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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

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The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVI-DEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the maid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current halfyear, and that the same will be PAY-ABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after THURS-DAY, the First DAY of DECEMBER next

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November mext, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fifth day of December next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1904.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 97.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the First Day of December next.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Eleventh Day of January next, the Chair to be taken at noon.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto,

Toronto, 26th October, 1904

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The l	Bank of British North
Paid-up Reserve Head Off A. G.	Secretary. Manager. COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Н. J.	rer, H. J. B. Kendall, Jlyn, F. Lubbock, George D. Whatman. Office in Canada, St. James street, Montreal. STIKEMAN, General Manager. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector.
London, Or London, Market sub Brantford,	Ottawa, Ont. Battleford, N.W. br. Montreal, P.Q. Calgary, N.W.T. Ont. "Longueuil, Estevan, N.W.T.
Hamilton, Hamilton, Barton st sub. br Toronto, O " Junct Weston, sub. br.	1" S: Catherine Duck Lake, N.W.". street, Ashcroft, B.C. Quebec, Que. Greenwood, B.C. Levis (sub. br.) Kaslo, B.C. Io, St. John, N.B. Romiand, B.C. Fredericton, N.B. Trail, B.C. Halifax, N.S. sub branch
Fenelon Fa Bobcaygeor Campbellfo DRAFTS INDIE	nt. Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. 118, Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C. 14, Dawson, Y.T. ON SQUTH, AFRICA AND WEST 25 MAY HE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.
New Yor Welsh, Ag San Fran McMichael Chicago- London	IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: k; (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson and J. C. ents. clisco (120 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. and A. S. Ireland (acting) Agent. Merchants Loan & Trust Co. Bankers-The Bank of England and yn & Co. Agenta-Liverpool-Bank of Livetpool.

LAVE cotland—National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ire-ind, Limited, and branches: National Bank, imited, and branches. Australia—Union Bank f Australia, Ltd. New Zealand—Union Bank f Australia, Ltd. India, Limited, West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris — Credit Lyonnais. yons—Credit Lyonnais. — Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available a all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London, nd West Indies. Lyons Issue al!

Royal Bank of Canada

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

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Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. E. L. Pease, General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector.

U. E. Hen	I, Inspector.
Amherst, N.S. Antigonish, N.S., Bathurst, N.S., Bridgewater, N.S., Charlottetowm, P.E.I., Chilliwack, B.C., Cumberland, B.C. Dalhousie, N.B. Dorchester, N.B. Edmundaton, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Halifax, N.S. Ladner, B.C. Londonderry, N.S. Louisburg, C.B.	J. Inspectors, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Oxford, N.S. Pembroke, Ont. Pictou, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Rexton, N.B. Rossland, B.C. Sackville, N.B. St. John's, Nfd. Shubenacadie, N.S. Summerside, P.E.I., Sydney, C.B. Toronto, Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S. Maitland, N.S. Moncton, N.B.,	" East End. Victoria, B.C. Westmount, P.Q.
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	DIRECTORS:
Wm. Molson Macp	herson, - President. J. P. Cleghorn, LtCol. F. C. Henshaw.
W. M. Ramery	J. P. Cleghorn.
H. Markland Molson,	LtCol. F. C. Henshaw.
Wm. C. 1	McIntyre.
A D Durmford Chie	General Manager.
Branches: W. H.	Draper, Inspector.
H: Lockwood, W. W.	Lt. Col. F. C. Hensnaw. Weintyre, General Manager. Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspec- tr.
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LS LIST OF	BRANCHES:
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London.	Harbor Br.
Meaford. Morrisburg.	St. Catherine St. Br. Quebec.
Norwich.	Sorel.
Ottawa.	Victoriaville.
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AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES London, Liverpool-Part's Bank, Ltd. Heiand-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. South Africa, - The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

THE ONTARIO BANK

DIVIDEND No. 94 .

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. for the current halfyear, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has ben de clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, C. McGILL, 1.2.4 General Manager.

Toronto, 20th Oct., 1904.

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W. F. COWA

W. F. T. R. Wood,

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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	1.2 90 7	THE BANK of OTTAN CAPITAL AUTHORIZED
Paid-up Capital \$8,700,000 Rest		GEORGE HAY, Presides DAVID MACLAREN, Vice-Presides Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly E Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. MgrD. M. Finnie, Asist
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ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.	id Jun Se	Hull, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lachute, L Mattawa, Montreal, Maxville, Morrisburg, Bay. Ottawa-Bank street, Rideau street, erset street. Parry Sound, Pembroke, P Ia Prairie, Prince Alebrt, Rat Portage, R
Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager.: London, Eng., Office :- 80 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.	Union Bank of Canada DIVIDEND No. 76.	ACIENTING THE CANTADA DALL A MARA
New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Pisce Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agenta	NOTIOE is hereby given that a Divi- dend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER	FOREIGN AGENTS:-New York, The A Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Com Merchants Mational Bank, Boston: National of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, chusetts National Bank, Chicagos Bank ed real. St. Paul: Merchants National London: Parr's Bank, Limited, France: toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, and Japan, Chartered Bank of Indis, Au and Japan,
This Bank transacts every description of Bank- ing Business, including the issue of Letters of Oredit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or collect bills on any place	CENT. on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its	London: Parr's Bank, Limited, Francer toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, and Japan, Chartered Bank of India, Au and Japan.
where there is a bank or banker. Bankers' in Great Britain.	Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from	Traders Bank of Cana (Incorporated by Act of Parliament, II CAPITAL AUTHORIZED
The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.	the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
in the second se	G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager. Quebec, October 21st, 1904.	C. D. Warren, Esq., Presider Hon. J. R. Stratton,
THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up Rest Account BOARD OF DIRECTORS:		HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. H. S. STRATHY,
		BRANCHES: Arthur, Hamilton, East Sault Ste. Aylmer, Ingersoll, Sarnia, Ayton, Kincardine, Schomberg, Beeton, Lakefield, Springfield, Bridgeburg, Leamington, Stoney Gre Burlington, Newcastle, Stratford, Cargill, North Bay, Stratford,
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New Hamburg, Fenetanguishene, Palaley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tileonburg, Weilesley, Whitby. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.		Glencoe, Ripley, Windsor, Grand Valley, Rockwood, Winona, Guelph, Rodney, Woodstock, Hamilton, St. Mary's, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Sco
Correspondents at New York and in Canada- Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England- Royal Bank of Scotland.	Imperial Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up\$3,000,000	New York-The American Exchange Nat. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.
THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA	Rest\$2,850,000 DIRECTORS: T. R. MERRITT, President, D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President, Wm. Ramsay, Robert_Jaffray,	CAPITAL RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament)\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,000,000	Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P., Presider WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-Presider Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.O., M.I DOMINION BANK-HEAD OFFICE,
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Ailsa Craig, Brussels, Lucan, Bay Street, Campbellford, Markham, Toronto, Canington, Orono. Beaverton, Chatham, Parkdale, Blenheim, Colborne, Parkhill Bowmanville, Durham, Picton,	BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEO-Montreal. BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. Brandon, Man. Revelstoke, B.C.	Gravenhorst, Ont. Grenfell, Man. Guelph, Ont. Huntsville, Ont. Lindsay, Ont. London, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Uxbridge, Ont. Wingbam, Ont. Namies, Man. Winnipeg, Man.
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GEO. P. REID, General Manager.	hattan Co., Bank of America. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit i sued available in any part of the world.	sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all p Europe, China. Japan, and the West Indies.

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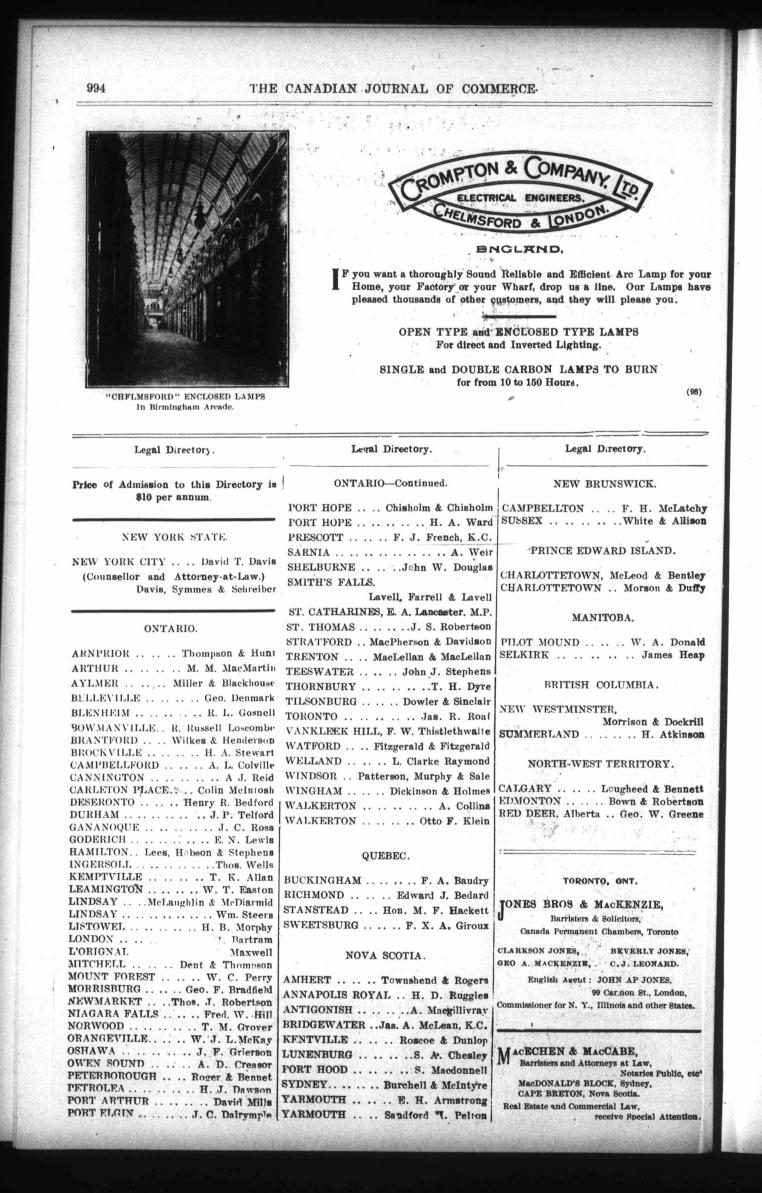
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Legal Directory.	Caverhill, Learmont & Co.
H. Gerin Lajole, K.C. P. Lacoste, L.L.L.	Wholesale HARDWARE & METAL MERCHAL
Lajoie & Lacoste,	Caverhill's Buildings, St. Peter St.,
-ADVOCATES,- Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg.	Gargest and most complete stock of MONTRI
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DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS. BEEKLY SALLINGS TO LIVERPOOL EVENT VONTREAL a SS Canada Oct. 8 a SS Southwark Oct. 15 aSS Kensington Oct. 22 h SS Dominion Oct. 29 a SS Canada Nov. 12 a SS Canada Nov. 12 a SS Southwark Nov. 19	Our customers are more that with it. CLARE BROS. & CO. Preston, Ont., write us, " Our who has had fifteen years expert "he has never seen a die to equal A. B. JARDINE & CO. MANUFACTO Hespeler, Ont.
Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol.) b SS Manxman Oct. 12	
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Ask Agents for particula. * of moderate rate service To Liverpool. \$35.00; To London. \$37.50 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.	Stills, Tanks, Bleachers and Agitators, Salt Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Mi any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron as well as all productions of Machine including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and Brass.
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Cash cash	 Lux-Calor' Aitchie's Patent condensing Cas Stove. No FLUE REQUIRED. Supplied to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace; The Bank of England; the Mansion House; the Guildhall; the Soci- ety of Arts; the Royal Obser- vatory, Greenwich; the London County Council; the Metropoli-
	Lux-Calor' Stephenson Alternative States Bitchie's Patent Condensing Cas Stove. De Fuel Requirere Nor Fuel Requirere Supplied to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace; The Bank of England; the Mansion House; the Guildhall; the Socie totory, Greenwich; the London County Council; the Metropoli- tan Fire Brigade; the Stock Ex- change; "The Lancet" Office;
	 Lux-Calor' Bitchie's Patent condensing Cas Stove. No FLUE REQUIRED. Supplied to His Majesty the fing at Buckingham Palace; The Bank of England; the Mansion House; the Guildhall; the Soci- ety of Arts; the Royal Obser- vatory, Greenwich; the London County Council; the Metropoli- tan Fire Brigade; the Stock Ex-
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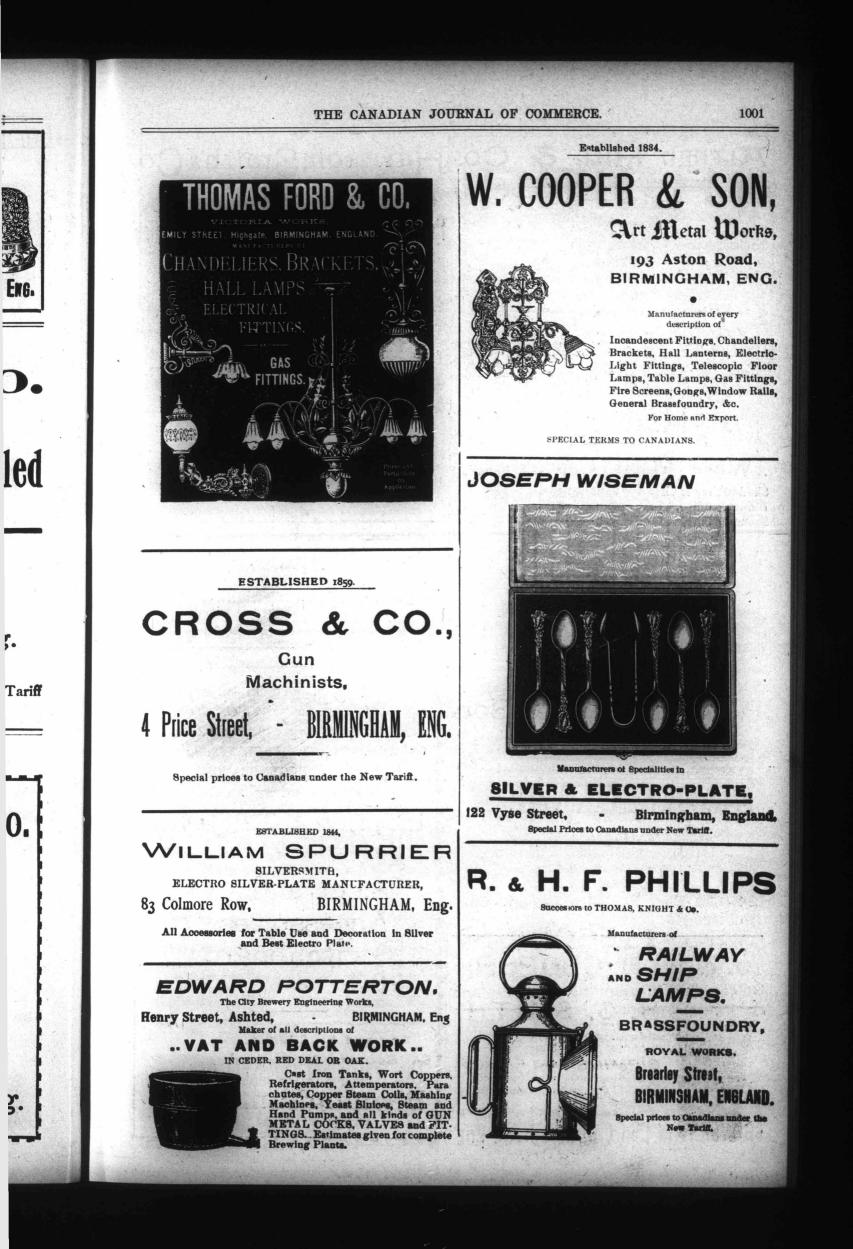






