesting workmen for the pur. pose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for the plaintiffs. It would seem that this decision is however, to say the least, questionable, as it has completely ignored the effect of non-registration under the Trade Union Act of 1872, which was really the basis of the decision in the Taff Vale case.

This preliminary obstacle as to procedure being pointed out, it need only be remarked that the English common law decisions mentioned above as to what constitutes wrongful acts on the part of the Unions would be followed in our Canadian Courts. Although the reported cases in Canada are very few in number, yet it would appear that under Canadian law unions and strikes are legalized, but that in conducting their strikes, the unions must use strictly lawful means of coercion, and if they practice intimidation, violence, or anything of that kind, the same as in England, they are infringing on established rights thereby and are legally responsible for their acts.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

. We present below a condensation of the monthly statement of Canadian banks for February, 1903. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities; average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, etc.:

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

With the state of the state of the	
February, 1903.	
	\$84,332,566
73,691,509	72,856,125
45,023,697	44,630,856
\$55,746,498	\$55,040,987
	and the second second
7.246.276	6,219,162
	107 767.043
	259,017,187
30,145,405	36,129,904
763,083	725,622
3 672,029	3.728,604
4.576,815	4,799,345
	882.049
	11,947,362
10,417.319	11,947,502
0.96 000 000	0.46
\$400,232,273	\$486,257,265
an lost in the	
\$12.484.817	\$12,912,676
	25,148,231
	2,797,270
	13 500,877
728,267	725,622
4,532,159	4,495,999
4,090,740	5,740,363
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11,100,056	12 007 668
11,100,956	12,007,668
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One of the most remarkable signs of the times, in the banking sphere, is the recent report of the Bank of British North America. This bank, as all Canadians well know, has for long years back been distinguished for a policy of the most solid conservatism. Through all the chances and changes of Canadian banking life, the old "British," as it was generally called, has proceeded on its even way. Its name was almost as much a synonym for safety as the Bank of England itself, and, while other banks were developing and spreading out, increasing their capital, and adding large sums to their "Rest," the British was content to do a solid and safe business, earning a little more than the moderate dividends with which its stockholders were perfectly satisfied. They are nearly all on the other side of the Atlantic, and of a class that have always looked more

to continuity and regularity than to large percentages in dividends. Not that the bank has been altogether quiescent in these moving times. It has not, as its opening a branch in the far off Yukon testified. For to open it the bank required to send what its directors called an "expedition."

But now a change has come over the spirit of the The board authorities in London have descene. termined on a policy more in accordance with the modern development of Canada than that which it followed until lately. While making every provision for safety it has enlarged its loaning operations, and so availed itself of openings for profitable business, that its earnings for the last half year were at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; an astonishing figure, considering the moderate earnings of the bank in former years. But the board have shown their wisdom in not increasing the dividend beyond six per cent., and in placing a sum to Rest almost equal to the dividend. The "Rest" account of the bank, to say truth, has not compared favorably with those of its confreres, having never reached one-half of the paid-up capital, which for many years back has been the minimum amount considered to be desirable. Many of the smaller banks. however, have accumulated a far larger amount than that, and now show a Rest equal to or beyond the paidup capital.

In comparison with these, the rest of the British Bank has seemed very small. It is, however, to be remembered that its surplus has wholly arisen from the profits of its business, and has not been built up to the extent of a dollar by the issuing of new stock at a premium. But the stability of the bank has been so firmly maintained as not to need any aid from a large surplus fund. This is demonstrated by the fact that its bills drawn by agents in New York upon the head office in London, command as high a price as bills drawn upon the strongest banks in London by banks on this side the Atlantic.

There is no likelihood of the bank being brought under the influence of any "boom," should the present expansion degenerate into one. The chairman of the board in his address to the stockholders, in speaking of the remarkable development of Manitoba, showed that they perfectly understand the difference between the speculative boom of former years, and the legitimate expansion of the present. And he might have said even more than he did. For whereas the boom of 1880-82 was founded on nothing but the mere fancies and expectations of men with excited minds, having no adequate basis of business, the present expansion is based on an enormous production of articles of prime necessity to mankind. The market for articles of luxury, such as wines, silks, etc., is a variable one. But a country that produces abundant supplies of the first necessities of life, such as breadstuffs and cattle, has a demand that can never fail. The only thing that can affect the development of Manitoba and the Northwest is the failure of the crops. That has been a serious factor indeed in former years. But there is reason to believe that with the settling up of greater areas of country the danger either from frost, drought, or excessive rain, will be no greater, if as great, as the agriculturists of the Old World, and of the older parts of Canada, have to contend with.

The question of requiring from private bankers, public statements analogous to those furnished by the chartered banks, occasionally rises into prominence by some failure of more than usual magnitude. Such a one has recently occurred in our near neighborhood. Anderson & Co., of Oakville, carried on a private bank for years, and must at one time have been in a good position, or they could scarcely have got sufficient credit to obtain the amount of deposits they had when failure overtook them. But stoppage revealed the fact that the firm had not only lost all they ever had of their own, but nearly all the money lodged with them by the public. This case suggests at once the desirableness of private bankers being compelled by law to show their hand. A simple form of statement abridged from that of the chartered banks, might easily be devised, which would have two good effects. It would have a restraining and conserving influence over private bankers themselves, and it would in some measure protect the public. Not that too much could be expected from the steps taken, for the real protection, in the case of all banks, is in the good quality of the discounts. And this, no statement can show. But such a statement as is suggested would undoubtedly show whether the reporting banker had a reasonable capital, together with the amount entrusted to him by his customers, the amount of loans he was carrying, and the amount of cash and other resources immediately available he had to meet his engagements. To require such information would be no improper stretch of legislative authority.

We append a general comparative statement :

ABSTRACT	OF	BANK	RETURNS.
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Description.	Feb. 28, 1903.	Feb. 28, 1902.	In Month.
Capital paid up	\$73,591,000		0 In. \$735,000
Circulation	55,746,000	49,450,000	0 " 706,000
Deposits Loans, Discounts and Invest-	414,513,000	374,558,000	928,000
ments Cash, Foreign Balances, Net &	432,495,000	381,826,000	9,583,000
Call Loans	161,073,000	149,486,000	Dec.5,323,000
Legals	25,169,000		In. 21,000
Specie	12,484,000	11,498,000	Dec. 428,000
Call Loans	93,307,000		
Investments	63,584,000	57,406,000	In. 493,000
Government Savings Bank Montreal City and Dist BankLa Caisse d'Economie, Qu Loan Companies (estimate Bank Deposits	rict Savings hebec	14,443,000 6,717,000 20,000,000	00,462,000 14,513,000
GOVERNM	ENT CIRCULA		14,975,000
Large		8 00 0	07 000
Small	•••••••••••••	\$ 11,8	87,000 90, 0 00
		\$34,8	77,000
Gold held, \$21,602,000 or 62 p	per cent.		

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL STRIKE.

The award of the commission appointed to investigate the strike in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania did not come as a great surprise. On the whole, it is distinctly in favor of the men, though the violence and intimidation which at times characterized the long struggle are severely frowned upon by the commission. Among

the chief provisions of the award are an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, to be paid to all contract miners and engineers, to date from November 1st, 1902. Several changes are made to adjust the number of hours for working, the manner of weighing, &c. All difficulties of such a nature as cannot easily be settled between the mine superintendent and the employees must be referred to a board of conciliation, which shall arbitrate on the question. After April 1st, a sliding scale of wages shall take effect, under which, for each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal, above \$4.50 per ton, f.o.b. New York, the miners shall receive I per cent. increase on the above rate of remuneration, but the minimum wage not to fall lower than as above mentioned. No person shall be discriminated against owing to nonmembership in any labor union. Above awards to hold good until March 31st, 1906. The searching investigation has done good, we believe, in revealing some circumstances in which the employees were oppressed by the carelessness or graspingness of capital. But it has equally laid bare the inhumanity and terrorism of the labor union as exercised towards non-union men, women or boys. This, no means have yet been found to cure.

COLD STORAGE IN BRITAIN.

The trade already existing in perishable produce and food supplies between Canada and Great Britain, has drawn the attention of capitalists. Some of them believe that with proper facilities on both sides of the ocean as well as on the ocean, this trade could be much increased. If, for example, Canadian shippers could be given the advantage of reaching at small cost the numerous trade centres of the United Kingdom with their meats, their dairy product, their game, their fruit, their grain and flour, in good condition, it would be a great stimulus to trade. And if they could put the dead meat, the game, and the fruit into cold storage at various points, not only on the coast but inland, an important step would have been taken towards bringing producer and consumer into close relation.

We now find that this very thing is part of the programme of the company we referred to last week, the Imperial Food Supplies, Limited, London, England. By this week's mail, we learn that the company named has already arranged for the building of storage depots at the leading trade centres, with receiving depots at the principal seaports in the United Kingdom. These depots are to be erected on premises adjoining railroads, so that produce may be easily transported from the receiving depot in refrigerating car to any desired place.

By 1st May, or thereabout, the company expects to have its machinery in place, its depots completed at Walsall, Nottingham, and Chesterfield, besides its premises in London, at Poplar-on-Thames. The erection of storage depots at Glasgow, Liverpool and other large places, is left to a somewhat later period. Indeed, we are told that immediate shipment may now, March 25th, be made to the Imperial Food Supplie's Company's depot at Poplar, London, where there is already accommodation for several thousand tons. It is satisfactory to be told, as we are, that this company is in good hands, and that those who are directing its affairs have had experience in cold storage business and in the handling of produce. In matters of this kind, respectable and businesslike management is above all things desirable. We have confidence, from what we hear of the plans of this company, that Canadian game, fish, vegetables and fruit may be made more familiar to the Englishman in England than they have ever been before. Of our fruit they know something already, and of our meat and cheese; but of our fish and game next to nothing. It is a shrewd idea to place upon the Old Country market our delicacies as well as our staple foods. The London market alone has a tremendous capacity for such merchandise.

EGG DEALERS CAUTIOUS

Recently we made some comments on the generally unprofitable character of! the season just closed for eggs. This has been a feature of the trade not only in Canada but in the United States as well. A trade paper published across the line states on seemingly good authority that the loss on cold storage eggs has amounted in Chicago alone to between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, and taking into consideration the losses in New York, Boston and other large centres, the loss is considered to aggregate very close upon three and a half millions. This estimate does not include sums lost by concerns in small country towns, whose number is legion. In Canada it is difficult to arrive at a definite estimate, because there is no record of the quantity of eggs cold-stored or pickled, but after a fairly careful canvass of the trade we believe it would be within the mark to state that the loss to Canadian dealers will be from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Country dealers and merchants, too, who never cold-stored eggs before, have in many cases had a few hundred cases put away last summer, the reason no doubt being the high prices and good profits which prevailed in the previous winter season.

Early exports to Great Britain, made on contract, are said to have shown some little margin. Later ones, however, thrown on a bad market, resulted in serious loss. The British importers, too, state that they lost money on their contracts, and are very adverse to repeating them this season except at very low prices. A number of the large dealers here have written their consignors to the effect that unless they can buy pickled eggs on a basis of 6/6 to 6/9 c. i. f., they will not touch them preferring to take their chances of the market later on in the season. With the losses that Canadians have experienced this year, the large dealers have determined that unless they can buy eggs at 2 or 3c. lower than last year they will not pickle at all. This means that eggs should be bought in country towns of about 9c. per dozen, for the best estimates calculate that it takes 5c. per dozen to pay for the loss in cracked and small eggs, railroad and ocean freights, cases and fillers, commission and incidental expenses for selling. This would mean that eggs bought even at 9c. would actually cost 14c. before any profit could be obtained by exporting. It may be mentioned that the usual standard for eggs for this purpose is that they should weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the dozen, so that poor stock will be out of the running. The range of prices for eggs in New York and Toronto on March 1st during the past few years is presented in the following table :

It will be seen from the above that the prices for eggs last season were abnormally high. In fact, looking back still further, it is found that they then reached the highest point in more than ten years. The prices quoted for New York are for specially selected No. 1 stock, and indicate quotations on a new-laid basis. Cold storage eggs were selling at this time at anywhere from 5 to 10c. per dozen, and, as stated above, it was in cold-stored and pickled eggs that the serious losses were made. The open season brought large supplies of fresh eggs earlier in the season than usual. From information already coming to hand, it may be gathered that there will be a considerably larger number of eggs produced this year than last, the high prices which prevailed last season having stimulated the raising of hens, the farmers realizing they were one of the most profitable departments of their business. It should be remembered however, that one cause of the high value of eggs last season was the enhanced price of beef and nearly all food materials. This year however, these will be on a lower basis, and, as one consequence, the price of eggs will fall also.

COMPROMISING STOREKEEPERS.

Curious it is, how men, keeping general or other stores, who have repeatedly failed to meet their engagements, still appear to wish to continue a losing business, and try to effect compromise arrangements with creditors. Curious. too, that so many farmers, who should be the most independent and prosperous of men, determine to try merchandising for a living. They mostly fail, and who can wonder at it, for they have had, as a rule, no training for storekeeping, which is not as simple a business as it looks. Sometimes they drift into business through the death of a relative who had been a shopkeeper-and it appears to be considered that anyone who can read and write is able to buy and sell goods and make a profit. Sometimes a farmer marries a business, so to speak, that is to say, he marries the proprietress of a business, or marries the widow of a business man and thinks he will be able to replace her husband. Let us cite an instance or two, from our correspondents in Halifax and Quebec this week:

Moise Daignault, of St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que., was originally a farmer, but about eleven years ago he married the widow of one Crepeau, who had been a general storekeeper, and took up the business of the husband. He did not prove successful, and in 1897 arranged a compromise at 50 cents. He is now reported in trouble again and has assigned owing about \$2,300. A general dealer named Elzear Belleau, at St. Aubert, Que., is reported as offering 55 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of about \$8,000. He is a tinsmith by trade, but thought he was clever enough to keep store and went into general merchandise some years ago. He has always shown a disposition to expand, eventually opening a branch store at St. Pamphile, in the same county of L'Islet, near the Maine boundary. He has been reported much expanded and hard up for some time past, and no wonder. At a place called Coleman, near Alberton, in the north of Prince Edward Island, lived a farmer named W. H. Barr. In 1901 he sold his farm and started storekeeping. In December last he was reported as wishing to compromise, offering 20 per cent. Now he has assigned. Happily, he If he succeeds in getting the comdoes not owe much. promise he wants, he need only provide himself with \$400, for he is said to owe something less than \$2,000, all told.