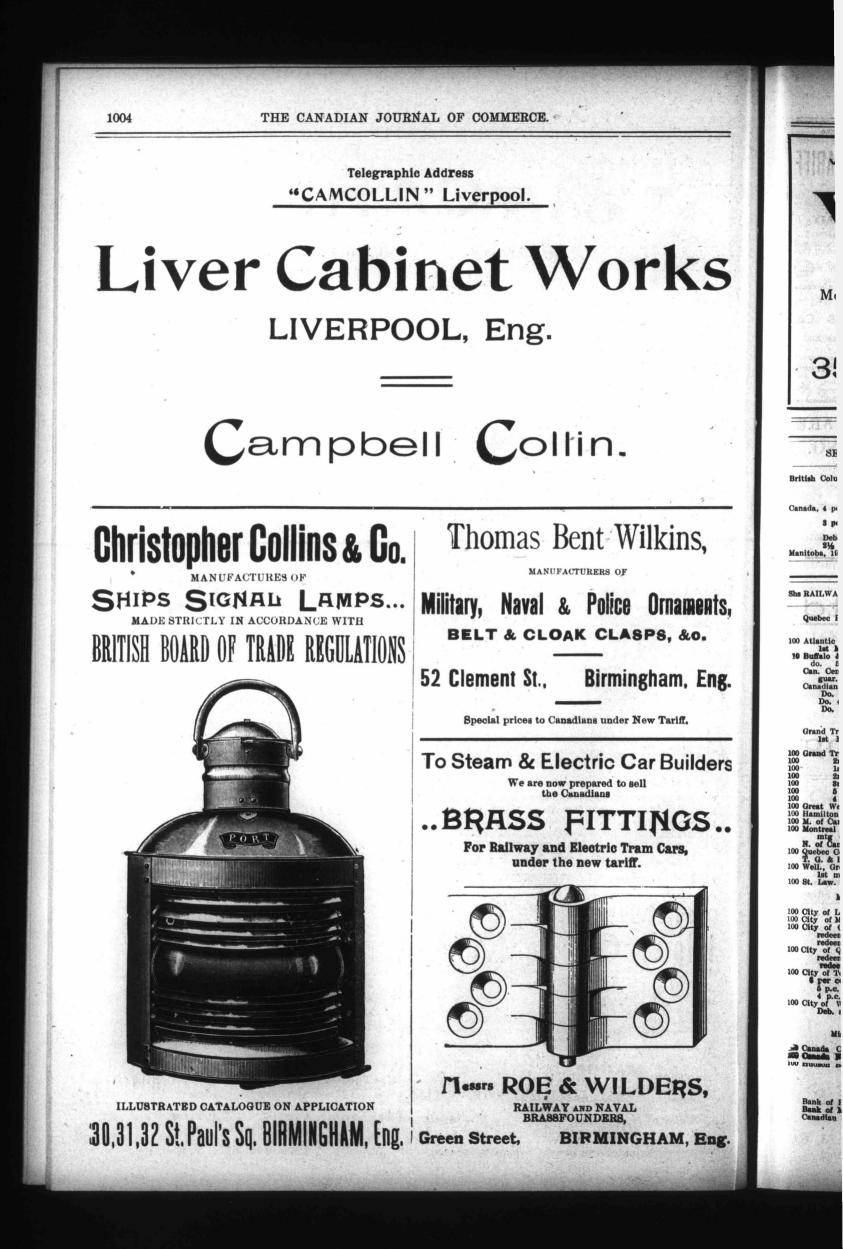


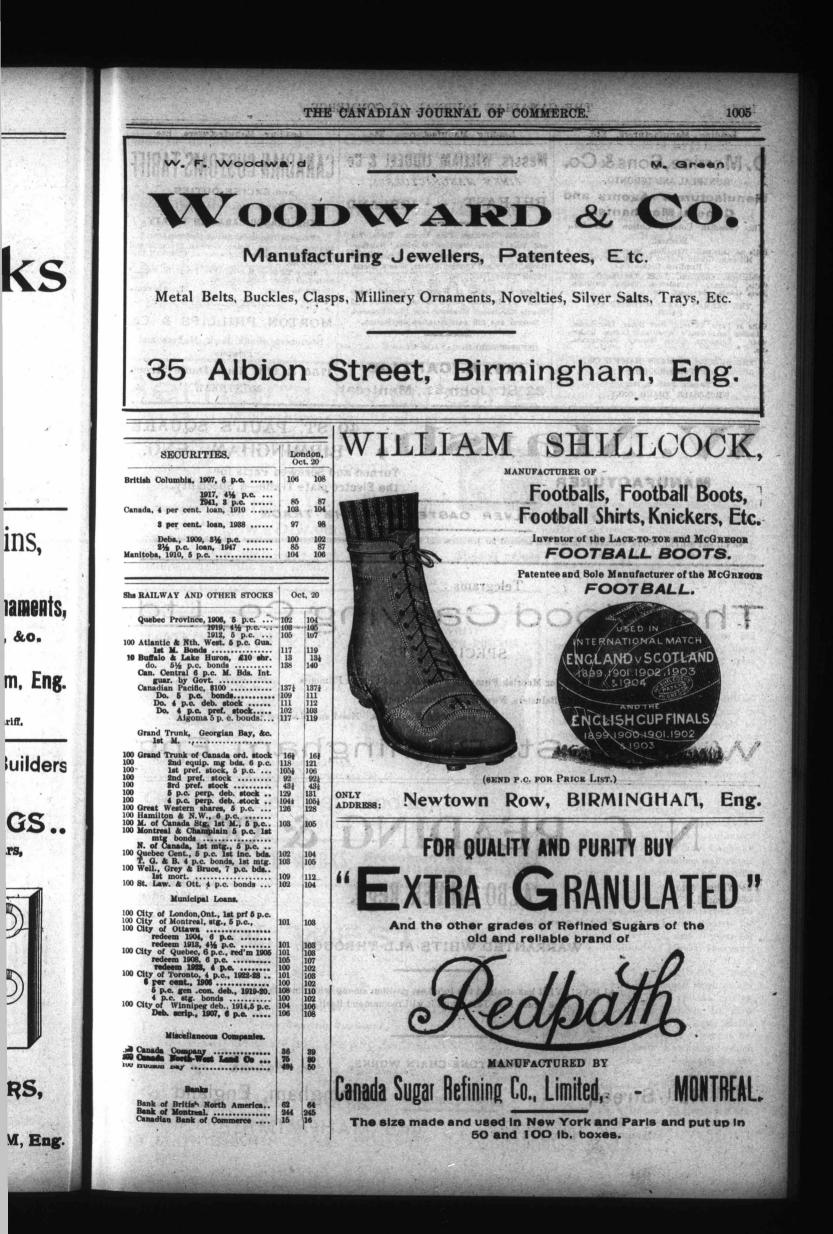






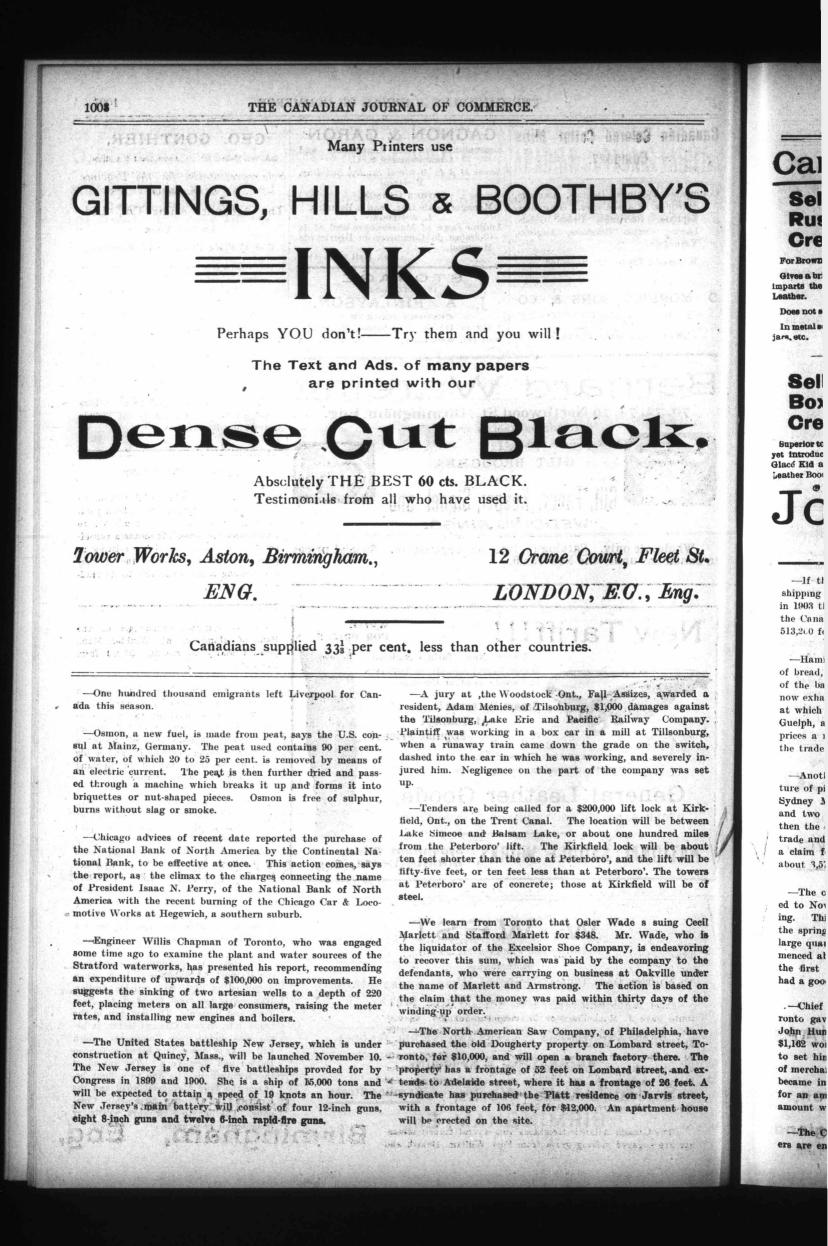














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Superior to any preparation yet introduced for Box Cal Glace Kid and all fine grain Leather Boots and Sho

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-If the Government had not remitted the canal dues the shipping and forwarding interests of Canada would have paid in 1903 the sum of \$325,200. The total tonnage carried through the Canadian canals in 1903 was 9,203,800 tons, as against 7,-513,200 for the previous year.

-Hamilton bakers have been compelled to advance the price of bread, as flour has advanced one dollar per barrel. Most of the bakers have some stock on hand, but these stocks are now exhausted, and bread cannot be manufactured for the price at which it has been sold. Toronto, London, St. Catharines, Guelph, and many other places, says the Spectator, advanced prices a month ago: in fact, it has only been jealousy among the trade that has kept prices down here.

Another Canadian company have commenced the manuture of pig iron. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, of Sydney Mines, C.B., started firing up on August 29th last, and two days later the first product was obtained. Since then the company have steadily continued operations, and the trade and commerce department have now received from them a claim for \$5,362 in bonuses. This represents an output of about 3,575 tons of pig iron at \$1.50 per ton.

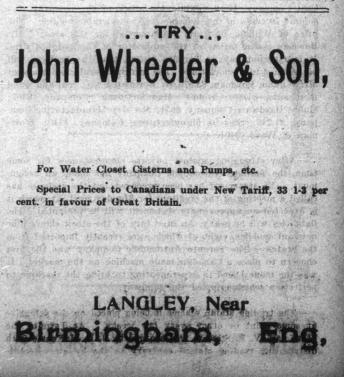
-The open season for trout and whitefish has been extended to November 15, from October 31, the usual time for closing. This action has been taken because of the lateness of the spring fishing season, owing to the severe winter, and the large quantities of ice. As a general rule, spring fishing com-menced about May 1. This year it did not start until about the first of June and the fishermen consequently have not had a good season, hence the extension.

-Chief Justice Falconbridge in the Non-jury Assizes at To ronto gave J. Mandelburg & Co. judgment for \$851 against John Hunter, a tailor. The plaintiffs supplied Hunter with \$1,162 worth of dry goods on a chattel mortgage, with which to set him up in business, and afterwards with \$1 163 worth of merchandise on another mortgage for \$1,500. When Hunter became insolvent the goods in his store were seized and sold for an amount less than \$2,225, which was then owing. This amount with interest totalled \$851.

-The Canada Atlantic freighters and several transit steam ers are engaged moving grain from Fort William, Duluth and

other points to Depot Harbor, and it is estimated that fully a million bushels of grain on the lakes is moving to the lastnamed port. This includes wheat, oats, barley, and corn, the latter from the western States, and the wheat particularly from the Canadian northwest. This immense quantity of grain will be placed in the elevators, and will be moved forward over the Canada Atlantic Railway for export as ordered.

-A statement of the liabilities of the Smith Brothers Company of Goderich, Ont., was presented at a meeting of the creditors at the office of the assignee, at Toronto recently. The statement showed assets of \$11,463., and liabilities of \$11,079. The Toronto creditors are G. B. Smith, \$3,196; the W. R. Brock Company, \$1,593; Merchants' Dyeing & Finishing Company, \$1,482; Gordon, Mackay, & Company, \$562. R. C. Struthers & Co. of London are creditors for \$1,145, and Gault Bros. of Montreal, for \$800.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Thimble Mill Lane, BIRMINGHAM, England.

Write for 1904 Catalogue.

-The Post Office Department has decided to send out two mails from Edmonton to the Far North. The first will leave Edmonton on Tuesday, November 29, for Fort Resolution and Fort Macpherson and intermediate places, and the second will leave Edmonton on Tuesday, February 7, 1905, for Fort Resolution and intermediate places. In making up these mails preference will be given first, to registered letters, and second, to ordinary letter matter according to date of posting. Registered letters will not be insured for either of these despatches. The weight of any one letter will be limited to one ounce.

--We learn from Hamilton that a contract has been closed by the Canadian Westinghouse Company of that city, whereby they will provide air brakes for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's rolling stock and equipment, and it is estimated that about \$700,000 will be paid by the G.T.P. Railway Company to the Canadian Westinghouse Company for brakes. The company's new buildings will soon be completed. They will be devoted to the manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances, and from 800 to 1 000 hands will be employed in this department.

—At a recent meeting of the John Bowman Hardware & Coal Company, London, Ont., the stock, of the company was sold at 70 cents in the dollars after considerable bidding. The offer of William Bowman was accepted for this sum, Mr. Bowman is the father of the proprietor of the assigned firm. It is expected, says a Toronto report, that the business will be resumed in a short time. The principal local creditors are: Mr. William Bowman, \$5,976.54; Bowman'& Co., coal and wood merchants, \$1,200; Hobbs Manufacturing Company, \$307; Hobbs Hardware Company, \$651; McClary Manufacturing Company, \$1,219; Stevens Manufacturing Company, \$140; Wortman & Ward, \$401.

-After struggling against adverse circumstances for some time, the Toronto Automobile Company has made an assignment. No statement has been prepared but the assignee has called a meeting of the creditors for Monday next, at which it is expected an approximate statement will be presented. The liabilities will be heavy. An inventory of the stock shows nine new automobiles, eight of which were recently imported from the States. The Toronto Automobile Company was the first concern to place a Canadian-made machine on the market. It was the money used in experimenting to bring the machine to perfection which crippled the company.

-The trading stamp scheme is being placed on the defensive at some point or other every few weeks. At Toronto the other day W. R. Stewart was charged by J. B. McKenzie with distributing trading stamps contrary to the by-law. Recently E. D. Ross was convicted and fined on a similar charge. Since then W. R. Stewart, T. J. Medland, C. E. Coatsworth and G. R. Sweet have taken over the business, and now form the Merchants' Exchange, employing Mr. Ross to manage the business and act as their agent in handling the premiums and stamps. Messrs. Curry and Lobb prosecuted, and Mr. Emerson Coatsworth appeared for the defendants. The case was remanded.

Cut will appear as soon as

received

-Winnipeg advices state that Mr. William Mackenzie, president and Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vce-president, of the Canadian Northern Railway, returned from a trip over the main line and Prince Albert branch. Mr. Mackenzie stated that construction work on both these lines was progressing favorably. Steel on the main line to Edmonton will be laid as far as Battleford this season.-Connection was made at Emerson

W. Lowe & Co.

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

METAL INFLATORS FOR CYCLES and MOTORS. ALL ENGLISH MANUFACTURE MOTOR PUMPS.





Military Crest Mounted Whips a Speciali

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12 Key Hill Drive - BIRMINGHAM, England.

Special prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

on Saturday between the Soo northern extension and the Canadian Pacific, thus giving Winnipeg another direct line to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The line will be utilized at once for freight traffic, and next season a through fast passenger service will be inaugurated. Winnipeg has now four direct lines connecting it with the Minnesota capital.

-Another report on the possibilities of developing the boot and shoe trade of Canada with the West Indies was received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, the writer being Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canadian agent at Port of Spain, Trinidad. The whole point of the report is that by a little energy Canada should be able to get a fair share of the boot and shoe business. Ten years ago the trade was controlled by the British manufacturer. To-day the United tSates has nearly half the business, obtained by smart commercial travellers. The total imports of boots and shoes into Trinidad last year was valued at \$296,000, of which Canada sent only \$5,300. The duty upon boots entering Trinidad is 5 per cent.

-A. Resther, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Quebec, and also interested in a tailoring establishment in this city, has assigned. His liabilities amount to \$73,000 and assets \$124,500. His principal assets in Quebec are the Victoria Hotel building, \$62,000; furniture, \$16,500; former site. Victoria Hotel, \$20,000. In Montreal, stock and furniture, \$6,000, and book debts, \$6,000. The principal Montreal creditors are: Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlen & Co., \$2,112; Mark Eisher & Co., \$1979; John B. Ellison, Sons & Co., \$1,286; Gault Bros. Co., \$1,166; the Fenson Elevator Co., \$600; J. McNee & (Sons, \$400; Hudon, Hebert & Co., \$367. The hypothecary claims amount to \$45,624.

-The members of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, who have returned from an inspection trip over the line, are well satisfied with the progress being made. But for a cave-in near New Liskeard trains would now be running into that place but it is thought that this trouble will soon be overcome. A member of the party said they were very much pleased with the splendid class of settlers who were going in. All that had been said regarding the high quality of the agrcultural land was, they were able to say both from personal observation and from reports they had received, quite true. In fact, Ontario had an immense territory there with land quite equal to that of Manitoba. The timber resources of the country were also immense. It was almost impossible to over-estimate the richness of the country opened up by the railway.

-Mr. John J. Cowie, the Scottish expert on the curing of herring, left recently for Nanaimo, B.C., to investigate the possibility of developing herring fisheries there. During the past three years great quantities of the fish have been fre-quenting that part of the Pacific. So vast in number were they that thousands were suffocated through the pressure of their own weight. An enterprising Japanese firm utilized the dead fish by beginning the manufacture of guano. The fisheries act, however, prohibits the manufacture of fish for such a purpose, and it will have to be discontinued. If Mr. Cowie'sreport is favorable a new and valuable industry may be established on the coast. Mr. Cowie, with a number of male and female workers from Scotland, was located at Canso, N.S., last. summer, giving demonstrations to the fishermen in the Scottish method of curing. Some of the Nova Scotia herring cured in this way realized \$13 a barrel, whereas the ordinary price is but \$2.50. This improvement in price shows the posssibili-This improvement in price shows the post ties in connection with British Columbia herring if the fish areof the right quality.



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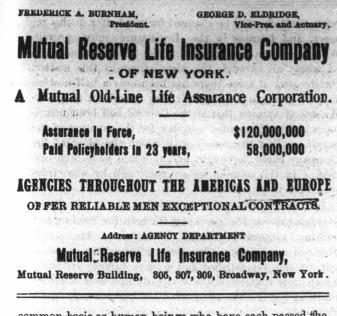
The business of life assurance is based upon known facts respecting the duration of human life, one being the certainty that every life will come to an end. A life policy is certain to become a claim sooner or later. The number of claims that will occur in any given period is known almost to a certainty, the variation being small from the table of expectations. Owing to the regularity of the claims year by year being known, a life company can adjust its rates according to the known expectancy of life at different ages. The only uncertainties are as to which set of policyholders will outlive the

expectancy, or pass away earlier, for, whatever may be the fate of individual policyholders, so many will be removed by death every year.

These conditions are wholly different to those of fire insurance. While it is absolutely known that every life policy will become a claim within a certain period, there is no known period within which every, or any, fire policy must become a claim, and it is an impenetrable secret how many will mature in any year, or group of years.

While the circumstances of each holder of a life policy differ from those of his fellows, they all stand on a tions this far exceed the whole losses and ance busin and losses. If a par would be

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common basis as human beings who have each passed the ordeal of a medical examination before being accepted by a life assurance company. Now, fire policies have no such common basis. They are issued to cover thousands of wholly different kinds of risks, for there are not only scores of different classes of properties covered by fire insurance, but each one is, in some respects, differentiated from others, and the very locations of the same kinds of property create differences in the fire hazard.

It is easy to suggest that rates be based upon the classification of buildings and their contents, but the classification adopted for one city, town, district, or even street, is not applicable to other cities, towns, districts, or streets.

A life agent may solicit business from Gaspe to Vancouver on the same schedule of premiums, but no such general basis of rates is practicable for fire insurance. Local conditions have to be considered, such as exposure, water-supply, fire-brigade services, the individual conditions of each property as regards heating, lighting, occupancy, and the personal character of the owner of the property who desires to insure it in a fire insurance company. All these varieties of condition and possibilities have no parallel in the sphere of life assurance, and they render it utterly impossible to establish fire insurance rates on the same general system as those of life assurance, the risks of which have been scientifically tabulated and proved.

There are also extraordinary conditions in the very nature of fire-risks which are beyond the power of man to foresee, the effects of which defy human skill even to estimate. Every now and again a conflagration bursts out suddenly and in a few hours destroys millions of dollars' worth of property that is insured. By conflagrations this year the fire companies have had to pay losses far exceeding their entire receipts from premiums for the whole year, leaving nothing for the ordinary run of losses and expenses. There is nothing in the life assurance business corresponding to the conflagration risk and losses.

If a parallel were sought in other spheres, its nearest would be a financial panic during which banks, mercantile corporations, and business firms are wrecked wholesale. When such disaster occurs the rates for money are rushed up to a figure double, even quadruple, the standard of ordinary times. Even the strongest customers of a bank are charged, these advanced rates during a panic. They have, in truth, to pay such high rates as will compensate bankers for losses sustained by weaker customers, just in the same way as those who insure property have to pay extra rates to compensate the fire insurance companies for the excessive losses caused by conflagrations, and to cover the greater risk which has been shown to exist by the glare of such fires. No one can intelligently study the conditions of life insurance and of fire insurance without being convinced that they differ so fundamentally and so variously as to render it quite impossible for fire insurance rates to be regulated as scientifically and permanently as the rates for life insurance.

STEEL TRADE COMBINATIONS.

English business papers continue giving much attention to the efforts on the part of the Scotch and English steel manufacturers on the Clyde and the Tyne respectively to maintain prices by mutual agreement. Negotiations already referred to, for the conclusion of a plate-selling combine among them, have resulted in a complete understanding, notwithstanding the almost hopeless difficulties in the way looming up for sometime past. We learn from the Economist that at a conference held at Newcastle on the 18th ult., a working basis was arrived at.

Under its terms steelmakers in the North of England are bound not to sell ship and boiler plates for delivery in the Clyde district, and makers in the West of Scotland are equally bound not to supply consumers' wants on the North-East Coast; and so as regards these twodistricts the element of competition in the steel-plate trade has ceased. But as respects the rest of the United Kingdom—and, indeed, all other markets—producers retain their freedom to act as they may choose and cut prices as their fancy, or necessity, dictates. The selling of angles and other sections has not, so far, been dealt with, but negotiations are to proceed in that direction, and the success already achieved encourages the hope amongst makers that these departments will in due course be brought into the scope of the combine.

The main plea in favour of the agreement on the producers' part has been that, under the competitive policy which has heretofore obtained, from 8s to 10s a ton has been thrown away in the cost of the carriage of material between the one district and the other. And if the change ended there, no one possibly, except those who have had to do with the carriage of the material, could be found who would raise an objection. But the ostensible aim of the compact is to secure in the hands of the makers the unfettered regulation of prices in their respective localities. It constitutes a plan of protection of the most specific character. That it will be worked on that line for all that it is worth goes almost without saying. The scheme was barely born before a proposal was made to raise the price of ship-plates in. the Scotch market by 2s 6d a ton; but so sudden a stepwas voted as injudicious, and for the moment it has been dropped. Naturally, consumers are much concerned at what has come about, and they fear for what may follow. Already they are serious sufferers from the treatment meted out to them. Shipbuilders on the Tyne and on the Clyde are severely handicapped in their competi-

tion for work with some other districts and markets, from the fact that the Scotch and English steelmakers practically dump their surplus output there. In respect of Belfast and other places, the selling prices of steel are many shillings a ton below what is demanded in the North, and the result is that many contracts are lost at what might be called "home." It must be said for the steelmakers that up till now they have not been charging high prices for their material—indeed, far from that; but it is a grievance that any preferential benefit which may be going should be given to the foreigner, and not to the immediate and principal supporters of the industry.

Of course, local firms may be depended upon to take what measures they can devise to safeguard their own interests, and, in preparation for the worst-the event which has come to pass-they have been looking to see what relief can be obtained from Germany and the That does not promise just now to be United States. at all of a substantial nature, but it may suffice to modify the aggressive action possible under the conditions of the combine. There is always the chance that the parties to the agreement will not over-ride their commission, that moderate counsels will regulate procedure in fixing prices; but experience has demonstrated all the world over that these essentials do not enter into the composition of trade combinations, and it will be a worthy and notable object-lesson if the latest institution "prove the exception to the rule." However, the movement has, for the time being, come to stay; that it will be extended to the remaining branches of the trade is by no means unlikely; and the working of the project will, no doubt, be carefully watched, not only by those directly concerned, but by other industrial interests in the United Kingdom. How far the resulting maintenance of prices may encourage competition from abroad -from both sides of the Atlantic is a question which time must determine.

THE GAS QUESTION.

We gather from the reports of the proceedings of the City Council on the 24th ult., that monopoly which now unfortunately controls the lighting of the city, has treated with indifference the reasonable proposition of the City Council looking towards a reduction of the exorbitant gas charges at present existing. Of course, if the terms of the bond are exacted the company may continue the present charges for five years more, but it is questionable if it is good policy on the part of the Company to attempt exacting all that uney can secure. Although it may appear long just now, five years will pass and the Company may be left with its old pipes and plants on its hands and with no city consumer of its It must not be forgotten that the leading spirits gas. who placed that clause in the contract which prohibited the laying of gas pipes in the streets during the time the contract has to run, were at that time both members of the Council and large shareholders in the Company and are still influential in the Local Legislature at Quebec to such an extent that the interests of the citizens of Montreal are always sacrificed when they conflict with corporations affected.

These conditions cannot always continue. Montreal's

representatives may be changed for the better in this respect, and fairness in the Legislature must prevail. We are not prepared to say that the Aldermen have acted wisely all through the negotiations in this matter. On the part of some there has been only a half-hearted support given to it—whatever may have been the cause We are of opinion that if the Council had been unanimous and had presented a by-law for the sanction of the people, so that the money with which the plant of the Company could be bought out, it would have been carried. In this opinion we are confirmed by what transpired recently in Toronto.