OUR SAINT JOHN LETTER.

The announcement of the Grand Trunk Railway management that the company's transcontinental line will have its winter port at St. John, has created great interest throughout New Brunswick. While the plans of the company have not been divulged it is recognized that to reach this city from

	New York	Tor	onto
Year	Fresh Eggs	Fresh	Pickled.
1898	10 <u>4</u> C.	I4C.	
1899	14C.	23C.	13 ¹ / ₂ c.
1900	144C.	17C.	14 <u>1</u> C.
1901	14 <u>4</u> C.	19C.	15C.
1902	19 <u>1</u> C.	28c.	230.
1903	16c.	16с.	ICtc.

Quebec a new line of railway must be built, opening up a country that has long felt the need of railway connection. Already two or three different interests have given notice of their intention to ask the legislature, which opens on Thursday, for charter rights to lines in the central sections of New Brunswick. These charters seek to revive and extend existing rights, and to amalgamate lines now operating over short sections. The names of the parties behind the schemes have not been made known, the solicitors' names only appearing. It may be that the actions are on behalf of the Grand Trunk, but a more general belief is that local capitalists are sceking to secure the rights in anticipation of their being required by the great corporation, when they can be sold at a substantial profit.

Mr. C. J. Coster, solicitor, has given notice that he will ask the legislature to grant a charter to the Aluminum Production Company, of New Brunswick, Limited, with a capital stock of six million dollars with power to manufacture alumina and aluminum goods of all kinds, "to mine and raise clay, coal and all kinds of minerals and ores, and to manufacture and sell coke, tar, gas and all the by-products of coal, and to do all other things incident thereto." This is the biggest capitalization ever asked for in New Brunswick, and there is great interest in the plans of the company, but so far Mr. Coster has declined to make anything known. He will not say who the proposed incorporators are nor where it is proposed to operate. There is a belief that the company's works will be located in Queen's county, near the extensive coal fields, and where the proper clay for aluminum is said to exist. If the scheme is a bona fide one the establishment in that province of the enterprise will be of great benefit.

The new pulp mill at St. George, Charlotte county, built by New York capitalists, will be in operation in a few weeks now. It is believed that the Harmsworths will begin the erection of pulp and paper mills in Gloucester county early in the spring. Some necessary legislation regarding the timber leases must be secured before they will undertake the work, and this the legislature will grant. There is a rumor that American enterprise is to build a pulp mill near Campbellton in Restigouche county, and that another American company will put up a mill in King's county. Another American syndicate is negotiating with the city council of Campbellton, in the north, over the establishment in that town of a factory for using the native hardwoods in the manufacture of furniture, flooring, veneering, tool handles, etc. The company talk of spending \$200,000 annually in wages. The concessions wanted have not yet been made known. The Chatham Board of Trade wants the town council to lend \$20,000 to a local company that will invest \$50,000 in a woodworking factory.

Messrs. King and Bannigan, of Boston, have purchased a large plaster quarry at Hillsboro, Albert county, and are making arrangements to open up the work and to prosecute it in a vigorous manner. These evidences of faith in the province by capitalists are most gratifying.

The G. M. Clark Company, agricultural implement dealers at Fredericton, have begun the erection in St. John of an immense warehouse in which to accommodate their steadily growing business. Several other large business houses are to put up new buildings in this city; and generally the building outlook in St. John is better than for years. This, of itself, is pretty fair evidence that business conditions are good.

St. John, New Brunswick, 24th March.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

We are yet in the grip of the drought. Politicians say the drought has broken. Pastoralists, farmers and business men assert that it has not. It has broken in spots, both in New South Wales and Queensland, but the bulk of the western country is dry. The rainfall of the new year, so far, has been sorely disappointing, all the more that the unusual fall of November gave hopes of better things.

The politicians of this country want to borrow more money in England to keep their schemes going and their patronage intact. Hence they are optimistic. Common sense

business men who don't want them to borrow, and who say that the hope of Australia lies in the closing of the money markets of the world to Australian Governments, are pessimistic. Neither are exactly right, but the business men as usual, are most nearly so. There is little question that if the drought stops the wild raids upon financial London that have characterized Australian Governments it will be a greater boon to this country than its goldfields. I will deal with this in another letter. It is too long a story for this one. It has already done some good in that it has induced the Governments of these states to stop their financial follies and honestly endeavor to put their institutions in order. More power to them. Their work has resulted in more lasting hope than a great rainfall.

Much as you have been told about the drought, it is only partial after all and far from being ruinous. Take New South Wales, which with Queensland, has suffered most, and indeed, up to last June were really the only sufferers to any extent. In a single year this state has lost more than onethird of its sheep, and herds, its mobs of cattle and horses more than decimated. Most of the stock that still remains has been greatly reduced in value. This is serious where the pastoral is so great an industry.

But when looked at fairly what does it mean ? Last year, so far as there are figures to work upon, the indications are that the loss of income will be about thirty million dollars. About twenty dollars knocked off the income of every man, woman and child in the state. That unquestionably, is a sore reduction. But the income of the people is normally estimated at over three hundred and sixty million dollars. The loss, therefore, is only ten per cent. of their income. Of course, this loss will continue for some years. In the present year under favorable circumstances it will be greater, for the farmers have lost their harvest. The Canadian Commissioner estimates that the loss will be about forty million dollars. Then the people will still have 871/2 per cent. of their income left and, if the statistics are correct, the people of Canada get along very comfortably with less. As a matter of fact if the people of the Commonwealth would only fairly distribute the loss amongst themselves and knock off their whiskey bills they would hardly feel the effects that have so far resulted from the drought. The first they can't do and the last they won't do, and hence comes sore suffering even to the lack of bread to one section and plenty to another. The people who have enough are beginning to wake up to their duty to the needy, and collections are being taken up to send the necessities of life to the drought-striken.

The real trouble with Australia is fear, and, mainly, the apprehension of what must follow, "the fiddling with socialism." as the Premier of Victoria has put it. It is making capitalists timid, stopping enterprise, hindering industry, throwing workers out of employment and lowering the credit of the Australian states so that the Government cannot support the army of workers who have been taught to look to them for bread. The Government of this state has a force of about ten thousand persons whom it is keeping going on borrowed money. If that supply should be suddenly cut off. Well, you can't reason with men with hungry stomachs, and still worse, with hungry wives and children.

Australia can easily take care of its necessitous under ordinary circumstances, but if the borrowing should be stopped, until things should right themselves, outside help will be a blessing. New Zealand holds itself ready to contribute a half million dollars at once, and it would be but fraternal if Canada should be ready to contribute of its abundance should the deplorable, and I am glad to say just now not probable need arise. F. W.

Sydney, New South Wales, 24th February, 1903.

-Montreal stock brokers have decided to add to their exchange five new seats, the minimum price of each to be \$25,000. This will make sixty seats altogether. The last one sold realized \$27,500. It has also been decided to abolish the morning call on active days.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MATTERS.

Since my last letter things have not improved in Australia. It is the wonder of many thinking people that as yet no financial calamity has befallen. The rains have been followed by a scorching heat, which at some places reached 123 deg. in the shade; this in turn was followed by intense cold. A Maoriland (New Zealand) paper is poking fun at this change of temperature in the following, to the poor victim's rather provoking manner:

"Australia is a fine country for a man who wants variety. He can have the tail end of a drought and a chocolate dust storm to paint him black enough for a passable Hottentot, a flood to bleach him Circassian, heat enough to fry him pink, and cold enough to freeze him blue-all in a week. Anybody who wants more is too fastidious for this world. The coldblooded Maorilander doesn't know what a temperature of 123 in the shade means. He can't realize it-nobody can who has not experienced it. To sit in a calico shroud and frizzle for days when it is an exertion to breathe, and the stifling air makes sleep an impossible thing, has never been the fate of any New Zealander who has stayed at home. At Bourke and the other abandoned terrestrial Gehennas scattered about inland, Queensland and northern New. South Wales 120 deg. Fahrenheit is nothing miraculous, and it's exceptionally cold weather when two or three people don't die of sunstroke in the hot season. A Bourke resident would want his blankets in the place where a lot of profane Australians will arrive some time, while any inland northerner could put an ablebodied salamander to everlasting shame."

The following notice appeared at the same time in a Sydney paper: "A large number of sheep were removed from the plains to the tableland near Kosciusko, with the result that nine thousand perished in the snow in one night." This in January (midsummer) is hardly credible, but nevertheless solid fact.

Retrenchment is the cry in all the states, but very little is done in the right way. There is too much representation, and if the various states could make up their minds to do away with their local parliaments, and be satisfied with one representative body, as the majority of far more populous countries have to be, a better state of affairs would at once set in. It is simply ridiculous for a country with less than four million inhabitants to maintain fourteen houses of parliament, 48 cabinet ministers and 752 members of parliament. The total cost is £ 500,454 per annum, of which sum £ 163,700 is expended on members' salaries. Reporting and printing of their speeches alone reaches the formidable sum of \pounds 50,000 odd. The refreshment bill of this crowd figures out at £6,107. If a private concern would be run on such lines I fear the management would soon find itself landed in the Bankruptcy Court, and finally find its way either to the cells or to a lunatic asylum.

New South Wales in face of all this has entered on a career of reckless expenditure never surpassed by any state in the world. New works have been proposed, which will necessitate new loans to the extent of $\pounds 7,000,000$, this means about $\pounds 6$ or \$30 for each man, woman and child living under the wholesome rule of labor. All the other states are also contemplating new loans, and if they were sure that John Bull would not kick, the sum asked for would be simply appalling.

Is it not very singular that these labor ridden states, whilst trying to prevent capital to find remunerative employment in their territory, have to appeal to the same capital to supply the necessary funds to run their shows.

Already now every Australian is burdened with a debt of over £57, with no earthly chance of being ever able to repay. Seemingly he carries his burden very light and I think the Sydney Bulletin was not far out when it predicted that as soon as the debt would reach £100 a public holiday would be proclaimed in commemoration. Why not!

The Commercial World lost one of its most prominent members. Sir Frederic Sargood, senior member of the well known (also in Canada), firm of Sargood, Son & Ewen, died suddenly whilst touring with his wife in New Zealand. Sir Frederic was a man of mark, born in England in 1834 and came to Australia in 1850. He was elected a member of the Victorian Legislative Council in 1874, was member of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, and represented in 1880 that Colony before the Imperial Crown for the protection of British possessions. He became Minister for Defence in 1883, and later on accepted the Portfolio for Defence and Education in the Munroe Ministry, but resigned in 1891 not being willing to assent^d to the "One Man One Vote" principle. He took a prominent part in Victorian politics, and held many offices too numerous to mention here.

He was best known however, as member of the great firm, and the palatial warehouses in nearly all the large cities in Australia and New Zealand are so many monuments of his enterprise. Other members of the firm are his son Percy Rolfe Sargood, Messrs. John A. Ewen and John Ross. The firm was founded in Melbourne by Sir Frederic's father, Mr, Frederic James Sargood, in 1848, and has ever since enjoyed prosperity and the highest reputation of integrity.

New Zealand is doing exceedingly well, the harvest prospects are better than ever. The prices of sheep and cattle are the highest ever recorded, and the wool sales which are in full swing all over the country, show a good advance in prices all round. It may interest some of your readers to know the price of wool realized at the Christchurch sales which took place last week. 20,000 bales were offered and disposed of at the; following prices: Super merino, 10¼d. to 11¼d.; medium, 8½d. to 10d.; super halfbred, 8½d. to 9½d.; medium, 7d. to 8¼d.; inferior, 5¾d. to 6¾d.; best crossbred 6d. to 6¾d.; medium, 5d. to 5¾d.; long wool, 4¾d. to 5¾d.; merino pieces, 7d. to 9½d.; best halfbred pieces, 6½d. to 7¼d.; medium, 4¾d. to 6d.; combed pieces, 3¼d. to 4½d.; locks. 2d. to 4¼d.

No wonder that farmers and pastoralists are in high spirits; where formerly they were indebted to the banks, to-day they are offering their money to these institutions. A reversion of position which is bound to bring the rate of interest down.

deS

Wellington, N.Z., February, 1903.

NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We do not know whether the name of this life company, the "Northern," was intended to have any connection with the geographical distribution of its business in Canada, but we are told that as a matter of fact a good deal of its business is obtained from the northern districts of the peninsula of Ontario. Its directors, too, are well distributed over the district that hes within the Great Lakes. The report for 1902 shows a gain of more than twenty per cent. in premium and interest' income as compared with 1901. It is a further agreeable feature in the comparison that death claims were lessened, and that the excess of income over expenditure was more than doubled in 1902.

The company's balance sheet shows, comparing the present year with the blue book figures for 1901, an increase of assets equal to \$49,619, their total being now \$332,044. The reserve liability on policies according to the Government standard is now \$177.291, as compared with \$157,440 a year before. The surplus on policy-holders' accound is put down at \$154.753. We note the statement that no dividend has yet been paid, which is possibly a strain upon the patience of the shareholder who is fonder of dividends than of surplus. But it is always well to stand by a management which is anxious to make things safe for the future.

LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In reading the report of this company for the year last past it seems to us that unusual care has been bestowed upon the examination of its affairs, and great caution exercised in providing for its obligations. Calculation of its reserve liabilities has been made on a 4 per cent. bas's previous to 1900; on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis for ordinary business since then; and on a 3 per cent. basis for recent industrial business. Besides these there is a special reserve to get the old business to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis. It may be said, as it has been said, such conservatism is not absolutely necessary. But if a company can stand the reduction, as the London Life has shown it can, all the better for the policy-holders. The earning power of this company on its assets is very good, the average yearly earning being over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., an unusual rate for these late days.

We observe the increase of the company's net invested assets during the twelve months from \$955,643 to \$1,066,769; its receipts from premiums were \$291,902 (an increase of over \$20,000), of which \$201,168 was from industrial and \$90,734 from ordinary premiums. The disbursements, on the other hand. were less than in the previous year. The result of the year's business, in addition to the particulars we have given above, is an addition to surplus on policy-holders' account, and an addition to surplus over all liabilities and capital. This last is an especially strong and creditable feature of the company's management. The total business of the company now approaches seven millions of dollars. Remark was made by Judge Bell at the meeting upon the number of companies operating in the life field in Canada, which he considered out of proportion to the extent of the field, and as making the cost of securing business very serious. Nevertheless, the London Life managed to get the same proportion of new business as before, which is a tribute to its popularity.