In that city the gas is supplied by the Gas Company averaging about 75c. per 1,000 ft., both for lighting and cooking, without any charge for meters. The people obtained a reduction to that price after a long agitation, but are not yet satisfied and want a further reduction which it is contended the Company can well afford to make and still make more than ten per cent. profit for dividends. True, Torontonians are charged \$1.20 per 1,000 ft. for lighting gas, with 40 per cent. off if promptly paid, but this is not invariably done.

The Toronto Gas Company lately obtained from the Legislature the power to enlarge its capital and the city secured, in that Bill, the power to subscribe for that stock, subject to the approval of the ratepayers, so that the city would have some say in the management. The question of subscribing to that stock was submitted to the vote of the people lately, and the subscription was authorized by a majority of several thousand. Would Montreal not do the same as Toronto in this gas question, if given the opportunity?

THE STATE OF RUSSIAN TRADE.

The economic condition of Russia is a matter of the deepest interest at present as it is a phase of the war situation which has a direct influence upon the finances of the leading countries of Europe and indirectly upon those of this continent.

We are apt to be so absorbed by the dramatic episodes of the war in Manchuria as to pay little heed to some of the results of the conflict which have a far-reaching influence upon the material interests of the whole business world. Every day there is going on a destruction of fixed capital on an enormous scale which in proportion to its extent, weakens the financial strength of Russia. To keep up the supply of this fixed capital causes a drain of floating capital which lowers the amount available for mercantile enterprises, not in Russia only, but wherever indeed Russian loans are floated.

The destruction of arms, ammunition, and other supplies is tantamount to a destruction of so much capital as their value, or their cost represented. A nation cannot eat its cake and still have it, as the familiar saying is. Every shot fired, every rifle smashed, every horse killed, means money irrevocably lost, money that might have been utilized as capital for trade purposes. What war has annihilated trade cannot have; hence every war is antagonistic to mercantile interests.

It is with no surprise, then, we read of the industries of Russia being seriously depressed and all her business interests being in an alarming condition. In Russia there are 2,100,000 persons directly engaged in industries, m dent th large pr labourer to this rior and low. ' and mill education for adva forms in uation is

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dustries business Russia industries, making about 8,000,000 of the population dependent thereon. A carious condition exists there; as a large proportion of artisans are partially engaged as farm labourers, they are peasants as well as artisans. Owing to this the work done in Russian factories is very inferior and the economic state of the work-people is very low. The managers, clerks, foremen of the factories and mills are largely foreigners, for the low state of education does not give the natives such opportunities for advancement as exist in this and other countries. Reforms in this respect are being made, but to-day the situation is as above stated.

Manifestly the above conditions are those of a community which is in serious danger when war drains away capital, shakes confidence and depresses industries. Moscow, where the manufactures of Russia are centred, is described as being in a most deplorable state. Its hundreds of factories and mills are working short time and the proprietors are living on their capital and credit. In Russia the manufacturer is also, practically, a retail merchant. He has stores under his control where his own goods are on sale to individual buyers without the intervention of the wholesale merchant. The ruling term of credit to the retailer is six months, and reports from Moscow affirm that even this long term is now being quite generally renewed, as the war has reduced so heavily the demand for goods and the monetary resources of the country that retail stocks are being accumulated and very little cash is being circulated. The enormous drain of men by the war has lessened the number of wage-earners and of consumers in the home market.

Another depressing influence is the poverty of the Government, which is under the necessity of practising the severest economies, and reducing its expenditures on home-made goods, or, indeed, on any goods but those absolutely needed for the army and navy.

So far as Manchuria is concerned, the purchase of Russian goods has ceased altogether. The war has cut off a valuable market from Russia and instead of its manufactures being imported into Manchuria there is nothing being received but fresh "food for powder," and weapons for destroying human life and properties-

Russia affords a striking illustration of the benefits of protection. Were it not for high import duties that Empire would have no manufacturing enterprises and those eight millions now finding a living from such industries would be a heavy burden on the State. The financial effect of home industries is also most beneficial, for, though trade is depressed, there is no drain of resources caused by large imports of manufactures.

As an object lesson on the terrible consequences of war, in an economic aspect, Russia is certain, for many years to come, to afford one that will be memorable in the history of war. In view of the state of things described—which, of course, reaches the outside world second-hand—it is well to bear in mind that correspondents in the neighbouring countries of Europe are the chief sources of information, and being naturally umfriendly will not disseminate news tending to promote any Russian loans or credits in the great money markets.

-Ottawa Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending 27th October, 1904, \$1,905,968.78; corresponding week last year, \$1,814,854.01.

DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

A few years ago those retail general stores which, by reason of their location, arrangement and size are termed departmental stores, were being given considerable free, advertising owing to the expressed fear on the part of a portion of the smaller storekeepers that the former were encroaching on the trade of the principal centres in such way as to ultimately force out of business the men of limited means. Of late the cry has ceased; probably for the sufficient reason that the departmental stores are really not keeping pace, as far as numbers is concerned, with the growth of population. The name "departmental," seemed to come into public notice like many of the "taking" ideas that, being new, are given at least that share of public attention which, after a little time, decides for their future.

Where the departmental store has settled down it has with few exceptions been proven to have remained with alt least as fair a showing of progress as that credited to individual concerns when started with sufficient capital and experience, and properly conducted. In conversation with a gentleman from the West a few days ago, who, by the way, had been touring Montreal and had not forgotten her leading retail stores, the writer was told that in a representative departmental store up West he saw an article sold for twenty-eight cents for which fifty cents was being asked in a leading establishment in Montreal. Upon inquiry as to quality, etc., this man of Western bargain fame recalled to his listener the incident Mark Twain told about his watch when it needed repairs so frequently. His repair man he found to be a blacksmith of former days. The quality of workmanship was not there.

Departmental stores in the large centres of population are recognized as catering each to a certain class of trade, just as in the case of individual retail establishments whether they be custom tailoring, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes or any of the other numerous branches. Therefore it is quite apt to be misleading for a stranger in a large city to give expression to such instances of disparity in prices. Were such a difference to be real and shown to exist in a general way it would pay the people of Quebec to drive to Western Ontario with horse and waggon for their supplies.

The arts of trade are so varied that were any individual to be fully conversant with quality in all commodities he could readily obtain by regular purchase at retail his supplies of all manufactured goods at first cost, exception being made for flour and sugar. But it would not pay this individual to keep looking around for such bargains.

The fact that Montreal departmental stores sell goods to consumers all through the West is sufficient evidence that as low or lower prices must prevail here as elsewhere. It is but natural that prices should be slightly lower here because Montreal is nearer the basis of supplies in most commodities. That Western departmental interests are pretty generally understood to be connected with a Montreal concern of like ambitions, and which shows a fair percentage of progress as the years go by, is but further evidence that if departmental store progress is superficially understood by a casual observer to be making greater bounds in the West, the same ideas that are responsible for such are also behind similar ventures here.

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PROSPERITY IN IRELAND.

Ireland is experiencing an unprecedented degree of material prosperity, much of it doubtless due to the superogatory and patriotic efforts of Mr. Plunket in respect of her agricultural products and the encouragement yielded by the recent establishment of farmers' banks. Statistics to 30th June last show the deposits and cash balances in the joint-stock banks, exclusive of Government balances in the Bank of Ireland, amounted on the date named to \$222,905,000, the highest figures for June on record, and \$6,630,000 in excess of the total on the corresponding date in 1903. The total estimated balances in the Post Office savings banks on June 30th reached \$48,425,000, an increase of \$680,000, as compared with the December 31, 1903, and of \$1,610,-000 as compared with June of that year. The deposits in the Trustee savings banks amounted to \$12,335,000, which is the amount at which they stood in June, 1903. Ten years ago the Post Office and Trustee savings banks deposits respectively totalled \$23,435,000, and \$10,360,-000. An increase of \$2,695,000 is shown in the amount of Government stock held in Ireland, the total at June 30th being \$177,485,000, as compared with \$126,875,000 at the end of the first half of 1895. There was an expansion during the half-year of 1.4 in the receipts of railways, which amounted to \$9,310,640, compared with \$9,180,420 in the first half of 1903, the receipts per mile having risen from \$127 to \$141.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

With the improvements made in electric power plants during recent years it is scarcely to be wondered at that one of the leading railroads of the United States is now going so far in the introduction of electricity on its roads to replace steam, as to have had a monster locomotive built and which has already opened a new avenue of industry in one of its greatest branches.

There has already been a preliminary trial at Shenectady of an electric locomotive constructed by the General Electric and American Locomotive companies, which is one of thirty or more that are to be used by the New York Central Railroaod in bringing trains into New York city when the terminal improvements have been The trial appears to have given satisfaction completed. to the officers of the electric and locomotive companies and those of the railroadd company, and they are reported as pronouncing the new engine a "great success." Nothing comparable with it in size and power in the way of an electric motor has ever been attempted before. Its maximum horse-power is said to be approximately 3,000, which exceeds that of the largest steam locomotives, and it is declared to be capable of hauling a train of ten or more loaded cars at a speed of sixty miles or more an hour.

The construction of such a machine for use on railroad trains may be regarded as an event of first class importance in the mechanical world, though the extent of its application is still problematical. There seems to be no doubt about its successful use on the short stretch of track within the city limits and through the tunnel to the terminal at the Grand Central Station. Whether anything similar is to be used on the local and suburban

lines that are to be equipped with electric power has apparently not been decided; but it will require the use of a large power-house with sub-stations, and the current is to be conducted by the third rail system, being taken up by the engine only and not be separate motors on the cars. How far this may be practicable on long lines, or even over short distances on local lines, is a question to be ultimately decided by considerations of cost. It is to be applied at the east end of the N.Y.C. system with little regard to that, as the company has been required by law to dispense with the use of steam in the tunnel and the enlarged terminal. The experiment will be of value in showing what can be done and affording a basis for advancement in the application of electricity to railroad locomotion. How far this may go, when it is once well started only the experience of the future can decide. It is possible that the steam locomotive will have "seen its day" in a few years.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

At another place north of Lyons, Montmerle, the peasants are busy as chair-makers. This trade is carried on in the cottages. While one is making the legs, another is carving the back, and the women are plaiting the cane-bottoms, and in this way the family manages to earn a fairly good income, the men making 3 to 4 frances a day, and the women 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ frances.

Still another industry carried on at Lyons has claim to attention, although a protracted strike has led to some extent to the introduction of manufactories—viz., the fabrication of top-hats. The peasants are only occupied in piecework for the masters, and they make in this way from 3½ to 5 francs a day; but they do not permit this industry to interfere with their agriculture, and they come to and leave the workshops just when it suits them. Hat-making is also carried on at the Loire, and at numerous small workshops round Quimperle, in Brittany, but the hats made here are mostly for the use of the French peasants.

Again, leaving Brittany, for Normandy, we find in and around the small town of Villedieu les Poeles more than 400 coppersmiths. A very pronounced division of labour enables them to obtain a wonderful degree of skill and speed, and whether the articles they make are kettles, coffee-pots, or whatever it may be, they generally succeed in giving their work quite an artistic appearance; it, therefore, is always certain of finding an outlet either in Paris or abroad, at a good price. The women still cling to making lace by hand, and are content to make 1 to 1½ francs a day by this enervating work-

Before leaving for good this north-western corner of France, where so many different petty industries are carried on in the villages, it may not be out of the way to remind the reader of the well-known advanced state of agriculture and market gardening in these provinces. The most superficial description of these industries, however, would carry this paper beyond the limit of any reasonable length. It will be enough just to mention that from the little town of Plougastel, in Brittany, there are annually shipped to Paris strawberries to a value of 4,000,000 francs; while at Ussy, in Normandy, more than 400 acres are covered with nurseries, from which annually young trees are sold to an amount of 800,000

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and petty industry, may be mentioned, although the seat of it is just outside Brittany on the other side of the Loire. It is the collection, which, during the winter months, women and children carry on of the leaves of the dandelion. They are not well paid for at all, only 5 centimes a pound; but the same leaves are eagerly bought by the Parisians for salad, and paid for at the rate of 20 cents, if obtained from the costermongers and 30 at the shops. The difference, however, does not indicate the amount of the profit of the much abused middleman; most of it goes to pay the very high freightrates, and as is shown by the difference between the price of the costermonger and the shopkeeper—the no less high ground-rent in Paris.

Another industry, allied to both petty agriculture and petty industry, is the breeding of Angora rabbits by the peasant farmers in Burgundy, who utilise the wool for making cuffs, slippers and gloves. The making of gloves at St. Junien, in Limousin, on the other hand, is a decidedly petty industry, in which 300 to 400 glove-, makers are occupied in their own homes in cutting the gloves which the wife and daughters are sewing. A somewhat different character marks this industry in the valley of the Isere river, which passes Grenoble. This valley, in which nuts are grown to such an extent that a couple of villages have an income of 2,500,000 francs from that source alone, is inhabited by 24,000 female glove-makers. . They work for the masters at Grenoble, who furnish them with the material ready for sewing. and their earning amounts to a couple of francs a day. In each village there is one person who fetches, brings and distributes the work-

There are a great number of other petty industries; but space will not permit more than a brief enumeration of some of these—such as the bellows-makers and the white metal-workers in the neighbourhood of Sourdeval, in Normandy; the tapestry-weavers at Aubusson and Felletin, in Haute Marche; the potters of Nevers; and the guipure-makers of St. Loup, where highly artistic articles of silk and gold are made by the peasant women.

One industry, however, is of too great importance for the economy of the whole country to be so lightly disposed of, and that is the watchmaking which goes on on a. great scale in various parts of France. Although watchmaking is mainly the industry of the mountainous country to the east and north-east of Lyons, we shall also find the watchmakers busily at work in the north of France, at and around St. Nicholas, an endlessly long village, north of Paris, hidden behind fields and orchards. Man and wife work together at the trade, and the division of labour has been carried to such an extent that hardly a single man would be able to make a completely finished watch. Also chronometers are made by a master who occupies four workers, and these chronometers have a name esteemed even outside France. Not very far from here, at Sougeons, the peasants are making spectacles, telescopes, and other optical instruments, and earn from 3 to 6 francs a day.

But, although by no means unimportant, the watchmaking industry in the north cannot possibly be compared to that in the mountains east and north-east of Lyons. At Cluse, for instance, we find a centre of this trade, where 500 workers are earning their living as

watchmakers, while in the neighbouring villages no less than 4,000 peasants are engaged in the same business The majority have electric power transmitted to their houses from a station utilising the river for generating it, and electricity, therefore, is cheap, while only oneeighth of a horse-power is required for the use of 4 to 5 labourers. This watchmaking, which yields an income to the district of 3,000,000 francs annually, is almost without exception carried on in addition to agriculture, and the electric motive power permits the workers to employ any kind of machine-tool. Altogther 19 "communes" are inhabited by watchmakers, and each village has its particular speciality, one making only wheels, another springs, and so on. In order to promote a high technical training, a school for watchmakers is established, where about 150 pupils receive instruction for three years-

GRAND PRIZE FOR BIRMINGHAM, ENG., COMPANY.

In addition to receiving a grand prize at the Paris Exposition in 1900, The Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Limited, Adderley Park Mills Birmingham, Eng., manufacturers of rolled metals, sporting ammunition, etc., were awarded a grand prize at the great St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, now nearing a close.

EXTENDING COTTON-GROWING AREA.

A report received in London on the German programme for the development of cotton-growing in the Togoland and German East Africa shows that it has been effective. The work of the experimental stations at Tove and the cotton-growing school at Nouatche have resulted in a great improvement in the quality of the cotton grown. The area of the cotton crop has been very largely increased, and the transport difficulty has been removed by the construction of a railway from Lome to Palime. In German East Africa the prospects are also favorable, and as soon as the necessary railways now in progress are completed it is intended to make the Kilwa district a large cotton-growing centre, for there is a tremendous area there which is in every respect, save that of transport, suitable for cotton-growing.

WHEAT AND CORN YIELD.

The total United States wheat crop of 1904 is 554,713,000 oushels, compared with 703,000,000 bushels in 1903, according to the October report of the "American Agriculturist." This placed the average rate of yield of winter wheat at 111/2 bushels, and of spring wheat at 11.6 bushels. The total area har-vested-48,279,000 acres-is a material falling off of the breadth harvested last year, when the acreage was estimated at 54,548,000 acres. Part of this decrease occurred in the fail of 1903, when, on account of the generally unfavorable conditions at end of preparation of the seed bed it was not possible to plant the full area intended. An additional decrease occurred in the winter wheat belt, especially in the Ohio Valley, as a result of winter killing and the substituting of spring crops. The estimate is intended to cover machine measure regardless of weight or quality. The limitation is especially important this year because of the very large percentage of low grade grain included in the total.

Complete returns show an average condition of corn on Oct. 1 of 82.4, compared with an average of 82.7 on September 1. The corn erop of 1904 is matured and safe from weather damage so far as volume is concerned. Basing the calculations upon the experience of other years in crop reporting it is safe to assume that the corn crop for 1904 will exceed 2,300,000,000 bushels, making it at least as large in volume as the crop of last year, with quality decidedly better. The average rate of yield of oats, as reported by counties and consolidated into States, is 33 bushels per acre, which, on the basis of estimated acreage, makes the total crop 973,135,000 bushels.

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SUBWAY SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO.

A comprehensive subway system for Chicago will be started before April, 1906, according to the chairman of the transportation committee of the Chicago city council. The system, as outlined by him in an address at the real estate board banquet, will extend as far south as Tweifth street, as far north as Chicago avenue, and as far west as Halsted street, which terminals are about a mile from the City Hall. It will accommodate through traffic. Surface cars will continue to carry local traffic. The tunnel, if the present plans are carried out, will be divided into four compartments. Two of these will be for railways, the others for such public utilities as heating and refrigerating plants, high water pressure pipes and electric wiring. After leaving the subways the cars will be run either on elevated structures or through alleys. A fund of \$2,000,000 is on hand for the beginning of the work.

WASHING SODA ADULTERATED.

In England it has been discovered that a proportion of the washing soda on the market is adulterated. Nine samples of soda were, it is reported recently purchased and examined. Two of these were found to contain 53 per cent. each of Glauber's salts, and one of them as much as 70 per cent. of Glau-Glauber's salts are quite useless for cleansing ber's salts. purposes, and quite valueless for the uses to which soda is applied. Pure washing soda should consist of 98 per cent. of carbonate of soda and not more than 2 per cent. of impurities, generally sulphate of soda. It is usually made 99 per cent. carbonate and 1 per cent. sulphate, which cannot be avoided. Glauber's salts is only another name for sulphate of soda. Carbonate of soda softens the water and cleanses, but sulphate of soda hardens the water, and if in excess, prevents even the water from cleansing and impairs the action of the soap.

NEWLY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The following companies have been incorporated in Ontario: Dominion Natural Gas Co., of Hamilton, capital \$500,000, to take over the business of the People's Natural Gas, Limited; directors, W. J. Aikens, Hy. Cockshutt, E. L. Cockshuttt, J. S. Hamilton and E. Sweet. Grafton & Co., of Dundas, capital \$500,000.-Algoma Power Co. of Berlin capital \$100,000; directors, D. B. Detweller, O. Kinnie and C. K. Hagedorn.-Peterboro' Shovel & Tool Co., capital \$50,000; directors, T. Fortye, A. Sykes, and others .- Sturgeon Point Improvement Co. of Lindsay, capital \$50,000; directors, J. D. Flavelle, W. T. S. Boyd and T. Stewart .--- Public Drug Co. of Atwood, capital \$50,-000; directors, J. A. Mitchell, C. H. McFarlane and others.-Stewart Straw Mfg. Co. of Toronto, capital \$100,000; directors, D. A. Stewart, D. Lamont, W. E. Bothwell, S. J. Stevenson, and T. W. Murray, - Hay Foundry, Ltd., of Listowel, capital \$40,000; directors, J. C. Hay, F. W. Hay and others .-- Toronto Home Building Co., capital \$100,000; directors, J. E. Day, J. M. Ferguson, F. O. Higgins H. F. McIntosh, and F. A. Day.

The St. Catharines & Niagara Power & Fuel Co. is authorized to increase its capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000 and the Nipissing Lumber Co. from \$40,000 to \$125,000.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR MONTREAL.

As almost every bit of news sent out those days has more or less political significance it is a pretty hard matter for the disinterested to keep clear of supposed political leanings. The following sent by a correspondent a few days ago, however is based upon fact: A substantial proof of the impetus that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will give to industrial development in Canada is furnished in the formation of the Canada Car Company with a capital of \$3,000,000. Mr. W. P. Coleman, President and General Manager of the company, announced that an immense plant will be erected at once near Montreal, to be in operation early next summer. The plant will comprise the best features of the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Being a combination arrangement, it will be capable of turning out wood and steel cars: It will have a capacity of twenty-five wooden cars, fifteen steel cars and fifteen passenger coaches a day. Besides this the works will have a capacity for steel underframes for twenty-five cars a day and thirty or forty steel truck frames.

The buildings will cover 360,000 square feet. The big plant running to its full capacity will handle between 500 and 600 tons of material a day, will employ from 1,500 to 2,000 men, with a pay roll of from \$75,0000 to \$125,000 a month. This will mean a turnover of \$8,000,000 a year. Everything required will be made on the premises except the raw material, lumber and steel.

Besides being able to supply the Canadian railway requirements, the works will be in a position to command a large export trade, not only with the mother country. but with the other colonies. The company is, with the exception of the men secured on account of their experiences, an all-Canadian one. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company have given assurance of large future contracts.

THE GROWTH OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following, sent us by a correspondent in Liverpool, England, appeared in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce of that city:

Sir,-It has been truly said that "A house divided won't stand," a proverbial saying which might be equally applied to nations. To bring this home, let us for a moment direct our thought to Britain as a great maritime Power. How was this enviable position acquired and what is seriously threatening to take it away? The answer is obvious. We have only to direct our attention across the ponds which which divide us from the Continent of Europe on the one hand and America on the other, where huge mercantile marines are rapidly grow-ing up like cabbages in a kail yard. What does it all mean? Briefly, it means this, that, even after making every allowance for the growth of the world's population, unless we have yet to explore many peopled lands, there will soon be far more vessels on the road than there will be loads for them to carry, a painful fact which is becoming more apparent every day. Indeed, the pinch is already felt by our own great shipping firms with their leviathans afloat. In order to economise they are now forming into huge combinations, simply a case of multimillionaire. By this joint action they hope to crush their competitors. In a word it is going to be the survival of the The poorer shipowner must inevitably go to the wealthiest. wall. a prospect which is by no means encouraging, or likely to add prestige to our great mercantile marine. That through this modern spirit of culpable indifference we are face to face with a large problem no business man who has closely followed the Atlantic rate war will attempt to deny.

We have witnessed the courageous Cunard line taking up the cudgels and whipping her bold competitors single-handed. "More power to her arm!" What is the object lesson? We must put on a bold front, even at the expense of borrowing from the spirits of our forefathers that John Bull courage which for generations has claimed the admiration of the world. Our mercantile fleet, like our Navy, must be kept afloat, and ready to face the enemy whenever and wherever our interests are threatened. To conduct a successful campaign we are conscious that at least two things are essential, i.e., money and brains so that unless we have dispensed with the last of these it would be suicidal to retire from the field by laying up, or handing over to the enemy for a mere song the last of our ammunition, feeling thankful to get out of the affair. What would the enemy think of us if, while engaged in a naval war, we were to lay up our naval ships on the plea that it didn't pay to keep them on the move, or if we were otherwise to reduce the wages and victuals or their commanders and officers? It certainly does not pay the Cunard line to run their vessels at a loss, but, as it became with this company, as it has with Britain, a question of honour and supremacy, they had no other redress. It is, therefore, clear that if Britain can hope to keep her own, if she can hope to retain the loyal friendship of her colonies, and of her nautical sons, on land and sea let her watchword be, "A house divided won't stand:"-Yours, &c. CAPTAIN ORANK.

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"The "loan sharks" who prey on the necessities of wage earners by advancing them money at extortionate interest with assignments of future wages as security, says a Chicago paper, have long thrived unmolested in this city. The existing laws are ineffective to control them, though the ruin they have wrought is notorious. In a discussion of the subject at the Iroquois Club recently a difference of opinion was manifested as to the best method of legislative attack. Judge Dunne, presenting a report of a special committee of the club urged that all assignments of uncarned wages be prohibited, and that the acceptance of such assignments be made a misdemeanour, punishable by a fine of \$500 or one year's imprisonment. For a second offence a penalty of from one to five years was recommended. Others held on the other hand, that such a law would be unconstitutional, and that it would be more effective to pass a law prohibiting usurious loans and imposing heavy penalties on the usurers. Whichever may be the most desirable type of law, it is certain that the effort to secure legislation in some form will meet with general approval, except from the "loan sharks" themselves, who will be certain to do everything in their power to protect their profits. It will be a fortunate day for the city if they are finally driven out of business.

CANADIAN CHEESE VINDICATED.

The fact that a bad name dies hard, if it dies at all, has had, doubtless, something to do with the subjoined, as we have it from Ottawa:

"Understand local authorities assent to dismissal of case without further discussion. Will make statement through the press vindicating the purity of cheese."

Back of the foregoing message from Lord Strathcona to the Department of Agricu..ure, which was received Monday, lies a very interesting story. The firm of Andrew Clement & Sons, Limited of Glasgow, some months ago bought from T. Ballantyne & Sons, Stratford, a line of the finest western Ontario cheese. It arrived in perfect condition, and proved to be of the finest quality. Clement & Sons sold the cheese to a particular customer in Hastings, who only handles the choicest goods. In August this customer had a sample taken in his shop by the local inspector, who, from analysis, certified the cheese to be adulterated with the addition of foreign fat An independent analysis corroborated that of the local authorities, and as a result the Hastings dealer was summoned for selling adulterated cheese. Upon the matter being brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, he ordered that steps should promptly be taken to vindicate the character of the cheese in question. Samples of the Hastings cheese were submitted to Somerset House, the leading official bureau of analysis in the United Kingdom, and they pronounced the cheese to be pure. Upon this judgment being brought to their notice the Hastings authorities decided to dismiss the case. The false charge that a Hastings firm was detected in selling adulterated cheese from Canada went the rounds of the English press, but, thanks to Hon. Mr. Fisher has been completely refuted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the three weeks of October are \$20,673,799, a gain of 9.2 over last year. The improvement noted in earlier weeks this month and in September continues. Earnings are now much larger, according to Dun's, than for any corresponding p-ciod in previous years, and the increase is relatively very much greater than the two preceding months, as the foll-lowing figures will show. Total gross earnings of all United States roads reporting for three weeks of each of the past three months being compared with the corresponding period last year:

1904 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cent.	
October, three weeks \$20,673,799	Gain \$1,740,722 9.2	時代の
September three weeks 29,167,192		
August, three weeks 21,786,327	Gain 307,799 1.4	

The classified statement for September of leading system re-United States porting for the month is printed this week. roads included, embracing 79,823 miles, and total gross earnings are \$64,643,982, a gain of 3.8 per cent. over the corresponding month last year. All leading classes of roads in the United States are included, though some of the large systems reporting monthly are still to be heard from. The gain over last year is chiefly on the Granger and Southern roads, due to the large and earlier movement of wheat and cotton this year. Southwestern roads report a considerable increase in earnings, but the Trunk lines reporting, Anthracite coal roads and Central Western systems do not show as great a gain as the oth-The loss reported by the Pacific roads is solely on the ers. Great Northern system, Northern Pacific, the only other Pacitic road now included, reporting a slight increase this year. Comparison is made below of earnings of leading roads:

	Gross	Earni		10 mar 10 mar 10 mar
September.	1904.			Cent.
Trunk, Eastern	. \$9,769,001	Gain	\$303,087	7 3.2
Trunk, Western		Gain	186,56	2 2.4
Coal		Gạin	63 898	3 3.6
Central Western	7,722,474	Gain	245,960	3.3
Grangers		Gain	482,788	3 7.0
Southern	11,164,834	Gain	755,873	3 7.3
South West		Gain	543,170	5.6
Pacific	0	Loss	232,450	3 2.6
U. S. Roads	\$34 643,482	Gain	\$2,348,884	3.8
Canadian	4,171,000	Gain	283,000	7.3
Mexican		Gain	53,969	6.5
Totals	,\$69,699,023	Gair	\$2,685,853	4.0

-The customs revenue of the Dominion for October amounted to \$3,650,123, For October, 1903, the revenue was \$3 469,-518, an increase of \$189,608.



DIVIDEND No. 165.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth of November, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS McDOUGALL, General Manager.