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company, now in its forty-fourth year, so long intimately known through the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, has enlarged the field of its operations, and a consequence is a considerable addition to its aggregate of risks. Established as a farmers' company, it has grown to be something more, and does business all over the Dominion. Policy-holders were present at the meeting, we observe, from points as far apart as Vancouver and Montreal. In the year 1902, there had been issued 26,605 policies covering \$32,095,011; and the gross amount at risk at the close of the year was \$66,604,000, which was an increase of six millions on the year. A very large business, indeed. The assets are increased from \$502,800, at the close of 1901, to \$628,090 (about half of it in premium notes), which does not include \$90,000 of uncalled capital. The net income for 1902 was \$339,858, all but \$5,332 being for premiums, while the outgo for losses was \$156,468 (equal to 45.9 per cent.), and for expenses \$100,701 (equal to 29.53 per cent.) together, 75.43 per cent., an encouraging result.

A creditable increase in reinsurance reserve is shown. Excluding capital stock, and providing for the reinsurance reserve required by the authorities, there remains a surplus over all liabilities of \$101,266, based on the standard of the Dominion department, and of \$360,864 according to the Ontario standard.

A month or more ago, the directors agreed upon the removal of the head office of the company from London to Toronto; and a by-law confirming such removal was unanimously passed at the annual meeting held in London on 23rd February. It is intended that the head office shall be on King street East, near Church. The president made a lengthy review of the operations of the company for the year 1902, after which the annual report and balance sheet were adopted.

The retiring directors, Messrs. John Blacklock, George Gillies and Dr. R. T. Shiell were re-elected, Mr. Blacklock representing the policy-holders and Mr. Gillies and Dr. Shiell the shareholders. Afterwards the board re-elected the Hon. John Dryden, president; George Gillies, Esq., vicepresident, and H. Waddington, managing director.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTEE CO.

A welcome new-comer into the Canadian insurance field is the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, one of the most progressive guaranty corporations on the continent. Its headquarters for this country will be Toronto, where it is to be managed by Mr. Arthur E. Kirk-

patrick, who is very favorably known as one of our young business men, and Mr. J. A. Kennard, a lawyer of Baltimore, who has had experience in the surety business. Of the company itself a good report can be given. Incorporated only six or seven years ago it has come rapidly to the front, as may be conceived from the fact that in the past year its premium receipt's exceeded those of its next competitor by over \$325,000. In 1897, its net premiums amounted to \$75,811, and its surplus and reserve to \$53,012; in 1900, these were \$776,809 and \$725,-927, while in 1902, they were \$1,515,912 and \$1,301,967 respectively. Among the officers of the company are Mr. John R. Bland (the president), of Baltimore; and Andrew Freedman, John I. Waterbury, and Geo. W. Young, well-known financiers of New York. The company has deposited some \$100,000 at Ottawa. Agencies are being opened at many points throughout the Dominion, and from what we know of those having the business in hand, the success which has been achieved by this company in the Statles bids fair to be repeated here.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE SOCIETY.

This is one of the life companies of the United States which continues to make a good record, and is steadily adding to its business. It is no longer young, having been founded in 1874, and its twenty-eighth annual report shows handsome The new business of 1902 amounted to \$35,371,913, and gains. at the end of the year the outstanding insurance amounted to \$98,159,633. On 1st January of the present year the company had assets of \$6,287,938, an increase of \$1,171,064, while the surplus showed a gain of \$218,591 for the year, amounting to \$983,677 at the close of 1902. The excess of income over disbursements for the year was \$1,142,262. The growth of the company under Mr. E. W. Scott's administration has been marked and substantial. He became president in 1896, at which time the Provident Savings Life possessed about two millions of dollars in assets. To-day, this item exceeds six and a quarter millions. During the same period the annual income has nearly doubled and the insurance in force has 'increased to the amount stated above. The results achieved last year show what good management coupled with a well organized agency force can accomplish. The policy-holders have reason to congratulate themselves upon the growth of the company and on the accumulation of so good a surplus.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

A new departure has been made in the recently issued International Edition of Dun's Review. It contains a variety of illustrations, among them several of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, France, and one of the New York County of Commerce. The present is a very interesting number, having a Spanish supplement and a German supplement; articles on the decline in silver, the cost of living, with the prices of commodities; Australian railways, many different trades, and a history of mercantile failures in the United States. It further contains an especially valuable feature in the address given by Andrew D. White, ex-ambassador to Germany, on the occasion of a gathering in his honor by Germans in Berlin. Here is a sentence or two from the address of this eminent American, which may teach the American jingo what his country owes to other nations. Speaking of his student days in Berlin, he said: "I did our Motherland, Great Britain, the justice to acknowledge that she has given to my country much of vast value. She had given us a precious heritage in law, in administration, in various modes of thought and action. I also did my own country the justice to rejoice in her energy, her perseverance and her dauntless optimism; but it seemed to me then, and time has increased the conviction, that, in addition to our gifts from Great Britain, and supplementary to the qualities which have been evolved on American soil, we also needed especially the influence of German devotion to high ideals of civilization, German thoroughness, German exactness, German patience in the search for truth, German trust in the vast values of science, literature and art, and German self-sacrifice in promoting institutions for the furtherance of these."

WELLAND BOARD OF TRADE.

At a reorganization meeting of the Welland Board of Trade, held a week ago, the following officers were elected: President, D. Ross; vice-president, A. O. Beatty; secretary, J. McCaw; treasurer, G. C. Brown; councillors, J. H. Burgar, W. L. Rice, E. Brasford, J. O'Neal, O. H. Garner, J. H. Crow, W. J. Best, J. Goodwin; board of arbitration, W. J. Best, W. L. Rice, J. C. Crow, S. H. Griffith, G. Stalker, G. W. Sutherland, D. Hooker, H. McCoomb, J. J. Sidey, J. H. Burgar, E. Brasford.

FOR DRY GOODS MEN.

Purvis' dry goods. W. D. Cox's men's furnishing and Cronk's shoe store at Learnington, Ont., have been burned down at a loss altogether of about \$20,000; mostly insured.

Lowell, Mass., cotton mill operators have refused to grant the request of their employees for a 10 per cent increase in wages. The latter are now conside.ing whether or not to strike.

A fire which broke out in the carding room of J. Walshaw's woolen mills at Bolton, Ont., spread so rapidly that it almost completely destroyed the factory and all its machinery. Loss about \$50,000; partially insured.

The London fur sales, which began on the 23rd, show, so far as they have gone, still higher prices. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to the height that fur values are reaching. Otter sold at the first sale 40 per cent. higher than this time last year, fisher 20 per cent. higher, red fox 20 per cent. higher, cross fox 10 to 25 per cent. higher.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

One of the Ontario manufacturers has made a cut of $\frac{3}{4}c$. to $\frac{1}{4}c$. per pound in starch, and others are likely to follow suit.

The residence of the late Senator Allan at Moss Park, Toronto, with the adjoining grounds have been purchased by the Nasmith Company, Limited, with the aim of building thereupon a large bakery with all modern appliances. Residents in the neighborhood strongly object to the disfiguration of the picturesque property by the presence of a factory; but it is extremely likely that utilitarian requirements will carry the day. There is no good reason, however, that the building should not be a handsome one, or that the grounds about it should not be made attractive. And we believe that Nasmith's have sense enough and good taste enough to see this done.

The efforts of the vegetable canners of Ontario to form an association would seem to have been now crowned with success, one having at length been organized under the name of the Canadian Canners' Consolidated Companies, Limited, of Hamilton, with over \$1.600,000 of the stock already subscribed, out of an authorized total of \$2,500,000. Among the provisional directors we notice the names of W. Boulter, of Picton; David Marshall, of Aylmer, and W. A. Ferguson, of Delhi. The corporation will take over the leading fruit and vegetable packing business of Canada, and hopes by co-operation and better systems of packing and grading, greatly to extend the export trade in canned goods.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Imperial Institute, London, 12th March.—An important London house asks for Canadian producers of charcoal for export on a considerable scale. A firm of provision importers at Newcastle-on-Tyne invites correspondence trom Canadian produce shippers. A timber merchant in Hull would like the addresses of Canadian makers who can supply doors, skirtings, mouldings and general joinery. Particulars are desired of any first-class asbestos properties for sale, partly developed. A firm in Angers, France, would communicate with Canadian shippers of pea and other seeds, especially any who have resident agents in France. -The Moncton, N.B., Board of Trade has decided to organize an association for the purpose of establishing a permanent exhibition at that place.

-Mr. W. J. Sutton, of Victoria, B.C., suggests the wisdom of establishing a college of mines for British Columbia. It seems an anomaly that the richest mineral province of the Dominion should be so far without any educational mining institution of the kind.

-The Wapella, Assa., Board of Trade at their annual meeting last week elected their officers for the coming year: President, J. W. Sutherland; vice-president, George White; secretary, S. Page; committee, James Franks, John G. Beedie, John Kidd, E. Thornton, E. S. Zingg, W. I. Tudge.

-A recent circular to the branches and correspondents of the Canadian Bank of Commerce contains the following information about the Head Office staff: Mr. V. C. Brown, assistant inspector, has been appointed inspector; and Mr. C. Cambie, late accountant at Victoria, assistant inspector of the bank. The department of superintendence and inspection is therefore constituted as follows: A. H. Ireland, superintendent of branches and chief inspector; H. H. Morris, inspector, resident at Vancouver; V. C. Brown, inspector, resident at Toronto; C. Cambie, assistant inspector.

-It is a satisfaction to be able to note that the strike at Fernie, B.C., which bade fair to prove so disastrous to all Western interests concerned, was compromised on the 21st. inst., and work at the coal mines has been resumed. The settlement involves a slight adjustment of the old rates and the recognition of the union, and is to run for two years, except on two months' notice to the British Columbia Mining Association. It would run for ten years, we believe, if the mischievous walking delegate could be kept away from the Crow's Nest.

-Manufacturers of London, Ont., and the Board of Trade of that city are interesting themselves in the evident desire of the railway companies to gain the privilege of entering into the rapidly growing manufacturing section of the south end. The Pere Marquette road, the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. are all making overtures with this end in view. The mayor and other parties, however, express themselves as being anxious to conserve the city's interests, and are advising the authorities not to give away privileges for a belt line or otherwise without first coming to some arrangements for interswitching, etc., whereby the manufacturers will be able to interchange cars and have as full facilities as possible.

—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the deputation which waited upon him on the 20th inst. regarding a \$50,000 grant in aid of holding a Dominion Exhibition in Toronto this year was deemed most encouraging. It was explained that this money was not needed for buildings or for expenditure on the grounds, but for equalizing freight rates for exhibitors, for special prizes, advertising outside of Ontario, securing educational exhibits, and for increased cost of management. Few people, we imagine, will be discovered to find fault with the idea of holding a national exhibition in Canada. So many have been held of recent years in the States that undue prominence in the world's eyes is being given to American manufacturers and their wares.

—At this time of year, or indeed at any time between December and April, Canadians who live inland, and who wish for a period of warmer weather than they can get at home before June, hie away to California or Florida, or Virginia, or the Bahamas—if they can afford it. We in Central Canada do not often hear of the Bahamas in any other connection; indeed we do not think any exhibit from those islands was among those tropical products shown by Demerara and the West Indies at the Toronto Industrial Fair last September. But the Bahamas wish to do business with Canada. We have a letter, dated 21st inst., from Mr. B. W. Roberts, merchant of Nassau, to say that he is coming to Toronto in the approaching summer. He tells us that the importers of this colony are beginning to look favorably on the possibilities of increasing their business with Canadian manufacturers and merchants. My contemplated visit to Canada is for the purpose of making arrangements with manufacturers to place their goods before the importers of this colony by means of samples of all the various lines, and thus bring manufacturer and merchant together, and increase the importation of goods "Made in Canada." He adds that he will be pleased to receive correspondence from any firm who is interested in goods for export to this colony, or who can use some of the Bahama products, such as sponges, sisal fibre, fruit, shell, etc. Any items of news bearing on our relations will be gladly forwarded to you, and any Canadian news will be thankfully received.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures for Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, Mar. 26, 1903, compared with those of the previous week.

Montreal	Mar. 26, 1903	Mar. 19, 1903	
Toronto	15,255,856	\$23,109,831 17,158,404	
Winnipeg	3,617 179	3,598,397	
Halifax	1,516,737	2,017,391	
Hamilton	840.505	946.027	
St. John	675,427	856,361	
Vancouver	917,339	1,068,659	
Victoria	397,186	594,341	
Quebec		1,336,154	
Ottawa	1,733,053	1,829.665	
Lendon		905,382	
	\$	\$53,420,612	

MEETINGS.

LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the London Life Insurance Company was held at the company's offices, London, Canada, March 9th, 1903.

The vice-president, Mr. Albert O. Jeffrey, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., occupied the chair, and the manager, Mr. John G. Richter, acted as secretary.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the secretary, after which the following report and financial statement were submitted:

REPORT.

The directors of the company beg to submit annual report and duly audited financial statement for year ending December 31st, 1902.

December 31st, 1902. During the year, 10,621 applications for insurance, amounting to \$1,579,911.30, were accepted and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively \$291,902.66, and \$63,200.45, totaling \$355,103.11, an increase of \$33,083.52 over the previous year.

The sum of \$62,939.72 was paid for death claims, \$5,960 for matured endowments, and \$6,420.25 for surrendered policies and cash profits; a total of \$75,319.97 paid policyholders or their heirs during the year.

The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year, after deducting all reinsurances, amounted to \$6,827,834.37; under 3,419 "Ordinary" and 45,638 "Industrial," or a total of 49,057 policies—an increase of 2,470 policies for insurance of \$338,700.75 for the year. The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subrible control of the company.

The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, amount to \$1,302,063.86, an increase of \$175,-873.46 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met. No losses in respect of investments were incurred during the year.

The liabilities of the company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to \$1,187,110.71. The surplus on policy-holders' account, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, is \$114,953.15, and after deducting paid up capital, accumulating profits and contingent fund, there remains a 'net surplus over all liabilities and capital of \$40,-090.64.

> JOHN MCCLARY, President.

THE YEAR ENDING 3IST DEC., 1902. Net invested assets, 31st December, -\$1,079,992 45 RECEIPTS. Interest on investments \$ Ordinary premium, \$91,017.62, less re-63,200 45 insurance premiums, \$283.30..... 00,734 32 Industrial premiums 201,168 34 -\$ 355,103 II \$1,435,095 56 DISBURSEMENTS. Cash profits paid policy-holders..... \$ Paid for surrendered policies 5.049 41 1,370 84 Matured endowments 5,960 00 Ordinary claims Industrial claims 24,136 93 38,802 79 Dividends Ordinary salaries Ordinary commissions Industrial commissions Industrial salaries All other disbursements 4,000 00 10,824 47 15.575 55 40.513 00 23,888 20 27,472 68 -\$ 197,593 96 Net invested assets, 31st Dec., 1902 \$1,237,501 60 ASSETS, AS FOLLOWS: Cash in office \$ 3,223 41 Loans on stocks Loans on policies 11,800 00 60,810 30 Bonds and debentures 60,636 15 Balance owing on real estate sold .. 5,637 10 Loan trust account 5,076 40 -\$1,237,501 60 ADDITIONAL ASSETS. Premium notes, net\$ 3,366 90 Premiums in course of collection, net 10,757 96 Deferred premiums, net 15,551 38 34,886 02 Interest due and accrued -\$1,302,063 86 Total assets, 31st Dec., 1902 TO COVER LIABILITIES, AS FOLLOWS: Total reserve on policies in force, \$1,163,736.21; less reinsurance reserve, \$3,315 \$1,160,421 21 10,7770 30 Claims accrued Advance premiums Shareholders' special account 414 36 282 21 2,000 00 13,222 63 -\$1,187,110 71

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR

Surplus over all liabilities and capital	\$\$		
Accumulated profits	15,219 51 50,000 00		
Surplus on policy-holders' account, apportioned as under Contingent fund and special reserve \$	9,643 00	114,953	15

To the Shareholders of the London Life Insurance Company: Gentlemen,—This is to certify that I have carefully audited your company's books for the year ending December 31st, 1902, and find them correctly and neatly kept. The annexed statement is in accordance with the books and gives a true showing of the company's affairs. I have also examined the securities covering loans and find them in order.

JAMES MCMILLAN, Auditor.

London, February 6th, 1903.

The actuary of the company, Mr. Edward E. Reid, B.A., A.I.A., reported as follows:

The reserve liabilities of the company, as shown in the statement, are computed on a 4 per cent. interest basis for business in both branches issued previous to 1900, on a 3¹/₂ per cent. basis for Ordinary business of the past three years, and on a 3 per cent. basis for Industrial business of the same period. A special reserve, also included in the liabilities, is being accumulated for the purpose of placing the old business and the same period.

business on a 3½ per cent. basis. The other liabilities of the company have been, as usual,

MONETARY TIMES THE

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting

190	the month ending Feb. 28,)3.	Capital authorized	Capital su b- scribed.	Capital paid up	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rate per cent. of ast Dividend declared.	Notes in circulation.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances.
2	Bank of Montreal Bank of New Brunswick Quebec Bank	\$14,000,000 500,000 3,000,000	\$12,484,000 500,000 2,500,000	\$12,437,300 500,000 2,500,000	750,000	\$10 12 6	\$8,107,172 485,879 1,501,499	\$2,171,200 40,306 22,834
5	Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank Bank of British North America	2,000,000 200,000 4,866,666	2,000,000 200,000 4,866,666	2,000,000 200,000 4,866,666	45,000	$\begin{array}{c}10\\5\\6\end{array}$	$1,881,550\\132,300\\2,307,715$	244,995 5,980 9,085
8	Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Townships Bank	3,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	2,250,000	10 9 7	2,249,971 2,363,140 1,360,325	37,674 31,435 20,750
11	Union Bank of Halifax Ontario Bank Banque Nationale	$1,705,900 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 2,000,000$	1,205,900 1,500,000 1,500,000	1,205,900 1,500,000 1,499,565	425,000	7 6 6	1,072,026 1,388,058 1,446,459	$11,777 \\ 19,609 \\ 15,657$
14	Merchants' Bank of Canada Banque Provinciale du Canada People's Bank of Halifax	6,000,000 1,000,000 800,000	6,000,000 871,637 700,000	6,000,000 819,248 700,000	Nil.	7 3 6	4,293,305 643,559 670,026	179,358 18,271 13,847
17	People's Bank of New Brunswick Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank of Canada	$180,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 3,000,000$	$180,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 2,250,000$	180,000 300,000 2,248,440	50,000	8 5 7	160,365 69,744 2,272,006	7,335
20	Canadian Bank of Commerce Exchange Bank of Yarmouth Royal Bank of Canada	8,000,000 280,000 3,000,000	8,000,000 280,000 2,758,900	8,000,000 266,896 2,509,200	50,000	.7 5 8	5,967,913 134,618 1,841,573	140,692 106,830
22 23	Dominion Bank Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island Halifax Banking Company	3,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	2,996,450 300,013 600,000	2,956,851 300,013 600,000	2,956,851 205,000	10 8 7	2,639,103 241,953 572,210	
25 26	Bank of Hamilton Standard Bank of Canada Banque de St. Jean	2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 1,000,000 500,200	2,000,000 1,000,000 265,057	1,600,000 850,000	10 10 6	1,864,745 909,505 161,823	23,409 20,663
28' 29	Banque d'Hochelaga Banque de St. Hyacinthe Bank of Ottawa	2,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	2,000,000 504,600 2,392,700	1,999,000 329,465 2,221,660	950,000 75,000	7 6 9	1,503,633 301,775 1,959,822	20,041
31 32	Imperial Bank of Canada Western Bank of Canada Traders Bank of Canada	4,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	2,997,400 500,000 1,500,000	2,964,794 434,889 1,500,000	2,520,076 150,000	10 7 6	2,471,266 394,420	a survey and the second s
34	Sovereign Bank of Canada Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000 2,000,000	1,300,000	1,286,565	271,036	Nil. Nıl.	817,690	
	Total	86,332,566	74,688,466	73,591,509	45,023,697		55,746,498	3,280,267

Demand deposits Balance due from Deposits with Dom, Gov. for security of note circula-tion. Balance Can Loans to other banks in Canada secured. due from Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. Dominion Governor at notice agents of Bank adian, British agents of the B'k Public and Munic. se-Dominion Notes. or on a fixed day with other Banks in Canada. or from other banks, and other Railway ment deben-BANK Specie. or from Canadian. not other Banks or tures or stocks. securi-ties. etc., in United agencies abroad. Kingdom. 2,587,533 147,971 435,697 1 Bank of Montreal 3,270,886 \$360,000 1,586,185 2,359,210 7,139,253 12,839 2,035,145 288,948 $109,746 \\ 55,715$ 173,298 2 Bk. of New Bruns'ck 148.558 25,000 74.538 23,909 304 429 160 395 88 909 620,244 221,273 244,502 3 Quebec Bank 291,222 92,800 58,517 581.758 201,060 223.267 4 Bank of Nova Scotia. 1,351,190 1,614,313 98,182 2,509,098 931.197 786,569 80 29,518 293.340 1.081,499 13,225 5 St. Stephen's Bank . 13,000 7.398 9,127 35.575 51,532 159 6 Bk. of Br. N. America 645,596 1,250,840 133,966 25,000 101,465 35,044 972,134 337,585 345,592 33,667 1,433,615 7 Bank of Toronto 633,124 1,346,650 110,000 448,404 571,997 236,060 34,028 2,681,116 1.363 Molsons Bank 933,983 389,756 121,000 686,346 946 1,353,835 186,580 474,756 323,769 966,426 87.262 9 E. Townships Bank .. 143,423 158,031 80.000 177,230 315,501 394,831 180,073 272,200 10 Union Bk. of Halifax 144,584 569,251 65,171 147,246 157,017 111,561 645,937 174.147 280,047 1,270,081 11 Ontario Bank 113,919 325,925 70,000 325,200 68,875 67.168 50,000 226,466 70,000 12 Banque Nationale ... 35,000 287,767 301,722 64,477 151,486 90,789 Mer. Bk. of Canada . .
 Bk. Prov. du Canada
 Peop's Bk. of Halifax 486.580 1.222.844 211.000 1.141,934 458,765 3.218 202,707 981,339 852.075 4,722,449 277,100 12,952 30,145 39,808 3,805 15,774 39.350 128.876 330,933 73,869 174,992 35,000 86,203 15,796 16,076 119,895 45,892 16 People's Bk. of N.B. 17 Bank of Yarmouth ... 7,158 19,276 8,000 10,856 9,144 36,347 2.300 6.329 5.247 5.000 24,454 16,338 4,190 8,119 3.028 19,911 39,400 15,200 63,275 18 Union Bk. of Canada 220,876 888,056 91,000 313,222 66,270 12,432 42,036 64.553 350,000 2,326,794 1,113,232 6,927,325 19 Canadian Bk. of Com. 1,149,475 1,683,748 20.504 1,601,769 1,047,084 185,499 20 Ex. Bk. of Yarmouth 21 Royal Bk. of Canada 611 7 450 4,500 2.988 79,065 13.042 20,000 182.200 7,611646,169. 2,652,906 1,139,951 98,877 400.000 654,198 765,451 61,281 884,494 3.037.786 22 Dominion Bank ... 986,352 1,749,395 115,000 709,945 309,222 824,171 95,084 671,116 23 Mer. Bk. of P. E. I... 24 Halifax Banking Co... 27,13073,42013.500 54,36781,75541 714 19.685 9.019 209,961 332,040 402,351 163,000 30,000 80,128 50,001 1,576,715 281,251 306.176 25 Bank of Hamilton 277.522 100.000 361,998 731.325 129.597 1.689.580 268,322 649,523 216,620 405,907 50,000 65,772 26 Standard Bk. of Can. 174,554 579,870 1,751,442 27 Banque de St. Jean. 8,793 10,161 3,837 7,514 57,672 13,742 28 Banque d'Hochelaga 29 Ban. de St. Hyacinthe 3,000 165,597 488,636 72,100 510,192 54,502 7,187 446,045 767,958 438,889 7,558 15.786 37,784 6.938 11,764 20,981 582,269 339,001 30 Bank of Ottawa ... 596,386 881,710 100,000 276,001 399.156 464.252 1,079,911 777,790 929.839 672,414 2,644,133 120,000 284,085 232,186 881,850 533,260 1,207,967 31 Im. Bk. of Canada 220,056 32 W. Bk. of Canada 26.003 28,230 21,024 37,003 658.319 15,982 11.696 160,164 504.208 895,291 215,577 1,178,629 174,372 70,000 33 Traders Bk. of Can. 241,904 226.274 686,875 4.788 242.263 438,027 26.742 5.027 183,742 34 Sov. Bk. of Canada. . 91.674 20,450 261,454 20,990 44,432 35 Metropolitan Bank.. 5,000 41.811 50,595 16.892

 $12,484,817\\ 25,169,582\\ 2,797,166\\ 13,146,128\\ 728,267\\ 4,532,159\\ 4,090,740\\ 11,100,956\\ 9,915,560\\ 15,010,879\\ 38,659,771\\ 10,100,100\\ 10,100,100\\ 10,100,100\\ 10,100,100\\ 10,100,100\\ 10,$ Total.....

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes gold bullion. Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes bullion. The figures for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last returns received viz: 14th February, 1903. Eastern Townships Bank bonus of one per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. Bank of Toronto bonus of one er cent. equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum.

1318

20000000000	Se sality and			and a gestreet	LIABILITI	ES				
Bal. due to Provincial Governments.	Deposits by the Public payable on demand	Deposits by the Public payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from other banks in Canada secured,	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances due to agencies of bank, or to other banks or agencies in United Kingdom	Bals, due to bank agencies or other banks or agencies out of Canada or Britain.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.
\$ 4,566	22,822,750 784,091	41,079,598 2,298,757			713,523 92,608				98,403,072 3,701,643	2,562,000 446,463
94,000	3,164,379	4,070,729			152,666				9,218,623	597,951
1,965	5,153,637 108,224	11,728,183 220,694					2,451	$4,695 \\ 332$	21,728,753 469,983	297,024 58,721
8,389	4,864,531	8,233,500			94,532		76,150		27,114,937	Nil
202,051 67,788 9,766	5,163,362 4,233,248 1,161,102	$\begin{array}{c} 10,661,256\\ 12,161,817\\ 6,183,021 \end{array}$			840,777 256,819	$\begin{array}{c} 73,794 \\ 199,211 \\ 103,576 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{r} 19,234,371 \\ 19,479,392 \\ 8,838,542 \end{array}$	766,828 359,995 164,606
350,751 73,555	849,936 2,061,794 1,204,491	4,222,004 6,888,241 4,090,791			42,152	523,402 437,388 19,038	147,859		6,912,277 11,293,702 6,861,681	$\begin{array}{r} 415,285\\ 62,507\\ 624,067\end{array}$
374 50,000	5,299,498 185,895 531,616	17,043,354 867,181 1,979,526		703,267	908,142 172 6,221		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,392 249,284 21,936	28,671,616 2,717,631 3,338,533	549,792 Nil 384,778
	103,120				29,453			312	585,909	84,117
1,418,702	35,760 3,931,117	342,589 6,946,050			3,275 684	8,019			$\frac{466,724}{14,572,880}$	42,489 722,200
355,470	11,439,466	32,551,917	7,478,512		60,001		97,215		58,093,527	1,145,948
50,000	28,180 3,183,768	196,986 9,413,296		25,000	24,480	366,175	1,660 130,286	$1,402 \\ 1,515$	387,848 16,385,171	6,569 211,350
199	6,700,851	16,463,208				159,990			25,992,807	435,000
	460,069 660,197	515,077 3,076,495			5,878	2,143 212,664		$ \begin{array}{r} 16,204 \\ 2,156 \end{array} $	1,235,446 4,537,415	104,995 7,512
395,630	4,229,939	10,940,251	CONTRACTOR STORES			771,423			18,246,249	132,429
182,366 17,797	2,525,768 25,476	7,751,505 275,085				90,100		3,096	11,479,909 483,278	260,352 16,125
88,619 18,702	1,812,759 51,930			40,816	953	271,249	19,111	89,093	9,473,094	312 451
18,702 769	2,383,526			40,816	1,267	8,089	1,666		1,221,605 13,528,989	30,765 295,537
271,870	6,370,953 407,088	12,787,393 2,516,770			83,312			16,819	22,015,976 3,335,099	$ 168,894 \\ 26,005 $
115,680	2,177,032	8,160,453			50,002	88,075	8,344	10,019	12,080,439	26,005 30,222
87,000 100,000	1,069,181 119,628	1,590,973 224,333			332		37,514		3,602,691 522,461	74,142 28,559
3,966,009	105,304,362	261,377,760	36,145,405	769,083	3,672,029	4,576,815	976,447	10,417,519	486,232,273	11,425,678