Quebec, 25th October, 1904.



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IMPROVEMENT IN ONTARIO CHEESE.

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Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has received, says a Toronto letter, an interesting report from the chief instructor for Eastern Ontario, Mr. C. G. Publow, who has been visiting a number of wholesale cheese houses in Montreal. He states that the September and October cheese received from Ontario by these houses and intended chiefly for Britain, are superior to those of any previous year. The quality is more uniform and of a higher grade, and this improvement is held to be due, in a large measure, to the systematic instruction which has been carried on in Ontario during the last two years. The chief instructor for Western Ontario, Mr. S. H] Barr, reports the same satisfactory conditions in his district.

Mr. Putnam has also received answers from several instructors to a circular letter which he sent out some time ago with a view to securing hints and suggestions toward continued improvement. Some of the replies are to the effect that a number of factories should have cooler curing rooms and better drainage; that cheesemakers should reject all tainted and overripe milk, and be more observant in several important details of the work. One instructor thinks factory-owners should have no option, but that instruction should be compulsory.

WITH THE FASHIONS.

The prevalence of the house party has done much to foster those little informal fashions that Parisians understand to such perfection. Only too often does the wrapper or the robe de chambre mean an unsightly garment, comfortable enough one grants, but by no means just such as one would receive callers in, even the most intimate of relatives, or one's bosom friends.

For the garment that the Parisienne refers to as her saut de lit, there are the most comfortable and even luxurious things imaginable in soielaine, a silk flannel and in the heavier Swiss eider. In the rage for chiffon weaves that seems to have taken possession of the textile world, the Swiss eiders have not been lost sight of; and the new ones really deserve to be called by that somewhat over-worked adjective; for they are as soft and, comparatively speaking, as sheer as that once bulky weave can ever be made.

Long and loose seems to be the principle on which the smart and clever dresser selects those indispensable adjuncts to her wardrobe. But the fact that they are for bedroom wear does not debar them from participation in all the frills and fancies that decorate the more formal garments. Lace is used with a lavish hand. Embroideries, chiefly the Persian and other Oriental productions, are called upon to add their quota to the general effect; and braids are used in many widths and in clever and ingenious designs.

The more elaborate of these are easily good enough for general house wear; and for the informal family dinner they take the place of a house dress or dinner gown. It is in these familiar and intimate touches that the French reveal their conception of family life; and rapidly we Canadians—you know we adopt and adapt the best from all climes and countries are coming to follow this excellent example.

Since Dame Fashion demands the extreme of fulness in our our formal frocks, the same holds good with those little robes intimes. Over the shoulders only is there even the semblance of a fit; and the yoke (which is really the foundation of the pattern) is covered up and concealed in every possible and clever way. There are transparent yokes of fagoting, chiffon or lace, and usually this open work design is lined with chiffon to take away the bare, unfinished look that the unlined transparency so often presents.

The circular cut, variously achieved, best describes the gown proper; and double width materials are demanded for this. Orepe de chine has grown in fashionable favour since the double width crepe was introduced; and the chiffon cloths, the yard-wide silks and the like are all in excellent standing, because the extreme of fulness which the gown demands can best be managed with very wide materials.

In the dressiest ones the neck is cut out a little, and the

sleeves, full and wide, come only to the elbow; and then a perfect cascade of lace and chiffon ruffles tumble their course halfway to the wrist. There is usually a bias seam in the centre of the back, so that there is a very graceful outward sweep from shoulder to hem, and the under-arm seam follows the same idea.

The fronts are often caught with a sash girdle just below the bust, following the lines of the Second Empire, a period that furnishes many of the fashions of the passing hour; and the long ends and the straight, unbroken folds are universally becoming. The petite girl finds they lend her an air of height and slenderness; while her taller sister gains in grace and stateliness.

It is really astonishing what an elaborate touch the use of a little kid or suede will add to even the plainest tailored gown. At once it takes on an air of originality that lifts it entirely out of the ordinary run. Those serviceable woollen costumes, with their fitted coats and full skirts that fill in many a chink in a slender wardrobe can be made to assume quite a different appearance when a vest of black or pearl suede, with white kid, or some of the velvety ooze calfs are run in. The girl who is clever with her needle can embroider these in all of the fashionable needlework fads; and when a flaring cavalier cuff that may be snapped into place is added, then the gown will be suitable for formal calling and visiting purposes.

In the velvet gowns—or rather velveteen, for one sees ten of the latter to one of the former—this same touch of the undressed leather is very desirable, and the old-fashioned ribbon embroideries, or a conventional pattern worked out in cabochons or nailheads, as some call them, perhaps supplemented with the tiny nacre or mother-of-pearl paillettes, reproduces the style of the Louis period in an inexpensive way and with excellent effect.

For general wear the three-piece costume remains good and for a limited wardrobe it offers delightful opportunities for changes in the matter of waists and blouses. The new skirts are all showing the short train; and with them one can wear either a plain or an elaborate bodice, as occasion may demand.

The bodices themselves, though, are changing more than a little, and it is a comfort to the economical that the fad for separate waists, to differ markedly from the skirt, is one that is increasing every day. Recent importations show the most elaborate confections, with a bodice of fancy patterned silk over a skirt of lace or cloth or velvet.

Theatre hats are to be of summer materials, lace and chiffon and such; and the true autumn touch is supplied in foliage, nuts, berries, etc., the natural colourings being deemed best. The combination of white and brown is one that grows apace; and for that matter one sees but little of the magpie colourings that were once such a fad. All of the rainbow tints and their many gradations are used with white, and it is but rarely that one notices black used in this connection.

Modes in furs are very accommodating this season, says the London Draper, all kinds being fashionable. The novelty of the season, perhaps, is the lock-squirrel which, though very inexpensive in comparison to others, is yet very effective. Extremely rich and handsome in appearance are the coats which are now being exhibited in this fur; these will be in great demand this winter for motoring, etc. Pelerines and muffs are also shown in this. Gray caracul is another fur which is displayed in soft and becoming tones. This is chiefly employed for Cravet ties of marmot, mink, etc., are effective as neckwear, the flat ends being ornamented with a narrow strip These will be welcomed by many whose slender of white fur. purses forbid the long pelerine or stoles, as they are quite inexpensive. Stone-marten bids fair to be very popular, and deservedly so, the soft tints of this fur being eminently becoming. There is still a demand for white fox, as well as the smoked variety, while the imitations of this in hare are wonderfully good. Marabout stoles will be worn right into the winter months, while for evening wear exquisite stoles are those of white swansdown or marabout, in which ermine tails are introduced. The short necklet is no longer seen, the long stole ends being universal, the little cravat being the only small fur article which will be at all modish. Muffs are almost invariably in bag shape many being adorned with tails. Pelerines and stoles are seen to greater advantage with muff to match.

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-Presider Railway, ha cate for an from Duluth subordinate

-London Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending 27th October, 1904, \$842,853.

-London Clearing House-Total clearings for month ending 81st October, 1904, \$3,869,371.

-A French report highly approves of the agreement with England relative to Newfoundland.

-Toronto customs receipts for October totalled \$806,012, an increase of \$219,588 over October, 1903.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings from October 15 to 21, 1904, \$739,643; 1903, 709,312; increase, \$30,331.

-A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Kelowna, B.C., in temporary charge of Mr. H. G. Fisher.

-Branches of the Bank of Toronto have been opened at the corner of Queen and Parliament streets, Toronto, and at Allandale, Ont.

-The county of Wentworth, Ont., has completed the purchase of the Beach toll road, and now the last toll gate in Wentworth County will disappear.

-The estate of J. Dill & Son, boot and shoe merchants of Kingston, Ont., is being wound up, and the assignee will have for the creditors a dividend of 60 cents in the dollar.

-An experiment with what are known as land-locked salmon is to be made in the lakes of Ontario. Prof. Prince is leaving for New Brunswick to get a supply of eggs.

-There are rumours at St. Thomas, Ont., that in the spring the Pere Marquette will extend their line from that city to Buffalo, and cease running over the eastern division of the M.C.R.

-About \$75,000 was paid out in bounties to the producers of crude oil last month. It is expected that the total expenditure for this purpose in the next twelve months will be \$300,000.

-The Montreal city health officers seized 8,000 pounds of onions, shipped here from Stratford, Ont., as unfit for food. The party to whom the goods were consigned refused to accept them.

-The act imposing \$500 upon every Chinaman entering Canada has had a prohibitive effect. Since January no Chinese have come to this country, with the exception of two who escaped from steamships.

-A dispatch from Buenos Ayres. Argentina, says that the British Government has purchased there eight thousand mules destined for the Indian army. The animals are to be delivered in Calcutta next February.

-Miss M. Reynolds, who has been conducting a millinery business at Windsor, Ont., has assigned. The creditors are chiefly in Toronto, Montreal and London, Eng. The estate is expected to turn out fairly well.

--Ninety-three boys and girls, the last of Dr. Barnardo's parties for the present year, left London last week for Canada, making 1,294 for the present year, a grand total of 16,188. Ninety-eight per cent. have been successful.

-A portion of the railway approach to the King wheat cleaning elevator, at Port Arthur, Ont., collapsed on Monday last, precipitating sixteen cars loaded with wheat into the lake. The dock was built sixteen years ago and has been in constant use.

-President Steger, of the Denison, Bonham & New Orleans Railway, has, it is reported, contracted with a French syndicate for an investment of \$78,000,000 to construct the road from Duluth, Minn., via Kansas City, Galveston, Texas, with subordinate lines. -At the meeting of creditors of A. L. Kemp, general merchant and lumberman, Silverton, Ont., the liabilities were shown to be \$6 000, and the assets about \$10,000. Mr. Kemp is seeking an extension of time. Richard Lee was appointed trustee of the estate.

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-Customs collections on imports at the port of Montreal for the month of October, 1904, show a decrease of \$95,941 below the revenue for the corresponding month of the previous year. Following is the statement: October, 1904, \$972,851.10; October, 1903, \$1,068,792.11.

-Fire did considerable damage at Walter Woods and Co.'s broom factory, Hamilton, on the night of the 29th ult. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the store and stock-rooms on the ground floor. The loss was about \$2,000, principally on stock.

-Ogdensburg, N.Y., advices state that the work of building a new lock in the St. Lawrence Canal at Morrisburg, has been commenced. The lock is to be 812 feet long, and will cost \$500,0000. Upon its completion all the locks on the entire system will be uniform.

-Fire in Mann's planing mills and cheesebox factory at Peterboro', Ont., on Monday last, resulted in the complete destruction of the planing mills. The box factory was saved. The fire is supposed to be due to some derangement of the electric motor. Loss \$6,000, covered by insurance in the Royal, Guardian and other companies.

-The Ontario elevator at Buffalo collapsed some days ago, and sank into the waters of the Evans slip. The elevator contained about 370,000 bushels of barley, a large portion of which lies at the bottom of the slip. The loss on the grain and the building is estimated at \$350,000.

-During the month of October, the London, Ont., customs collections amounted to \$71,253.18, as compared with \$67 158.74 in October, 1903, or an increase of \$4,094.44. During the past few years a month has seldom passed without an increase in the customs collections being reported.

-The Grand Trunk station at Simcoe,Ont., together with the freight sheds and contents were destroyed by fire recently. The loss will be between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The company will at once commence the erection of a new modern station to replace the old frame building burned down.

-The firm of J. Walter Labarie & Co., New York, has closed its offices. The firm had 70 branch offices extending from Toronto to New Orleans. The firm's leased wires cost some \$10,000 a month. The alleged cause of the suspension, was that they were short of a long line of stocks.

-The consumption of cotton by mills in the Southern States for the first time in a decade was smaller for the year ending last August than for the preceding twelve months. The difference amounted to 81 477 bales. This placed the total for the year under consideration as 1,919,252 bales. Northern mills consumed 2 026,967 bales.

-Another difficulty has arisen between Quebec shoe manufacturers and their employees. The trouble seems to be a union one. Many of the workers are members of the National Union and the employers have posted notices to the effect that the employees must join the International Union, on the ground that goods manufactured by other than the International Union men can find no market in the west.

-A report has been received at the Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa, from Alex. Maclean, Canada's commercial agent in Japan. There is a big increase in the imports of flour from Canada. During the eight months ending with August last, there were 70,852,496 pounds of flour imported from Canada to Japan, as compared with 448,701 pounds, valued at §5.490 for the previous year.

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INDUSTRIAL MEXICO AND ITS TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES. a. faural hudt

In his last report to the Foreign Office, Mr. Consul Leay of Vera Cruz has some interesting things to say about the manufacturing industries of Mexico and the general conditions of trade.

The spinning and weaving of cotton is an industry that for years has been protected by a high tariff, and local manufacturers are now said to be in complete possession of the home market. The total annual consumption of cotton is about 120,000 bales, of which one-half is of native growth. The principal mills are in the hands of French and Swiss capitalists. They are fitted with the most modern machinery and driven by electricity derived from water power. Almost every variety of cotton is manufactured, including standard grades Many of of percales, ginghams, shirtings and towellings. these lines are equal to the best goods from England or the United States, a matter upon which the Mexicans are to be congratulated.

Of sugar mills there are over 1,200 in Mexico, one-quarter of which may be regarded as really important producers. The industry, therefore. is one of considerable consequence. The mills are equipped with British or United States machinery and their number is gradually increasing. In 1902 the total production was 103,000 tons; in 1903, 112,000 tons. The crop for the present year is estimated at 126.000 tons. The tobacco industry has also attained a considerable degree of prominence. There are now nearly 750 factories in operation, which last year turned out about 140,000,000 cigars and 6,112 tons of cigarettes. The total value of tobacco produced in the country is in the neighbrohood of \$4,000,000, of which \$850,000 is exported. Consul Leav is of the opinion that the present consumption of British goods in Mexico is but a small percentage of the trade which might be done were but the field invaded more systematically, and a little more push and energy shown in securing a fair share of the market. The demand for the better classes of goods is steadily increasing; the country is every year becoming more and more prosperous and the imports of foreign manufactures may reasonably be expected to grow in proportion.

There is said to be a good opening at present for all kinds of roofing material. Even the best houses often have leaky roofs, for the locally manufactured tiles are unable to withstand the heat and moisture. United States tools have achieved an extraordinary degree of popularity owing to their lightness and ingenuity of construction. Cork linoleums and thick floor coverings should find a ready sale, as the floors throughout Mexico, even in the best provincial houses are of cold. stone. Stoves that may be left burning without attention and that will not overheat the room, should also meet with considerable favour. Every householder paying a rent of \$300 a year really needs two or three of these and could The increased attention being paid to easily afford them. mining has more than doubled the demand for mining and reduction within the past three years. For other lines of machinery there are also good openings. Improved agricultural implements are slowly being introduced throughout the country, but there still remains much to be done in this respect as about four-fifths of the implements and vehicles now in use are of the most antiquated design. The flour to be obtained in Mexico is not graded, and the better qualities do not seem to be procurable at all, with the result that all bread is more or less had.