ASSETS

Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks.	Call and Short Loans else- where than in Canada	Current Loans	Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada	Loans to Provin- cial Gov- ern- ments.	Overdue debts.	Real Estate owned by bank not bank premises	Mort- gageson real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank premises	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore- going heads.	Total assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.	Greatest amount of Notes in circula- tion at any time during the Month
635,624 2,362,030	29,714,084 325,000 100,000	56,247,895 2,407,835 6,767,860	220,807	974,345 34,422	297,111 3,519 46,574	17,686		600,000 43,245 224,626	53,730	$120,350,880\\4,935,434\\12,783,618$	2,579,063 147,155 292,307	4,135,497 198,237 618,603	8,176,645 493,774 1,591,344
2,799,348 3,061,111	2,952,391 2,132,585	8,161,870 520,394 14,966,130		75,433	12,699 13,691 117,992	52,263 8,419	28,750	$197,692 \\ 12,000 \\ 641,777$	10,998 4,260,468	26,850,885 728,367 35,922,849	1,347,827 13,172 859,068	1,630,421 12,984 1,139,466	1,888,136 133,000 2,444,745
2,535,633 1,989,161 1,276,395	650,000	15,266,645 16,527,656 8,756,860			6,061 116,065 20,733	173,440	49,931 59,850	210,482 300,000 260,267	11,617 1,837	24,731,567 24,605,262 12,211,310	631,931 388,688 144,467	1,239,581 716,141 157,303	2,294,600 2,366,340 1,396,960
442,992 815,736 432,485		5,899,284 9,940,692 7,138,920	174,331	107,961	24,617 6,987 50,355	490 30,000 41,972	12,017	$ 112,158 \\ 125,000 \\ 188,634 $	4,000 • 131,024	9,060,799 13,436,053 8,996,652	134,377 117,000 91,300	627,571 289,000 261,400	1,330,300 1,072,026 1 1,383,058 1 1,446,459 1
5,278,308 684,429 97,991		14,622,523 1,706,748 3,584,775	2,318,366	and the second s	317,700 19,001 17,165	19,465 24,341	52,607 7,612 51,844	819,945 130,000 60,126	91,211 150,433 2,654	37,724,593 3,601,313 4,396,714	$\begin{array}{r} 481,387\\ 14,147\\ 73,478\end{array}$	1,168,561 30,635 187,934	4,324,0001 708,1691 698,8661
622,275	50,000	789,088 685,948 14,826,290			4,360 3,856 29,467	5,393 45,181		$13,500 \\ 8,000 \\ 463,843$	3,100	966,608 833,840 17,776,240	7,234 25,376 219,952	19,686 17,159 704,895	$160,365 \\ 172,964 \\ 12,272,006 \\ 1$
4,371,575	2,055,000	36,565,268 375,522 10,796,699	6,682,582	1,063,503	354,991 828 49,374	170,180	181,757 26,112	1,000,000 23,282 60,000	226,341 10,000	69,076,636 715,791 21,562,293	$1,632,000 \\ 7,450 \\ 566,270$	1,651,000 7,370 1,113,020	5,967,913 1 142,117 2 1,895,000 2
5,092,743 352,960		18,282,457 1,521,097 3,924,469		23,862	41,346 9,206 14,237	44,062 335 6,235	13,371	435,133 21,132 2,440	$ \begin{array}{r} 12,028 \\ 16,427 \\ 10,000 \end{array} $	32,419,218 1,757,474 5,733,001	980,000 26,049 73,228	1,645,000 38,488 190,260	2,640,000 2 253,503 2 589,705 2
1,702,866 1,084,103		$\begin{array}{r} 14,216,024\\ 8,119,645\\ 617,470\end{array}$			64,622 25,306 32,586	11,688	31,323 9,448 8,573	532,052 100,000 14,170	10,000 107,133 2,191 10,193	22,119,879 13,502,707 784,715	278,880 216,120 8,100	$1,282,428 \\ 409,450 \\ 9,000$	1,883,000 2 910,975 2 165,028 2
1,105,453 16,868 1,735,401	12-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-2	8,224,749 1,468,453 11,270,805			65,801 9,914 107,692	47,562 3,117 7,749	39,452 10,981 30,122	170,425 22,500 186,748	97,521 48,679	12,705,075 1,681,328 18,057,209	166,311 7,752 594,732	538,666 15,248 885,642	$1,524,778 \\ 2314,985 \\ 1,959,822 \\ 3$
3,583,603	1,250,000	$14,236,322 \\2,185,574 \\8,237,344$		7,000	33,066 1,762 8,771	42,048 14,987 10,152	80,553 14,655	506,824 15,820 160,000	$11,911 \\ 14,815 \\ 31,267$	$28\ 027,867$ $3\ 959,403$ 14,119,805	670,064 26,385 175,880	2,710,548 32,955 800,100	2,501,165 419,715 1,489,965
1,612,783 1,396,121	450,000	2,063,691 723,218			11,634 305			43,014 50,081	5,624	5,194,676 2,520,903	27,563	238,909 221,600	831,690 3 78,500 3
48,639,724	44,668,557	331,646,220	32,118,508	2,480,016	1,939,394	878,319	763,895	7,754,916	5,325,202	613,850,954	13,068,213	24,944,668	56,496,318

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

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fully provided for. Not only have the declared profits still in the hands of the company been entered as a liability, but under all policies, on other than the usual distribution plan, the full proportion of profits for uncompleted profit periods has been ascertained and included as a liability.

The investments of the company are earning over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the fourteen Canadian companies having business on their books under the old standard, nine are still valuing a considerable proportion of their business on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, basis, and with one exception are earning less than 5 per cent. Two other companies, besides the London Life, are valuing their old business on a 4 per cent. Basis, and in both cases the interest earnings are about 5 per cent. Two of the remaining companies value their old business on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The remaining $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the other $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The remaining company values all its business on a 4 per cent. basis. It will be seen at once that the position of this company in respect to its policy values is well in the forefront of its competitors.

The vice-president, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accompanying financial statement before you afford very full information regarding the past year's operations.

The business of the company is being conducted on eminentity safe lines, and that it is being conducted with due regard to economy as well is evidenced by the very favorable profits which are being paid participating policy-holders, and the continuous increase in the surplus over capital and all other liabilities.

The funds of the company are being kept well invested. The various securities which go to make up the sum total of the assets, are, without exception, good interest-bearing securities of a high class, not likely to depreciate in value or result in other loss to the company.

The liabilities of the company under its various outstanding obligations have, as the report of the actuary shows, been computed on a more than ordinarily stringent basis, and nothing has been omitted that ought to be taken into account in this connection.

The surplus of assets over all liabilities and capital, which now amounts to over \$40,000, shows the company to be in an exceptionally strong financial position.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the report.

Judge Bell, in seconding the adoption of the report, said: The report for the year must be considered very satisfactory when the general conditions at present existing are taken into consideration. The number of companies operating in Canada is so very much out of proportion to the extent of the field that the cost of obtaining business is assuming a very serious aspect.

The company has, however, been enabled to write about the same amount of business as in the previous year, and at the same time strengthen its financial position very materially.

The net surplus shows an improvement of \$6,622.64 over the previous year, and in addition nearly \$6,000 has been added to the Contingent and Special Reserve accounts. This has been done without incorporating in the statement any of the items frequently used to swell the amount of the assets, such as agents' advances, office furniture, subscribed capital, etc., some of which may have very little actual value.

such as agents' advances, office turniture, subscribed capital, etc., some of which may have very little actual value. The surplus shown by the London Life is unique in that no part of it consists of unapportioned profits. The sound basis upon which the company's affairs are placed must prove very gratifying to the policy-holders as well as the stockholders.

The adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the agents and other employees of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their several duties during the year.

A by-law was passed changing the date of the holding of the annual meeting from the second Monday in the month of March, as heretofore, to the second Monday in the month of February, on which date the annual meeting will hereafter be held.

The election of directors resulted in the re-election of Messrs. John McClary, president; A. O. Jeffrey, vice-president; Wm. Bowman, George C. Gibbons, W. F. Bullen, A. S. Emery, Judge Bell, and T. H. Smallman, for the ensuing year.

THE NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

At the annual meeting, held in the offices of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, in London, Ont., on Monday, the 9th day of March, the following report was presented: To the Shareholders of the Northern Life Assurance Com-

pany of Canada: The directors beg leave to submit the sixth annual re-

port, and with pleasure refer to the advancement made by the company during the past year.

The amount of insurance written during the year was \$1,119,725.

The total amount of insurance in force on the 31st day of December, 1902, was \$3,192,535.

The total assets of the company now amount to the sum of 332,044.71, being an increase during the year of the sum of 47,773.66, and being 18,194.71 in excess of the paid-up capital stock of the company. This fact will be gratifying to the shareholders. It shows that the capital stock has earned, since the company commenced business, more than 50 per cent., after payment of all expenses and death claims, and although as yet no dividend has been paid, it stands to the shareholders' credit as an inseparable part of the capital stock of the company, and it is necessary to be so held as a reserve for the security of the policy-holders according to law.

The cash income during the year amounted to the sum of \$110,022.55, being composed of first premiums received, \$34,646.59; renewal premiums, \$64,843.82, and interest, \$10,-522.14 the increase over last year being \$25,266.63.

532.14, the increase over last year being \$25,266.63. During the year investments have been made which the directors deem perfectly safe and which increased the amount of interest earned.

The claims paid for deaths occurring up to the present time are well within the expectation of loss.

The same cautious energy which characterized the management of the company from its commencement, was continued during the past year, and the directors believe the right course is being pursued in the management of the company's affairs.

The books of the company have been regularly audited and a synopsis of the assets and liabilities of the company is given below, as well as some comparisons with the previous year's accomplishments.

The managing director and staff both at the head office and in the field, have loyally and diligently labored to secure the best results they could for the company, and it will be to them, as well as to the directors and shareholders, a source of gratification that they met with so good a share of success.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID MILLS,

President.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

The following is a synopsis of the income and expenditure, as compared with the year 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Cash premium income Cash interest income	1901. \$75,928 72 8,827 20	1902. \$ 99,490 41 10,532 14
Total cash income	\$84,755 92	\$110,022 55

EXPENDITURE.

Death claims Surrender value General expenses	\$14,154 25 140 00	1902. \$ 12,616 53 310 51 54,582 47
Total expenditure	\$65,370 90	\$ 67,509 51
Excess of income over expenditure, Excess of income over expenditure,		
Gain in 1902		. \$23,128 02

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Stocks and debentures \$	75,737	50
Real estate mortgages and other interest	AND AND A	
bearing assets		
Loans on policies	1,978	75
Cash in bank and office	6,141	57
Interest due and accrued	2,425	30
Premium notes, premiums deferred and		
under collection (full reserves thereon		
included in the liabilities)	38,097	31
Other assets	17,479	15

-\$332,044 71



LIABILITIES

ALADILLILED.	THE REPORT AND A REAL PROPERTY.
Reserves on policies according to the Government standard for security of policy-holders	154,753 02
the second states where the second states and the second	
Total amount of assets Amount of capital stock paid-up	\$332,044 71 \$213,850 00
Excess of assets accumulated	\$118,194 71
	MILNE, Ianaging Director.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. David Mills, Justice Supreme Court, Ottawa; T. H. Purdom, Esq., K.C., London; Thomas Long, Esq., Toronto; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, London, England; Matthew Wilson, Esq., K.C., Chatham; N. H. Stevens, Esq., Chatham; W. S. Calvert, Esq., M.P., Strathroy; M. Mc-Gugan, Esq., M.P., Mount Brydges; John Davis, Esq., Windsor; J. D. Balfour, Esq., M.D., London; John Ferguson, Esq., London; Lieut.-Col. F. B. Leys, London; Francis Love, Esq., London; John Purdom, Esq., London, and John Milne, Esq., London.

Esq., London. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following officers were re-elected:

Officers were re-elected: President, Hon. David Mills; first vice-president, Thomas H. Purdom, Esq., K.C.; second vice-president, Thomas Long. Full reports of the annual meeting will shortly be issued in pamphlet form for distribution to our agents, and may be obtained on application.

JOHN MILNE, Managing Director.



PROSPECTUS OF

UNITED T LIMITED

Incorporated under the Ontario Companies' Act. Authorized Capital, \$250,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each.

OFFICERS-MR. W. H. SHAW, President, Principal Central Business College, Toronto. R. I. CREELMAN, Manufacturer, Georgetown. Solicitors-HEARN & SLATTERY, Canada Life Building, Toronto. H. P. LAWSON, Vice-President, Capitalist, Georgetown. C. J. GILLOOLY, Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto. Bankers-THE BANK OF HAMILTON,

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Branches-Montreal, Hamilton, London.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY UNITED TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LIMITED, has taken over the business of Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Com-pany, with Head Office in Toronto, and branches in Montreal, Hamilton and London, together with good-will, book accounts, contracts, patents, etc., including sole right for the Dominion to manufacture and deal in Rotary and Hand Neostyle Duplicating Machines and Supplies ; a ten-year exclusive selling right for the Underwood Typewriter in Canada ; a five-year exclusive contract for Webster's Star Brand Ribbons and Multi-Kopy Carbon Paper, and a renewable annual contract for the Empire Typewriter for Ontario, the only satisfactory low-priced type-writer now on the market. Another object of the Company is to unite more closely the typewriter interests with the educational forces of our country, and every legitimate effort will be made to accomplish this result.