A word of warning is given to those who would speculate in Mexican rubber plantations. It is estimated that 'up to the present time nearly \$5,000,000 has been invested and lost in this hazardous undertaking, a great part of which was obtained, and continues to be obtained, by fraudulent advertising.

- W. H. J. Irving, grocer, Toronto, has assigned to W. Douglas. The estate is a small one.-R. Dawson, carriage builder, Aylmer, Ont., has assigned to J. E. McDonald, of that town .- F. Williams & Company, wholesale cigar dealers, Morrisburg, Ont., are offering to compromise with their creditors .--S. R. Armstrong, general merchant, Wardsville Ont., is making an offer of settlement with his creditors at 35 cents in the dollar.

The canning factories in this district are about all closed for the season .- A great portion of the potato crop in the vicinity has been affected by rot.

A Kingston despatch, under date of October 24, says that there is a rumor current that the New York Central Railway Company has secured complete control of the Folger boats on the St. Lawrence River, and will operate them next year solely in connection with their trains. This being the case there will be increased competition in the way of handling the ex-This being the case there cursion business.

The machinery is being removed from Gilmour's mills at Trenton, and as a consequence times are dull in that town. Madoc council is rushing matters in regard to the installation of electric lighting. A site has been purchased, an engineer and electrician engaged, and everything is well under way .--Mayor Chown has written a letter to the Belleville papers saying that the city council was not responsible for the closing of the rolling mills. Back taxes amounting to \$6,006 were ow ing by the mills, and the Council had no authority to remit them.

At the northern terminus of the Bay of Quinte Railway is the village of Bannockburn. Not long since the village was "but a village, and it was nothing more." But now it is beginning to take on airs and be something of a place. A new station of good design has been built by the Bay of Quinte Railway. A train is to leave Bannockburn for Kingston each morning and return in the evening; a train is to leave Deseronto for Bannockburn every morning. And Bannockburn seems able to to supply freight for these trains. All the mines are to be worked to the limit, and the varied output given to the world. Gold, lead, munic, etc., are found there in paying quantities. It will not be long before Bannockburn and its mines will be known throughout the Dominion.

The steamer Resolute steamed into Deseronto on Wednesday after a most successful season on the upper lakes. The steamer W. J. Carter brought in 396 tons of soft coal from Erie, Pa., the schooner Maxwell 642 tons from Erie, and the schooner Thomas Dobie 536 tons from the same place. The schooner Katie Eccles took a cargo of pine lumber to Oswego, and the steamer Arctic cleared for Morristown N.Y., with lumber.

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

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-The customs receipts at the port of Toronto Junction for October are \$9,370.11, as compared with \$8,846.47 in October, 1903, an increase of \$523.64. The entries for this October number 183; last October, 158.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, 3rd November, 1904.

On this day of fate to politicians there is little being said about financial matters, though doubtless "on the quiet," a considerable sum of money is being paid for votes. The trade in this commodity is very unsatisfactory as no buyer can tell if the goods he bought have been delivered and there is no means of preventing the owner of a vote selling it twice over.

During the month just closed there was a very lively revival of stock business so much so as to set up a discussion as to whether such changes are caused by the banks being more free with loans on stocks, and how far they are responsible for booms and slumps. That banks must share this responsibility is undoubted, but how far they are censurable is another matter. It is no duty of a banker to be studying the stock market with a view to regulate it. All he is bound to do is to take care of the bank's interest by keeping margins ample and making borrowers "toe the mark" in their engagements. In New York the share transactions in October were the

third lar sales bei 719,086 shares so have been been mad vanced fr The rep creases of of the ro receipts. doubt of for enlarg Gold ex

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Europe wil Is there States on and the l there are s der conside magnates o The iron provement production.

Consols, § Canadian H C.P.R. Righ at from 105 2151/2; Mon 261/2; Bell] Molsons, 21 ships, 160; (Paris, exc Foreign excl York, 2 to 2 money is eas

The follow November 3, Brokers:-

demand, call

mercial bills.

Stocks. Banks. Montreal ...

Molsons Merchants .. Eastern Town Quebec. .. .

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third largest in the record of the Stock Exchange, the total sales being 32,410,056 shares. In April, 1901, they were 41,-719,086 shares. On 25th October last there were 2,006,209 shares sold on the New York Exchange. In this city the sales have been proportionately numerous. A considerable run has been made on Twin City which since October, 1903 has advanced from 80 to 107.

The report of the Montreal Street Railway shows large increases of traffic, but owing to heavy expenditures on renewals of the road bed, the net surplus did not reflect the increased receipts. Still the stock is advancing as there can be no doubt of the enterprise being in a very favourable condition for enlarging its profits.

Gold exports from New York are exciting much attention. Europe is not in need of gold, and is not offering special inducements for its exportation, the gold therefore is being sent from the United States to cover obligations maturing.

Now the demand for money on account of the crop movement is over there will be a return to New York of the large funds which have been sent to the interior, so the drain of gold to Europe will be offset by these funds.

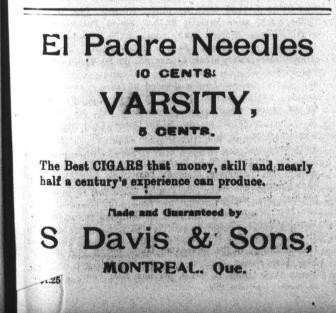
Is there going to be established a colossal Bank of the United States on a line with the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany? Some think so, as there are signs of some great consolidation of banks being under consideration, in which Mr. Morgan, of course, and the magnates of the great life insurance companies are interested. The iron and steel trades are promising to show much improvement at an early date, as orders are running close up to production.

Consols, 88 3-16, the Russian affair has hardly affected them. Canadian Pacific has been going at 130, but with few sales; C.P.R. Rights, 5¾ to 6; Twin City has sold "like hot cakes," at from 105½ to 107; Detroit Railway 75; Montreal St. Ry., 215½; Montreal Power, 83½ to 84; Richelieu, 60; Toledo Ry., 26½; Bell Telephone, 160; Montreal Cotton. 100. Banks: — Molsons, 219; Dominion, 242; Commerce, 160; Eastern Townships, 160; Quebec, 131.

Paris, exchange on London, 25f., 11c.; Berlin, 20m., 35pf. Foreign exchange, 60's, 8%; demand $9\frac{1}{2}$. Call money in New York, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Trade paper, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Local money is easier, which indicates the end of the crop movement demand, call money is available at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. and commercial bills, 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The following comparative table of stocks for week ending November 3, 1904, is furnished by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers:---

Stocks.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Year.
Banks. Montreal	25	253	2521/	2531/2
Molsons		2191/2	219	197
Merchants	. 95	160	1581/4	154
Eastern Townships	. 2	160	160	
Quebec	. 8	131	131	



Miscellaneous. .Can. Pacific Railway	130%	127%	120
Do. Rights	6	51/4	
Montreal Street Ry	216	214	198
Toronto St. Ry	106	104%	96
Twin City Elec. Ry 5080	107%	1031/4	87
Detroit Elec. Railway	75%	73	64%
Toledo Elec. Railway 500	261/2	25	22
Halifax Elec. Railway	95	95 ·	95
Mont. L., H. & Power Co	841/2	82	77
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co, 12	60	581/2	801/
Mackay, common 110	341/4	321/4	
Do. pfd 890	74	72	
Dominion Steel, com 847	15 '	13	.8%
Do. pfd 160	431/4	42	25
Dom. Coal, com 195	571/2	55	75%
Do. pfd 12	1101/2	110	110
Mont. Telegraph Co 30	160	158	158
Bell Telephone Co 4	160	160	145
Montreal Cotton Co 46	100	100	
Dominion Cotton 75	32	32	
Nova Scotia, com 25	601/4	601/4	761/
Ogilvie, pfd 50	121	121	
Switch. pfd 10	95	95	
Soo, com 100	.90	90	
Bonds	1.1577614		
Montreal L., H. & Power, 41/2 p.c 2000	101	101	
Can. Col. Cotton	90	90	
Nova Scotia	106	106	109
Dom. Iron & Steel	76	74	57%

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, Nevember 3, 1904.

Mild summer-like weather in November is not desired by dry goods and clothing dealers, and as a consequence these branches of trade are not breaking on winter goods to that degree which would indicate good business. Leather is moving in very heavy quantities to the English markets, and ruling prices are being well mantained. Sugars having advanced 20c per 100 lbs during the week are getting seriously dear for retailers. Canned vegetables are very dear for some kinds and maintain their firmness. Wool is in light supply in the leading centres, and woollen fabrics are being subject to advances of 5 to 7 per cent. The wool trade in Canada is very dull, but prices are gradually climbing to a higher notch.—The air is thick to-day with election talk, but after the clouds scatter and one-half the number of candidates for public favor have received the consoling assurances from their workers that they "put up a good fight," the country, from ocean to ocean, will again speedily settle down to that industrious steady work from which springs true and lasting prosperity regardless of who is in or out.

BUTTER.—The market is showing very little change, ruling ouiet and dull. However, there is a somewhat better feeling existing and holders are not disposed to sell except at full prices so that the outlook 's more favourable. Sales, on the whole, are light, with finest fresh-made creamery offering at 19½ c to 20c and qualities under finest at 18c to 18½ c. In dairy butter there is a little more business passing, finest selected Western being quoted at 15c to 15½ c and under grades 13c to 14c.

CEMENTS, ETC.—Trade is fair, all movements of supplies being in a jobbing way, no orders for round lots being heard of for some time. No arrivals during the week, either of cement or firebricks. Prices unchanged.

CHEESE.—The market is showing more strength, buyers taking hold more freely, with export orders for finest Western at 9% to 9%

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bur's mills at that town. he installation , an engineer under way. le papers sayor the closing 3,006 were owority to remit

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Junction for 17 in October, October numember, 1904. tle being said the quiet," a es. The trade buyer can tell d there is no it twice over. ery lively reiscussion as to eing more free esponsible for responsibility another mathe stock marnd to do is to ins ample and ments.

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and the second THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	value	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Oct. 27
0, 1	🔅 💡 🌲 Meri	5. 5. 9 \$. 5 4	n treit ni				p.c.	Maria Maria	Ask. Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships Hamilton		4,866,666 8,700,000 8,000,000 2,471,570 2,233,500	1,946,666 3,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 2,002,992	34.48 100.00 60.69	248 50 50 100 100	308.75 78 50 126	8 81/6 91/6* 4 5	April Oct. June Dec. Feb.May-Aug.Nov Jan. July. June Dec.	180, 125 158, 157
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I Merchants		2,000,000 8,000,000 1,500,000 848,976 6,000,000	$1,200,000\\2,850,000\\450,000\\266,136\\3,200,000$	95.00 30.00 77.37	100 100 30 32. 100	134.00 44 159.00	314 5 8 4 31/2	June Dec. June Dec. May Nov. Jan. July. June Dec.	136 134
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia		$1,000,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 14,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 2,000,000$	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 775,000 8,100,000	100,00 71.42 155.00	100 50 100 100 100	200.00 109.00 250.00	41% 5 6 5	April Oct. June • Dec. Jan. July. Feb. Aug.	220 218 252 250
Ontario Ottawa People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B Provincial		$1,500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 999,942 \\ 180,000 \\ 823,309$	600,000 2,415,000 440,000 170,000	96.60 40.00 94.44	100 100 20 150 100	11.00	8 4% 8 4 1%	June Dec. June Dec. March Sept. Jan. July.	211
Quebec	3,000,000 1,800,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 850,000 1,000,000 45,000	100.00 26.92 100.00	100 100 100 50 100	126.00 205.00	8 4 1%* 5 2½	June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. MayAug.Nov April Oct. April Oct.	180 126 205
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Union of Halifax Union Bank	2,978,000 2,189,200 1,836,150	329,515 2,977,330 2,169,295 1,336,060 2,500,000	75,000 8,177,830 700,000 931,347 1,000,000	106.67 32.22 62.22	100 100 100 50 100	240 135.00	8 58:11 31/6 31/6 31/6	Feb. Aug. June Dec. June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. Aug.	162 188 185
Western Yarmouth	500,000 800,000	500,000 300,000	217,500 50,000		100 75		31/2	June Dec. Feb. Aug.	·

783 coloured. There was a brisk demand, bidding opening at

9c and calls were refused at 9%c and 9 7-16c.-An American buyer struck the salesmen's fancy by offering 91/2c, which was accepted. Other buyers fell in line and this price became general. The entire registration was cleared off with the exception of three small factories, which sold on the street together with the usual lots which are never boarded. The day's trades represent 3,000 boxes .-- Picton, 2 .-- At our cheese board to-day 12 factories boarded 698 boxes, all coloured; 9% c bid, all sold. -Madoc, 2.-Five hundred and fifty-five boxes of cheese boarded. Sales, 240 at 9%c; balance unsold. Board adjourned till next season.

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.-With larger receipts and the change to mild weather the market is ruling dull and unsettled with prices in favour of buyers. Turkeys sell at 13c to 131/2 c lb.; chickens, 11c to 12c lb.; fowls, 9c to 10c; geese, Sc to 9c: ducks, Sc to 12c lb. as to quality .-- Partridges are somewhat plentiful and prices lower, with range of value from 60c to 85c pr.; ducks, 25c to 75c pr.; hares, 20c to 25c pr.

EGGS .- A steady to firm market prevails with a good local New laid are worth 23c to 24c; straight business passing. gathered, 21c to 211/2c; cold storage,, 19c to 20c; limed, 19c.