A SYNOPSIS

of the business of Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Company for the past six years and eight months is as follows :--

From	May 1st, 1896, to Ja	nuary 1st, 1897	\$15,969 35 26,916 54	
Fron	January 1st, 1898, to	January 1st, 1899	 49,713 32	
From	January 1st, 1899, to	January 1st, 1900	 72,443 00	
Fron	January 1st, 1900, to	January 1st, 1901	 81 882 00	
Fron	January 1st, 1901, to	o January 1st, 1902	 96,587 00	
Fron	January 1st, 1902, to	anuary 1st. 1903	 125,000 00	

The total capital invested is \$77,366.12. The business has paid 6 per cent. on investment, and \$14,917.72 has been carried to Rest Account, after a liberal deduction for depreciation, so that if all the profits had been divided the result would have averaged over 15 per cent. during the entire period above stated.

The typewriter business in Canada has developed in a remarkable manner within the last few years, and the success and history of Creelman Bros.'s Typewriter Company is strong evidence of this fact. As the most progressive Typewriter Institution in Canada, this Company has achieved a position of undisputed supremacy, and has by a large expenditure of time and money, laid a foundation for a solid, permanent and successful business. The great benefits of this pioneer work must become a very valuable asset to the new Company. It augurs well for the prosperity of the United Typewriter Company, Limited, that the directorate includes all the members of the old firm, under whose control and management the business has grown to its present proportions and consequent success.

INVESTMENT AND PROFIT

The profits of the old firm, even under the conditions of a difficult and expensive career in establishing a new business, have been most encouraging and satisfactory. This fact warrants a reasonable expectation for excellent profits in the future, so that subscribers may rely upon the Stock of this Company as a perfectly safe investment, more particularly as the Typewriter business is but in its infancy in our rapidly grow-ing and prosperous Dominion, while the possibilities of an ever-expanding foreign and export trade are very bright indeed.

Ing and prosperous Dominion, while the possibilities of an ever-expanding foreign and export trade are very bright indeed. THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER has been sold in Canada for four years, and over 3,000 have been placed in Commercial, Railroad, Government, Banking and other offices. One of the leading Banking institutions alone is now using over 100 of these machines. It is the only high-grade writing machine on which the writing is visible from commencement to finish, and also the only one combining a Tabulator for invoicing without attachments and additional cost. Over 500 Underwood machines are used by leading Educational Institutions in Canada. Customs returns show that more Underwoods were imported into Canada during the last fiscal year than all other makes combined.

is not unlike the Underwood in regard to visible writing, as this essential feature is one of the good points of the machine. It is durable and portable, and retails at \$60.00 net. Over 1,000 are in use in Ontario. There is no competition as far as price is concerned, all other reliable machines being listed at from \$100 to \$125.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

and Carbon Paper are in great demand in China, the importations during 1901 amounting to about \$75,000, on which 35 per cent. duty was paid. This Company intends to pursue a progressive policy in this connection, and will at once investigate carefully and judiciously all necessary details, with a view to manufacturing these goods.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES

have found their way into the leading business offices in the Dominion, and in fact are now largely used by clergymen and teachers, and occupy a place in the homes of many professional and business men. It is estimated that over 30,000 are now in use in Canada. There are no standard machines manufactured in Canada. It is the intention of this Company to make arrangements for manufacturing a high-grade machine for the Canadian machines are not a conditioned in the intention of the company to make arrangements for manufacturing a high-grade machine for the Canadian market as soon as conditions warrant it.

POLICY AND MANAGEMENT The policy of the late Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Company will be closely followed as to the sale of Typewriters and the general conduct of the business. Mr. J. J. Seitz, General Manager of the Company from its inception, will be the Managing Director of the new Company. Mr. Seitz is well and favorably known in connection with the Typewriter business throughout the Dominion, and under the new conditions his many years of experience in organizing, etc., will be of particular value to the new Company.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

It is an admitted fact that Business Colleges and other Educational Institutions are strong factors in controlling the adoption and use of Typewriting Machines in general. It, is desired to systematize as far as possible the general instruction in typewriting given in all Canadian schools by confining such instruction to standard machines only, and it will be the policy of this Company to pursue such definite plans as will tend to popularize the art of typewriting in all such schools, and through them to support the general use of such standard machine, or machines, as it may control. With this end in view, this Company will arrange to co-operate with leading Commercial Schools throughout the Dominion

A FORCE IN EDUCATION

British American Business College	St. Catharines Business College Brantford Business College Brantford,
Canada Business College	Galt Business College
Ottawa Business College	Sarnia Business College
Metropolitan Business Conege	an interim dividend of 12t per cent, has alre

The Directors of the United Typewriter Company, Limited, offer \$50,000 of stock to the public at par (subject to previous sale). This stock will increase rapidly in value on account of its great earning power, and future stock will undoubtedly be held at a considerable premium. For further information and forms of application for stock, call or address

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., Limited, 15 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. J. J. SEITZ, Managing Director. W. H. SHAW, President.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Following is a list of new companies, lately organized throughout Canada, that have received Government charters, or have been granted supplementary Letters Patent. The object of the company, amount of capital stock, location of principal office and names of incorporators are given, as far as possible, and whether the charter has been granted by Provincial or Dominion Governments:

The Meaford Canning Co., Limited, M. F. Smith, Meaford, Ont.; \$50,000. H. J. King, C. A. Smith, J. W. Curry, and R. W. Eyre. Ontario charter.

The Robert Hunter Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; \$20,000. To carry on a business as produce merchants. Robert Hunter, James Dowdle, Martin O'Melia, Frank O'Reilly, and A. J. O'Reilly. Ontario charter.

The Rideau Ranch Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ont.; \$40,000. J. E. H. Barnet, J. R. Allan, Henry Cox, T. F. Barnet, C. W. F. Gorrell and R. C. Mc-Nab. Ontario charter.

The Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Co., Limited, Seaforth, Ont.; \$200,000. Robert Bell, J. H. Broadfoot, J. C. Greig, W. K. Pearce, Charles MacKay, M. Y. McLean, Andrew Young and George McEwen. Ontario charter.

The Canadian Securities, Limited, Toronto, Ont.; \$500,000. Lloyd Harris, H. M. Pellatt, James Mason, S. G. Beatty, and R. J. McLaughlin. Ontario charter.

The Copeland-Chatterson Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.; \$500,000. To manufacture perpetual ledgers, etc. R. J. Copeland, A. E. Chatterson, R. M. Copeland, W. J, Wharin, and Alex. Mills. Ontario charter.

The Dominion Chair and Cabinet Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Charles Mc-Eachren, W. B. Hill, George Stevenson, A. A. Hood and Digby Grimston. Ontario charter.

The Canadian Factors, Limited, Toronto, Ont.; \$40,000. T. P. Webster, Geo. Dunstan, T. D. Bailey, S. C. Wood, Jr., and J. E. Thompson. Ontario charter.

The Coronation Gold Mining Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; \$1,000,000. W. Fraser, John Fraser, John McBain, H. A. Burbidge, and A. A. Fraser. Ontario charter.

The Automatic Short Turn Gear Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.; \$50,000. To manufacture and deal in wagons, etc. R. A. Moore, George Weston, J. L. Spink, L. I. Moore, and D. M. Spink. Ontario charter.

The Mansions, Limited, Toronto. Ont.; \$200,000. James Hawes, F. W. Maclean and Henry Maclean. Ontario charter.

The British-American Brewing Co., Limited, Windsor, Out.; \$48,000. A. L. Irion, W. R. Bonds, and Pauline Griesinger. Ontario charter.

The Montreal and Weston Oil Lands, Limited, Montreal, Que.; \$20,-000. C. C. McPhee, Marcus Auerbach, A. T. Gurd, Camille Beanvais and F. A. Knapp. Dominion charter.

Messrs. Clare Bros. & Co., Limited. Preston, Ont.; \$290,000. To manufacture and deal in all kinds of heating and cooking apparatus, etc. H. C. Hilborn, Fred. Clare, Mary Hilborn, Catherine Clare, and I. S. Clare. Dominion charter.

The Ormstown Temperance Co., Limited, Ormstown, Que.; \$15,000. Alex. Mills, John Darby, John Maw, Robt. Russell and Thos. Winter. Dominion charter

The Martineau Co., Limited, Quebec, Que.; \$50,000. To manufacture and deal in iron work, lead work, etc. J. E. Martineau, Onesime Chalefour, G. E. Martineau, Jean Marquis, and H. O. Martineau. Quebec charter.

The Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited, St. John, N.B.; \$300,000. George Mc-Kean, James Manchester, Henry Hilyard, A. H. Hilyard, and J. T. Knight. New Brunswick charter.

The Reid Wrecking Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont.; \$75,000. Jas. Reid, J. T. Reid, W. H. Reid, David Milne and F. F. Pardoe. Ontario charter.

The Foundry Specialties, Limited. Toronto, Ont.; \$40,000. G. W. Grant, J. L. Ross and A. W. Holmestead. Ontario charter.

MONTEAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 25th, 1903. Ashes .- Owing to some English enquiry, and the extreme lightness of receipts, dealers are prepared for somewhat better prices, and we quote \$4.75 to \$4.85 for first pots, and \$4.10 to \$4.20 for seconds. Pearls are very quiet, with \$6 a nominal quotation.

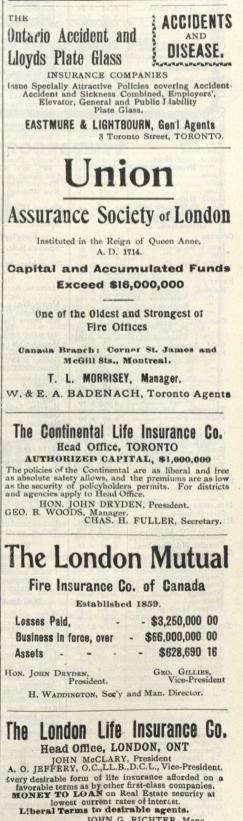
Cements and Firebricks .- There is quite a little activity in firebricks, but no special movement is noted in cements as yet. Dealers have been figuring on a 200,000-barrel contract for the Heat, Light & Power Co., tenders for which will be opened next week. There is as yet no change in general quotations, but opening prices for new imported stock will likely be higher than last year.

Dairy Products .- Considerable enquiry is noted for new milk butter, but supplies as yet are very small. From 22 to 221/2c. could no doubt be readily realized for these goods. For held creamery, we quote 17 to 20c., as to quality; rolls, 16c. Business in old cheese is about over, and quotations for new fodder cheese are expected to open at about 121/2C.

Dry Goods. - The lowering, wet weather of late has been unfavorable to activity among retailers and to general sorting business, but travellers, on the whole, are said to be doing fairly well, and general remittances show no material falling off. The cutting among

the Canadian print mills, alluded to a fortnight ago, has come to an end, and prices are re-established on the old basis. European markets for all sorts of fine woolens, silks and linens continue very firm.

Furs.-The London March sales began on Monday, being continued to April 2nd, a longer term than usual, the offerings being of great variety, including 525,000 skunk, 850,000 muskrat, 163,000 coon, 100,000 marten, 196,000 mink, 32,-000 red fox, 40,000 grey fox, besides a The prices large general assortment. realized, as reported thus far by cable, seem to range higher than was expected



JOHN G. RICHTER, Mana

Toronto Prices Current.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs.		GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c.	HardwareCon	Change of the	Canned Fruits.
OUR Manitoba Patent	\$ c. \$ c.	Ceylon, Or'ge Pekoes Broken Pekoes	0 35 0 50	GALVANIZED IRON :	\$ c. \$ c.	Pineapple-Extra Standard . doz. \$2 50 2 7.
" Strong Bakers Patent (Winter Wheat)	4 05 4 25 3 75 4 15	Pekoes	0 24 0 32 0 22 0 24	Gauge 16 " 18 to 24	4 00 4 25 4 05 4 25	" Standard " 2 25 2 5
Straight Roller	3 00 3 25	Pekoe Souchongs	0 21 0 25	** 26	4 25 4 75	Raspberries " 1 50 1 7. Peaches—3 lbs " 2 25 2 5.
Oatmeal Bran per ton	0 00 3 60 4 00 04 05	Souchongs Indian Darjeelings	0 16 0 20 0 22 0 55	Case lots less roc roo lbs	4 30 5 25	" 2 lbs " 1 60 1 8
Bran per ton	16 00 16 50	Orange Pekoes	0 28 0 35	WIRE :	an a clare,	Pears—2's
Shorts Cornmeal, Domestic	3 80 4 25	Broken Pekoes Pekoes	0 28 0 35 0 20 0 24	Brass Copper Wire	0 23	Plums-Greengage 2's " 1 20 1 2
" ground	30 00 32 00	Pekoe Souchong	0 17 0 18	Galvanized Coil chain § in	0 28 3 45 5 00	" Lombards 2's" 1 oc 1 + " Damson, 2's" 1 00 1 20
rey fox, basices,		Souchong Kangra Valley	0 16 0 17 0 20 0 35	Coil chain § in Barbed Wire	4 20	Apples—Gal. Cans " 2 25
RAIN Winter Wheat	0 68 0 69	Oolong, Formosa Tobacco, Manutactured	0 35 0 65	Iron Pipe, 2 in	2 90 12 00	Blueberries—2's " 0 95 1 00
Spring Wheat	0 68 0 69	American Tobacco Co		Screws, flat head " r'u head	0 873	Cherries-White 2's " 2 00 2 2
Man. Hard, No. 1 g. i. t	0 84 0 85 0 82 0 83	Derby, 3's,4's, 8's, 16's	0 65	Boiler tubes, 2 in	0 82½ 0 15	Pineapples 2's
" Nort. No. 1 " " No. 2 "	0 80 0 81	Old Chum, cut, 1/10 Empire Tobacco Co.	0 85	3 in STEEL : Cast	0 $17\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $12\frac{1}{2}$ 0 14	Canned Vegetables.
Barley No. 1 No. 3 Extra	0 44 0 45	Cur'ney, 6's, 10's, 10%'s	0 42	Black Diamond	0 08 0 10	Beans-2's Wax and Refugee doz 0 85 0 9
No. 3	040 41	Empire, 3 ¹ / ₂ 's, 5's, 10's. Bobs, 5's, 10's	o 39 o 39	Boiler Plate, ¹ / ₄ in	2 10 2 25	Corn-a's Standard " and
Oats	0 29 0 30 0 69 0 70	McAlpine Lobacco Col		""" 3/16 in . " 8 & th'kr	2 10	Peas-2's
Rye	0 48 0 49	Beaver, 9's B't'h Navy,6's, 15 oz	o 73 o 39	Sleigh Shoe CUT NAILS :	2 10 2 25	Pumpkins—3's
Corn Canadian Buckwheat	0 44 0 45	10 S	0 40	30 to 60 dy	2 45	Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases. 1b tin
Provisions.	0 45 0 46	Macdonald's Prince of W.,8's, 16's	0 66	16 and 20 dy	2 45	Mackerel per doz \$1 10
Butter, dairy, tubs		Napoleon, 8's	0 68	10 and 12 dy 8 and 9 dy	····· 2 45 ····· 2 40	Salmon-Cohoes
"Prints	J 18 0 101	Brier, 8's G.E.Tuckett & SonCo	0 70	6 and 7 dy	2 55	"Sockeye
ream ry, boxes	0 20 0 22	Mahogany, 8's Myrtle Navy, 4's	0 62	4 and 5 dy 3 dy	2 65	
"Prints	0 22 0 23 0 13 0 13	Myrtle Navy, 4's Cut Myrtle, 1/10	o 74 o 84	2 dy Wire Nails, basis	3 35	Sardines—Alberts, $\frac{1}{2}$'s per tin 0 20 0 21 "" $\frac{1}{2}$'s 0 14 0 15
Iried Apples	0 00 0 05	Liquor		Rebate	2 55 0 10	Sportsmen, 3 S, Key opn r 0 122 0 14
vaporated Apples Iops, Canadian New	0 06 0 07 C 25 0 00	Pure Spirit, 65 o. p	in b'd dy pd	HORSE NAILS : "C"	dis 40-10-71	" Franch L'a law and the O
lops, Canadian New eef, Mess	13 00 14 00	" 50 O. P	1 26 4 80 1 14 4 37	Monarch Peerless	dis 50-10 dis. $50-7\frac{1}{2}$	4.5, 0.12 0.14
ork, Mess	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Family Proof Whis-	0 60 2 22	HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs	3 45	" " ¹ ³ ⁵ " 0 18 " 0 11 0 12
" Breakt'st smok'd	0 13 0 14	key, 20 u. p	0 66 2 40	CANADA PLATES: all dull Lion ½ pol	3 00	" Canadian, l's
Iams	0 13 0 $13\frac{1}{2}$ 0 11 0 12	Old Bourbon 20 u. p. Rye and Malt, 25 u. p.	0 66 2 40	Lion ½ pol Full Pol'd	3 85	Chicken-P less, Aylmer, 1 Duck-B ² per doz 2 30 1's, a doz ''
ard	0 104 0 11	Rve Whiskey Av old	0 62 2 25 0 85 2 60	TIN PLATES IC WINDOW GLASS :	4 00 4 25	
ggs, # doz. new laid	0 10 0 11 0 12 0 14	G. and W	I 15 2 90	25 and under dis 15%	4 15 4 25	Turkey, B'l s Aylmer, i's, 2 doz " 2 2 Pigs' Feet—Aylmer, i's, 2 doz " 2 50 2 50
Beans, per bush	1 70 2 00	**	6 50 6 95 3 00 6 45	26 to 40 " 41 to 50 "	4 45 4 65 4 85 5 10	Corned Beef-Clark's, 1's, 2 doz " 1 65
Groceries.		Special	5 25 8 70	51 to 60 "	5 15 5 35	" " Clark's, 2's, 1 doz " 2 90 Ox Tongue-Clark's, 1½'s " 7 50 " Clark's 2's
FFEES	Sall She in 1	Leather.		61 to 70 " ROPE : Manillabasis	5 5° 5 75 0 14	
ava 🕸 lb., green	0 24 0 35 0 07 ¹ / ₂ 0 10	Spanish Sole, No. 1 "No. 2	29 0 31	Sisal	0 II1	
Rio "	0 20 0 24	Slaughter, heavy No. 1 light	0 28 0 29 0 21 0 31	Lath yarn	0 10	" " 2'S, " " 6 15 6 25
Iocha	0 20 0 28	" No. 1 light " No. 2 "	0 28 0 29	Single Bits	6 75 7 00	Chipped Beet—2's and i's, p'r d'z " 165 275 Soup—Clark's, i's, Ox Tail, 2d'z " 100
laisins, Malaga	2 75 6 00	Harness, heavy	······ 0 27 0 30 0 32	Double Bits	11 00 12 00	" Clark's, i's, Chicken, 2 doz " 1 oc
Valencias	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Upper, No. 1 heavy.	0 28 0 32	Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. Gal		Fish-Medium scaled Herring. " 0 16 0 17 Kippered Herring-Domestic " 1 05 1 10
" Sultana California	0 09 0 12 ¹ / ₂ 0 8 ¹ / ₂ 0 10	" light & medium	0 32 0 38 0 39 0 40	Palm, # 1b	0 372 0 40 0 063	Ales, Etc.
Currants, Filiatra	0 043 0 06	Kip Skins French "Domestic.	0 75 0 90	Lard, ext Ordinary	070 080	White Label
" Patras Vostizza	0 06 0 062 0 07 0 082	" Veals	0 50 0 60 0 60 0 70	Linseed, boiled	0 60 0 65 0 62 0 68	India Pale 0 go 0 60
alif. Apricots	0 - 8 0 13	Heml'k Calf (30 to 40) French Calf	0 60 0 80	Linseed, raw Spirits Turpentine	0 59 0 6	Amber
runes, 90—100	0 04 ³ / ₄ 0 05 ¹ / ₂ 0 05 ¹ / ₂ 0 06 ¹ / ₂	Splits, @ lb	I 15 I 50 0 20 0 23	Olive, & Imp. gal	0 91 0 96	XXX Porter
** 70-80	0 06 0 072	Enamelled Cow, & ft	0 18 0 23	Seal pale S.R Amer'n Family Safety	0 55 0 60	Half and Half 0 90 0 60
" 50-70 50-60	0 07 0 081 0 08 0 08	Patent Pebble	0 18 0 22 0 11 0 15	Photogene	0 17 ¹ / ₂ 0 17 0 17 ¹ / ₂	Sawn Pine Lumber, Inspected, B.M.
40-50		Grain, upper	0 15 0 17	Petroleum.	0 17 0 172	CAR OR CARGO LOTS AT MILL. 1 in. pine No. 1, cut up and better \$35 00 40 00
Tarragona Almonds	0 092 0 10	Buff Russets. light, \U00c0 lb	0 13 0 16 0 40 0 50	F.O.B., Toronto	Imp. gal.	12 and 2 in No. 1, " " 50 00 55 00
eanuts, green	0 13 0 00 0 07 0 09	Gambier	0 061 0 071	Canadian, 5 to 10 bls. Can. Water White	0 15 0 17	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
" roasted	0 91 0 10	Saddlers Russets Sumac	0 08 0 10 0 05 0 06	Amer. Water White	0 16 0 18 0 18 0 20	1X10 and 12 dressing and better 26 00 36 or
ilberts, Sicily	0 14 0 15, 0 IL 0 102	Degras	0 67	Paints, &c.	HEORE EAST	1X to and 12 dressing
razils	14 0 15	Hides & Skins.		White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs		1X10 and 12 mill culls 13 00 14 0
ecans helled Walnuts	···· 0 15 0 28 0 30	Cows, green, No. 1	······ 0 07½ ····· 0 06½	white Lead, dry	5 00 5 25 5 50	1 inch dressing and better 26 00 31 of
" Almonds	0 29 0 33	Steers, 60-90 lbs. No 1	$0 7\frac{1}{2} 0 08$	Red Lead, genuine Venetian Red, Bbright	4 50	1 inch siding common
me to choice	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 01\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 02\\ 0 & 02\frac{7}{8} & 0 & 03\frac{1}{8} \end{array}$	Cured and inspected ²	0 07 0 08 0 081	Yellow Ochre, French	I 75 I 50 2 25	I inch siding mill culls 12 00 13 0
LASSES: W. L. gal	0 032 0 04	Caltskins, green	0 08 0 10	Vermilion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn	0 95 1 00	Cull Scanting
lew Orleans	0 25 0 35 0 27 0 30	Sheepskins Tallow, rough	0 90 1 00 0 02 0 03	Varnish, No. I Carr	0 90 I 00 I 50 I 75 0 60 0 80	dressing and better 26 00 31 0
atna, dom, to imp	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 03^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 05^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 06 \end{array}$	Tallow, caul	0 04 0 00	Bro. Japan Whiting ordinary	0 60 0 80 0 65 1 00	XXX Shingles, 16 in 3 0
anan " "	0 05 0 062	Tallow, rendered	064 0 064	Putty, in brl per 100 lbs	1 80 2 00	XX Shingles, 16 in
enuine Hd. Carolina CES: Allspice	0 10 0 10 0 18 0 20	Wool.	and the second	Drugs.		Lath, No. 2 2 25 2 5
assia	0 20 0 30	Fleece, combing ord " clothing	0 16 0 16 ¹ / ₂ 0 16 ¹ / ₂ 0 17	Alum lb	1 90 2 50	Lath, Norway 2 50 2 7
loves inger, ground	0 15 0 21 0 20	Pulled, combing	0 14 0 152	Blue Vitriol Brimstone	$0 06\frac{1}{2} 0 07\frac{1}{2}$	2x4, b, and 5 common 15 00 16 c 2x10 and 12 common 18 00 20 c
inger, root	0 15 0 30	" super extra	0 15 0 16 0 19 0 20	Borax.	$2 00 2 50 0 03 \frac{1}{2} 0 05$	Hard Woods _#M. ft. Car Lots
utmegs	035060	Hardware	0 19 0 20	Camphor	0 72 0 77	Ash white 1st and 2nd-1 to 2 in \$28 oo 35 c
epper, black ground	0 172 0 18	TIN:	\$ c. c.	Castor Oil	0 40 0 45 0 09 ¹ / ₂ 0 10	" " 21 to 4 in 35 00 40 0
" white, ground	0 28 0 30	Ingot	33 00 34 00	Caustic Soda	0 032 0 05	Birch " I to 4 in 20 00 25 0
ut Loaf, 50 s	4 52 4 62	COPPER : Ingot	13 50 16 00	Cream Tartarlb Epsom Salts	I 50 I 75	" square, " 4x4 to 8x8 in. 23 00 25 0
" " 100'S	4 43 4 53	Sheet LEAD : Bar	0 22 23 4 50 5 00	Extr't Logwood, bulk " boxes	0 12 0 13	" Ked, " I to $\frac{1}{2}$ in 30 00 35 0 " 2 to in 32 00 38 0
xtra Granulated	3 98	Pig	3 30 3 50	Gentian boxes	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & 15 & 0 & 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \end{array}$	Basswood I to 14 in 16 00 22 0
ream		Sheet	0 05 0 05 ¹ 4 75 5 15	Glycerine, per lb	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 17\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 20 \end{array}$	" I_2^{\pm} to 2 in 20 00 25 0 Butternut, " to I_2^{\pm} in 24 00 30 0
Bright Coffee	3 73	Zinc sheet	5 75 6 50	Hellebore Iodine	0 14 0 16	" to 3 in 25 00 35 0
Vo. 1 Yellow	···· 3 33 ···· 3 43	Antimony Solder, hf. & hf	9 50 10 00 0 19 0 21	Iodine Insect Powder	3 75 4 75 0 25 0 30	Chestnut, " 1 to 2 in 25 00 28 0 Cherry " 1 to 12 in 48 00 55 0
" 2 "	3 63	Solder, Standard	0 19	Morphia Sul Opium	I 30 I 50	" 2 to 4 in 60 00 00 0
AS :		BRASS : Sheet IRON : Hamilton Pig	0 24 0 25 20 00 23 00	Oil Lemon, Super	4 50 4 60 1 50 1 75	Elm, Soft, " I to 12 in 18 00 22 0
apan, Yokohama	0 20 0 35	Refined	2 85 2 95	Oxalic Acid	0 10 0 12	" Rock " 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in 18 00 22 0
lapan, Kobe lapan, Siftings & Dust	0 22 0 30 0 0 10	Horseshoe Hoop Steel	2 65	Paris Green 1 b pkts Potass. Iodide	0 15 2 75 3 00	" " " " 11 to 3 in 20 00 25 5
Congou, Monings	0 13 0 60 0 18 0 50	Swedish	2 90 4 25	Quinine oz.	0 39 0 41	Hickory, " $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in 28 00 30 c
Congou, Foochows Yg. Hyson, Moyune	0 18 0 50 0 20 0 65	Bar, ordinary	1 95 2 05	Sal Rochelle	0 07 0 08 0 24 0 26	Maple, " I to 12 in 16 00 18 c
Yg Hyson, Fuchow &		Lowmoor Hoops, coopers		Shellac	0 35 0 40	$a^{(1)}$ $a^{(2)}$
		Band Tank Plates	2 90	Sulphur Flowers Soda Ash	0 02 0 03	2 to 4 in 35 00 38 c
Tienkai, com to cho't Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey			and the state of the local data of the	I Store Indiline sections	0 02 0 03	"White Pl'in" I to 11 in 25 00 38 c
Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey	0 20 0 30 0 18 0 65	Boiler Rivets, best.		Joda Bicarb, # keg	2 10 2 75	" " " 2 to 4 in 20 00 30 C
Yg. Hyson, Pingsuev.	0 18 0 65	Boiler Rivets, best Russia Sheet, per lb '' Imitation	4 50 5 00 0 10 ¹ / ₂ 0 11	Soda Bicarb, [®] keg Tartaric Acid Citric Acid	0 20 0 34	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

in most quarters. Otter is reported as having sold 40 per cent. higher than last March; fisher, 20 per cent. higher; red fox, 20 per cent. higher; cross fox, 10 to 25 per cent. higher; marten, same as last March. Local business is at present quiet, and quotations are unchanged. We quote: Beaver, large, \$5.50 to \$6.50; medium do., \$4 to \$4.75; choice black bear, large, \$17.50; medium, \$13; small, \$6.50; fisher, \$5 to \$6 for fine dark skins; red fox, \$2.25 to \$4, as to quality and size; silver fox, \$100 to \$200; cross fox, \$5 to \$7; wolverine, \$2.50 to \$5; lynx, \$5 to \$9; marten, \$3 to \$7; mink, \$2 to \$4.50; winter rats, 10 to 15c.; fall ditto, 8 to 11c.; otter, \$18 for dark pelts, ranging down to \$8; coon, black No. 1, \$1.50 to \$2.50, as to size; ordinary dark, \$1 to \$1.75; skunk, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for all black, other kinds, 25c. to \$1.30.

Groceries .- The main interest in this line continues to be centred around molasses, which has continued to show marked advance. A local importer, who has steadily held for an advance since last summer, claims to have sold a 500puncheon lot yesterday at a profit of Ioc. a gallon; the actual figure is not given, but it is claimed to be not far from 33c., and at present cabled price from the island, laid down cost, is figured at 33c. or over. The local sugar market has undergone no recent change, standard granulated being quoted at \$3.90, with yellows ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.65; the New York market is barely so strong as it was. Teas continue dull, and importers report a very quiet time, indeed. The currant market has developed some access of strength, the cable advising an advance of a shilling, and fine Filiatras would now cost 37%c., to lay down. Shelled walnuts are in demand and advanced in price, import cost being estimated at 24c. A leading Bordeaux firm recently had 5,000 bales destroyed by fire.

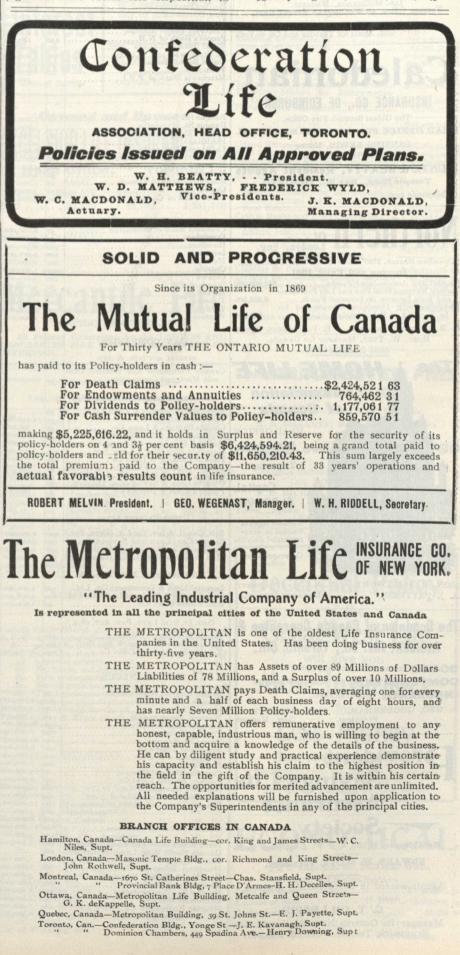
Hides.—The advance of last week in calfskins is maintained, and receipts are now quite large, but few beef hides are coming in. We quote No. I beef hides at 8c. per lb.; calfskins, IIC. for No. I, and 9c. for No. 2; lambskins, IOC. each. and sheepskins, 75c.

Leather.—Nothing specially new is reported. In sole shoe manufacturers are not active buyers, but there is rather more doing in jobbing leather; export trade keeps up well, and prices rule firm. Black leathers are dull.

Metals and Hardware.—There is continued good demand in these lines. The feeling seems to be gaining ground that there will be some revision of the iron duties, and there is a disposition with some dealers to place orders in anticipation of this, but manufacturers' agents will only book orders subject to any variation caused by possible change of tariff. Pig iron is firm, as quoted last week, and there has been no recent change in bars, nails, wire, etc. The advances in copper, tin, lead and spelter are all firmly held, with prospects of still higher prices; for sheet zinc the quotation is advanced to 6½c.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—Travellers are still doing well, and a good many goods are already being shipped out, before spring freight rates take effect, stocks being evidently wanted in the country. No noteworthy changes are reported in prices. Owing to the strong advance in pig lead there seems less disposition to

cut quotations of ground leads, but chemically pure is said to be still sold down occasionally to \$5. Turpentine and linseed unchanged. We quote: Single barrels, raw linseed oil, 59c.; boiled, 62c.; net thirty days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, 95c. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; cod oil, 35 to 37½c. per gallon; steam refined seal, 50 to 53c. per gallon; straw, do., 45 to



Commercial Union Assurance Co., Limited. Of LONDON, Eng.	STOCK	A	ND E	BOND	REF	PORT	1000.0	March: 10
Fire - Life - Marine Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000	BANKS	Share	Capital Author- ized.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend last 6 Months	Closing Prices HALIFAX, Mar. 23, 1903
Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal. JAS. McGREGOR, Manager. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East. GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York	British North America Exchange Bank of Yarmouth Halifax Banking Co. New Brunswick Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of Halifax Royal Bank of Canada	\$ 243 70 20 100 100 150 150	\$ 4,866,666 280,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 180,000 3.000,000	\$ 4,866,000 280,000 600,000 2,000,000 700,000 180,000 2,758,000	\$ 4,866,000 266,000 500,000 2,000,000 700,000 180,000 2,509,000	\$ 1,898,000 525,000 750,000 3,000,000 300,000 165,000 2,538,000	3/48-49 3/48-49 5 3 4 4	139 142 92 97 190 200 300 301 ¹ / ₂ 276 280 138 ³ / ₂ 141 135 138 ¹ / ₂ 217 221
Caledonian	St. Stephen's Union Bank, Halifax Yarmouth Merchants Bank of P.E.I	100 50 75	200,000 1,705,900 300,000 500,000	200,000 t,205,900 300,000 300,000	200,000 1,205,900 300,000 300,000	45,000 825,000 50,000 205 000	21 32 22 4	169 171 99 102
INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL LANSING LEWIS, Manager. G BORTHWICK, Secretary. MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO Telephone 2309.	Banque St. Jean Banque St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Hochelaga La Banque Nationale Merchants Bank of Canada Molsons Provincial Bank of Canada Quebe Union Bank of Canada	50 100 30 100 200 50 25 100 100	1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 14,000,000 2,500,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	500,000 504,300 2,000,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 12,484,000 2,500,000 871,000 2,500.000 ? 250,000	265,000 329,000 2,000,000 1,999,00C 6,000,000 12,437,000 2,500,000 819,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,248,000	10,000 75,000 1,200,000 950,000 350,000 2,700,000 \$,400,000 2,400,000 11, 800,000 650,000	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Montreal Mar. 25
Northern Surance Co. Of London, Eng. Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Income and Fund, 1901. Capital and Accumulated Funds. \$42,990,000 Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds. Capital and Accumulated Funds. \$6665,000 Deposited with Dominon Government for he Scurity of Policy-holders Cat. MOBBERLY, Inspector. E. P. PEARSON, Agent- ROBT. W. TYRE, Manaper for Canada.	Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Hamilton Imperial Metropolitan Ontario Ottawa Standard Sovereign Toronto Traders. Western LOAN COMPANIES. SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT.	50 50 100 200 100 100 100 100 100 100	8,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	8,000,000 2,966,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,300,000 1,300,000 2,500,000 500,000	8,000,000 2,955,000 2,900,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,286,000 2,250,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 4,34,000	2,500,000 2,955,000 2,520,000 1,900,000 425,000 2,064,000 850,000 2,1064,000 850,000 2,500,000 1,50,000	3 3 5 5 5 5 5 1 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Toronto Mar. 25. 1642 166 245 247 232 236 238 239 1359 1362 218 222 253 259 137 142 140 145
The HOME LIFE Association of Canada HEAD OFFICE Home Life Building, Toronto. Capital, \$1,000,000	Canada Permanent and Western Can- ada Mortgage Corporation	50 50 50 50 50 100 100	750,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 700,000 679,700	6,000,000 630,200 1,120,860 7,50,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 700,000 679,700 2,000,000 300,000 500,000	6,000,000 725,000 735,000 934,200 1,100,000 700,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	1,500,000 250,000 268,000 40,000 340,000 185,000 85,500 560,000 75,000 40,000	May 1902 3 3 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	123 124 117 119 90 94 120 70 121 121 124 124 125 124 124 124 124 124 124 124
Reliable Agents wanted in unre- presented districts Correspondence solicited	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.) Central Can. Loan and Savings Co London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.) "THE COMPANIES ACT," 1877-1889.	100 100 50 100	2,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000	398,481 1,250,000 1,000,000 375,000	120,000 500,000 210,000 51,000	; <u>i</u> * 3 	70 72 140 114 <u>2</u> 120 70
A. J. PATTISON, MANAGING-DIRECTOR	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd. Real Estate Loan Co ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.	100 100 40	2,008,000	2,008,000	734,590 1,004,000 373,720	174,000 350,000 50,000	21/2 3 5	$77\frac{1}{2}$ $106\frac{1}{2}$ 108 76
The Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co., Toronto, Ont. BONDS for the fidelity of employees.	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co MISCELLANEOUS.	100 100 100		450,000 373,000 1,000,000	411,000 271,993 600,000	140,000	3 3	 t29½
COMPENSATION for accidental injuries. INSURANCE against sickness. GEO, GOODERHAM, J E. ROBERTS, President. Gen. Manager	British America Assurance Co Canada Life Imperial Lite Western Assurance Co Canadian Pacific Railway Toronto Railway	50 400 100 40 100 100	I,000,000 I,000,000 2,000,000 80,000,000 7,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 80,000,000 6,600,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 450,000 2,000,000 80,000,000 6,268,414	15,000 47,800 81,000	31/2 4 11/2* 3 21/2* 1/2*	91 96 149 155 90 91 129 1291 1101 172
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	Twin City Railway Sao Paulo Tramway Commercial Cable Co Bell Telephone Co Canadian General Electric Toronto Electric Light Co. Northern Navigation Co Lake Superior Consolidated Dominion Iron and Steel Co., common """" preferred bonds Dominion Coal Co. common	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	6,000,000 15,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 100,000,000 15,000,000 5,000,000 15,000,000	6,000,000 15,000,000 3,960,000 2,000,000 560,000 73,500,000 15,000,000 7,926,000 15,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 15,000,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 3,564,000\\ 2,125,000\\ 2,900,000\\ 560,000\\ 73,000,000\\ 15,000,000\\ 15,000,000\\ 7,926,000\\ 75,900,000\\ \end{array}$	4,421,000 910,000 365,000 50,000	5 13*	$\begin{array}{c} 115\frac{3}{52} & 116 \\ 87\frac{1}{5} & 90 \\ 158 & 165 \\ 155 & 166 \\ 136 & 153 \\ 136 & 153 \\ 141 & 143 \\ 4\frac{3}{5} & 5\frac{1}{5} \\ 31 & 32\frac{1}{5} \\ 68 & 70 \\ 77 & 79 \\ 114 & 115 \\ \end{array}$
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C. T. GILLESPIE, Manager for Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Temple Building, Toronto	W. A. Rogers, preferred	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	605,000		4	1261 130 1011

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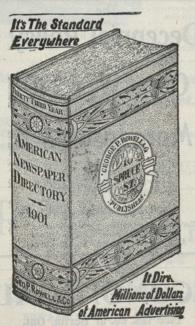
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TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, 26th March, 1903.

Dry Goods .- The recent advance in wrapperettes, as was foreshadowed, has been offset by a drop, and the price is now again at 8c. The price will remain however, at 63/4c. until the 18th of April, after which wholesalers will have to give 8c. again. Great firmness prevails in all lines of staple goods. Business continues very active, and travellers are sending in good orders from country points, where they almost uniformly report satisfactory trade conditions.

Flour and Grain .- Quietness prevails in the flour market, and no more than \$2.65 can be obtained for 90 per cent. patents, this being in buyers' bags, middle freights. Manitoba flour is steady. Shorts are selling at \$17.50 to \$18.50, and bran at \$16.50 to \$17, in bulk. Oatmeal remains unchanged. Wheat is dull and has dropped about ic. Barley is unchanged. Oats have gone down about IC. Peas are IC. lower, and dull at the decline. Rye, corn and buckwheat are unchanged. Little or nothing is doing. Nothing is coming in from the country, the roads being badly broken up.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.-There is a brisk feeling visible in the fruit markets, and the demand for oranges is good. Florida tomatoes are making their appearance in larger quantities, the price being about \$5 per crate for fancy. Other prices may be placed as follows: Oranges, California, navels, \$2.75 to \$3.50, as to quality: Mexicans, \$2.50; Valencias, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.50; lemons, \$2.35 to \$3; Almeria grapes, \$5.50 to \$8 per keg; beans, Canadian white, \$2.15 per bushel; Lima, 7c. per pound; onions, Canadian, 50c. per bag; Spanish, 85c.

Hardware .--- All the wholesale hardware merchants are more than usually active for this time of the year. All sorts of shelf hardware is being ordered in fair quantities, and the coming general opening of navigation will stimulate this state of things. The metals are good sellers, too, just now. Frices in all lines are practically unchanged; in most, they are very firm. Glasgow, Scotland, reports speak of an easier market for pig iron. Cleveland warrants have fluctuated considerably of late, but net prices remain very much the same. A fair business is being done with Scotch hematite.

Hides and Skins .- The market for hides is not brisk, but prices keep pretty steady. Calfskins are firm, as also are sheepskins. Tallow remains without change.

Leather .- The general outlook in the leather trade is bright. Prices are quite steady, and business is opening up well though full early. Country orders are coming in fast.

Live Stock .- Live hogs were a feature of the cattle market trade this week, the price having gone up 121/2c. per hundred. Export cattle were in good demand and prices were raised in several instances. Trade in butchers' cattle was also brisker, though prices remained the same. Stockers of good quality were in demand. Sheep and lambs were in request, but the supply was short.

Provisions .- Some degree of scarcity exists in good qualities of butter, and prices have an upward tendency. Poor grades drag. Cheese has made an advance of about 1/4 to 1/2c., owing to large purchases for export. Live hogs have made an advance of 121/2c. per cwt., and a strong, sympathetic feeling is manifest in the products, though so far prices for the latter remain the same. Eggs are plentiful and prices are easy.

Wool .- Though steady, the market for fleece is quiet, the quantity for sale being very small. Pulled wools are dull, and holders are scarcely so strong in their views as they were a few weeks ago. The second series of London wool auction sales closed on the 24th inst. When the sales opened business was brisk and merinos ruled anchanged from the January series. Later they strengthened and gradually scored a 3 per cent. advance. Greasy merinos showed greater firmness at times. Scoureds advanced to 5 per cent. above the opening rate. Fine crossbreds were unchanged from the first series. Coarse grades of crossbreds declined 1/2d. to 3/4d., but improved slightly near the close of the series. Cape of Good Hope and Natal prices were barely maintained at the commencement, but strengthened and closed unchanged. Of the offerings, 11,-906 bales were withdrawn and 73,000 were taken by the home trade.





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