FISH.-The market is very strong on codfish prices having advanced at least 25c a case on skinless, which is worth to-day \$5 per case. Green cod in brls., is worth \$6.75 to \$7 per brl. Herrings, with the exception of the small sized fish, maintain their position as to price, the latter ruling at \$4.75 brl., and \$2.75 for half brls. Large are worth up to \$5.75 brl., and \$3 for halves. There is really no brl. salmon on the market, nominal price being \$15 to \$18 brl. Smoked herrings are inclined to be a little cheaper present prices being 15c to 16c Quobox. There is a good demand for all kinds of fish. tations to-day are: - B. C. salmon, 15c; halibut, 11c per pound; express haddock, 41/2c; do. pike, 61/2c; frozen Gaspe salmon, 15c; dressed bull heads, 8c lb.; do. perch, 8c lb. lake trout, and white fish, Sc per lb.; fresh pickerel or dore. 8c.-Salt-Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg ; No. 1 salt mackerel in 20 lb. kits, \$2; new salt herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$5.75 brl.; do. half brls., \$3; pails of 20 lbs., 80c each; green cod. No. 1, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 2, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; sea trout, \$9 Smoked-Haddies, 7c lb.; kippered herrings, \$1 case; smoked herrings, in bundles, of 5 boxes, 15c to 16c box .-- Prepared .--Boneless cod in bricks, 6c per lb. and extra boneless, 8c; boneless fish, loose in 25 lb. boxes, $4\frac{1}{2}c$; skinless cod, in cases, new pack, \$5 per case.-Oysters-Standards are quoted at \$1.40; selects, \$1.60.-Lobsters-Am., 22c lb.-Shell oysters, now arriving and have reauy sale at \$4 to \$5, ordinary grades, and \$8 to \$9 for choice Malpecques.

FLOUR AND FEED .-- Leading millers report a good demand both locally and at interior points. There is more inquiry for flour on export account, this doubtless brought about by the scarcity of good milling wheat in the U.S. Both flour and feed hold very steady in price. Threshing is being finished up in Manitoba and the Northwest, all early estimates being surpassed. A fair business is being done in baled hay; the tone of the market remains firm. We quote: No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$6.50 to \$7; and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton, in car lots.-Winnipeg closing prices for Mani-toba wheat in that market. No. 1 northern, 971/4c; No. 2 do., 94¼c; ex store, Fort William, for November delivery.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- New lemons are considerably lower. Onions maintain the high figures Bananas have advanced. lately reached. California prunes are lower. We quote: -California fruit-Tokay grapes, \$3.50 per crate; Salway peaches, \$2 per box; Italian plums, \$2.25 per box; fancy winter Nellis pears, \$3.25 per box. Lemons-Extra fancy 300 size, \$3.75; fancy. 300s, do., \$3.50; choice do., \$3; 360s, \$2.50. Bananas-Jamaica Firsts, \$1.50. Apples-Handpicked Fameuese, \$3. Finest Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Ben Davis, etc., \$3.25; XXX. same variety, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes-Jerseys, double heads, \$3.50; cloth tops, \$2.75. Oranges-Selected Jamaicas, in barrels, \$4.50; 200s, \$2.75; 216s, \$2.50. Grape Fruit-Fancy stock, 64 size, \$6; do. 80 \$5.50; do. 96,\$4.75. Pineapples-Floridas, 24's, \$4.00. Cocoanuts-New stock, per bag, \$3.75. Onons show a decided advance, cases 150 lbs. Spanish, \$\$3.25; crates, \$1; red, 75 lb. bags, \$1.50; yellow do., 80 lbs., \$1.60. Cranberries-Fancy dark brl., \$8; dark, \$7.50; 25 qt. box, \$2.25; 32 qt., do., \$2.75. Dates—Cold store, 3c. Cali-fornia apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; do. pears, 25 lb. boxes, 111/2c; do. peaches, 25 lb., boxes, 11c; do. prunes, 40|50, 25 lb. boxes, 71/2c; do. prunes, 50|60, 25 lb. boxes, 63/4c. Nuts-Grenoble wal-13c; Tarragona almonds 13c; Sicily filberts, 10c; shellnuts ed walnuts, 19c; new Brazils, 14c; Jumbo pecans, 14c; large pecans, 12c; shelled atmonds, 26c. Peanuts-Roasted 7%4c to 111/2c; Spanish shelled, 12c; Virginian brand, shelled, 11c. New chestnuts, 10c per lb. New Figs-Six Crown, extra fancy, 40 lbs. boxes 13c; Five Grown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 10c; Four Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 9c; Glove boxes, fine quality, per box, 11c; Fancy Washed Figs, in baskets, per l Fancy Pulled Figs, in boxes, per box, 22c; Fancy Stuffed I in boxes, per box, 28c.

GREEN ance with ket. The week owin port of We of about 1 but inasmu the marke basis of fo position of cated in th on account prices, whi vious basis new featur

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THE	CANADIAN	JOURNAL	OF	COMMERCE.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.							1025		
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Stocks, Bonds	s and Se	curities	dealt i	n on th	e M	ontre	al Sto	ock Exchange	•
Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital	value per	value] of one	Dividend. last. 6 mos.	/ Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent on par Oct. 28
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Bell Telephone	2,700,000	5,895,870 2,700,000 1,475,000 84,500,000 18,333,300	953,861 265,000 3,947,232	25.58 84.75	100 100 100 100 100	155.00 30.00 128.25	2* 1* 5 8 1%*&t	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July, April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	156 32 30 1284 1284
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* Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per	cent.	Annual			14		1	a line and full more	and the second s

GREEN HIDES .- An advance of 10c in lambskins in accordance with the advancing season, is the only change in the market. The price is now 90c. Beef hides somewhat quieter this week owing to the holiday, and elections. A New York report of Wednesday says: The only sale reported yesterday was of about 1,700 dry Mexican hides at the former price of 1934c, but inasmuch as the inactivity is due to the lack of offerings the market for common dry hides is firmly maintained on the No arrivals were reported .-- The basis of former quotations. position of city slaughter hides is very similar to that indicated in the foregoing paragraph. Demand is quiet, but it is on account of the light offerings. There are no changes in prices, which, in the absence of business,' are firm on the previous basis. The market for calf skins is steady by without new feature.

Prices per ent. on par Oct. 27 sk. Bid 130. 158 125 157 196

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Grenoble wal-

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Roasted, 7%c shelled, 11c.

extra fancy,

quality, per basket, 20c; Stuffed Figs,

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GROCERIES .- Sugar has proven an active market, no less than three advances taking place since last Friday. The total amounts to 20c, bringing standard granulated to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. in brls. and yellows, \$4.15 to \$4.55 as to grade, with usual 10c reduction when in bags .- The molasses market is quiet, and unchanged, at 28c per gallon in puncheons, with usual extras for smaller quantities .- Fruit is showing considerable more strength in all California products, this largely on account of the rainy season which has continued up to the present. There is a reported advance of 1c lb. on raisins and California seeded muscatels in 1 lb. of ¼c lb. on prunes. pkgs. are worth 71/2c; 2 cr. muscatels, 6c; 3 cr. do., 63/4c; 4 cr. do., 71/2c. Valencia raisins have not followed the California market to the same extent as expected, but as only a very limited quantity has been imported there is no expectation of any glut in our market, and present prices of 61/2c to 71/2c, according to quality, are expected to be maintained .-- Currants are inclined to be somewhat stronger; all arrivals have been taken up sharp at prices ranging from 41/2c to 51/2c according to quality. The trade here have shown a preference for Greek cleaned fruit, this being the grade we refer to .- The canned goods situation is very strong on tomatoes, with any small surpluses changing hands freely. Present ruling prices are \$1.25 doz.; corn, \$1.20; peas, 85c; beans, 85c doz.-Canned salmon situation shows no change. No oversupply and no expectations of lower prices. To day's quotations are \$1 to \$1.75 dozen, as to quality of fish. ing.

OILS, GLASS, ETC .- While there are no quotable changes the situation in linseed oil is very firm in the primary markets and is beginning to reflect its condition here. Raw still sells at 44c to 47c and boiled at 47c to 50c. Turpentine, 81c.-Glass is advancing abroad owing to the strikes the market here growing firmer as a result. Chemicals unchanged.

PROVISIONS .- A fair business is being done with prices holding very steady at the recent decline, as noted in last issue. Cured meats are moving in large quantities but no reduction in price. Abattoir dressed hogs sold at \$7 to \$7.50 100 lbs., and country dressed at \$6.75 to \$7. Selected lots live hogs sell at \$5.25. Demand for cured continues good with prices unchanged. Quotations are: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork tierces, \$26.50; Canada short cut back pork, \$18; heavy Canada long cut mess pork, \$17; heavy flank pork, \$16.00. -Compound lard-Tierces 375 ibs., 6c; tubs, 50 lbs., 61/c; 50 lbs., parchment lined, 61/c; wood pails, parchment loxes. lined, 20 lbs., 61/2c; tin pails, 20 lbs., 6c; cases of six lbs., tins, 61/2c; do. five 10 lb. tins, 65%c; three 10 lb. tins, 6%c. Pure lard-Tierces, 375 lbs., 7%/c; tubs, 50 lbs., 8c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 8c; wood pails, 20 lbs., 84/c; cases, 84/c to 84/c.-Kettle lard-Tierces, 375 lbs., 84/c; tubs, 50 lbs., 9c; pails 20 lbs., 91/4c; cases, 91/4c to 91/2c.-Smoked meats-Ham i to 35 lhs., 10c to 14c; boneless hams, rolled, 13c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 13c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 121/2c; Windsor bacon backs, 121/2c.-For round lots above prices would be slightly lowered .- Chicago, Nov. 2.- Provisions closed 5c to 20c higher. Future quotations: Pork. November, \$11.021/2; December, \$11.121/2; January, \$12.571/2; May, \$12.-571/2. Lard, November, \$7.05; January, \$7.121/2; December, \$7.021/2; May, \$7.221/2. Ribs, November, \$6.85; January, \$7.021/2; May, \$7.221/2. Ribs, November, \$6.85; January, \$6.521/2; May, \$6.65. Cash quotations: Mess pork, \$11 to \$11.10; lard, \$7.05 to \$7.071/2; short ribs, sides, \$6.90 to \$7; short clear sides, \$7 to \$7.25. Liverpool, 2.-Hams short cut, dull, 44s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, quiet, 47s 6d. Lard, American, refined, easy, 37s 3d.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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FISH-

FISH-Bloaters, per box Labrador Herring Labrador Herring Mackerel, No. 2, Mackerel, No. 2, Green Cod, No. Green Cod, larg No. 2 ... Large dry Gaspe Salmon, half bris. Salmon, half bris. Salmon, British C Boneless Fish ... Boneless Cod ... Skinless Cod .case Loch Fyne Herring

FLOUR-

Oglivie's Royal H Oglivie's Royal H Oglivie's Glenora J Manitoba Patents Strong Bakers ... Straight Roller ... Superfine Rolled Oats ... Commeal, bag ... Bran, in bags ... Shorts, in bags ... Mouille

FARM PRODU Butter-

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

Cheese-Finest Western, co Finest Eastern

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

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1096

Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange. 2.3 1111 Market BRMARKS. Quota Oct. Ask-BONDS. per Amount Interest due. Interest payable at: Date of Redemption. 27 Bid. 1 Jan., 2397 al ... 2 Apl., 1902 al ... 1 May, 1917 al ... 1 Apl., 1925 1 Jan. 1 July 2 Apl. 1 May 1 Apl. New York or Los New York or Lo Bank of Montre Merchants of Car Bank of Montre 1 Apl. 1 Oct. 2 Oct. 1 Nov. 1 Oct. 95 90 ercial Cable Col. Cotton of Montreal, Montreal ants of Can., Montreal of Montreal, Montreal 82 38 147 2,000,000 200,000 20 30 143 ton Paper Bank of Montreal, Montreal ... 1 Mar., 1913 Bank of Montreal, Montreal ... 1 Jun., 1916 Bank of N. Scotis, Halifax or Montreal 1 Jan., 1916 1 Mch. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Sep. 1 July 1 July 1 July minion Coal minion Cotton..... minion Iron & Steel lifax Tramway 6 4% 5 5 2,551,000 2 308,200 \$ 7,876,000 \$ 600,000 112 88 75‡ 110 82 743 nable at 110. nable at 112 nable at 110. wed interest. 641 64 tercolonial Coal..... urentide Pulp intmorency Cot ontreal Gas Co..... ontreal Street Ry.... 1 Apl., 1918 844,000 1 Apl. 1 Oct. 100 1,200,000. 1,000,000. 880,074 992,000 101 Montreal 1 July, 1921 Bank of Montreal, London. .. 1 Mar., 1908 1 July 1 Sen Jan. Mch. 1 45 204 1 Feb. 1 Aug. Bank of Montreal, London. .. 1 Aug., 1922 1 May 1 Nov. Bank of Montreal, Montreal .. 1 May, 1922 1 Jan. 1 July Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto .. 1 July, 1931 1 Jun. 1 Dec. Bank of Montreal, Monteal .. 1 Jun., 1932 Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal .. 41/2 41/2 6 102 104 106¹/₄ 115¹/₈ 104 115날 Ogilvie Flour Mill, Co... .. 6 1,000,000 Redeemable at 110. after June, 1912. Redeemable at 110. Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.. Royal Electric Co. 5 4 1⁄2 471,580 1 Mch. 1 Sep. Montreal and London 1 Mar., 1915 & 130,900 1 Apl. 1 Oct. Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or 74 851 675.000 1 May 1 Nov. Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. 1 May, 1925 600,000 1 Jan. 1 July Bank of Scotland, London ... 1 July, 1914 able at 110. 5 St. John St. Ry. Toronto St. Railway..... 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905. 1001 991 2,509,953 28 Feb. 81 Aug. Bank of Scotland. London ... 31 Aug., 1921 \$40,000 1 Jan. 1 July Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2 July, 1912 1,000,000 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan., 1927 Toronto St. Railway.....4½Windsor Hotel4½Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry...5 101 100# 200 165







and show a 31 dwt. 9-ct., 41 dwt. 18-ct., and 5 dwt. 22-ct. WEDDING RING of each shape, and section of same.

Order Shapes under Name given. Names in Rings indicate Shapes. All Made to Order.

to Scale,

	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM		1027
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Montreal, Nov. 3, 1904.	TELEGRAMS UNITE, BIRMINGHAM."	WHOLESALE PRICES C Montreal, Nov. 3, 10	
Name of Article. Wholesale.	TRADE MARK -G.U.	Mame, of Article.	Wholesale
DBUGS AND CHEMICALS- \$ c. \$ c, Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi. 0 80 0 85 Alosy, Cape 0 16 0 18	ceo. Unite & Jons	FARM PRODUCTSCOM	
Alum	SILVERSMITHS, ETC.	Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb	0.65 0.80 0.101 0.11 0.07 0.09
Brom. Potass 0 60 0 70 Camphor, Ref. Bings 0 80 0 90 Camphor, Ref. as. ak 0 85 0 95 Citric Acid 0 85 0 38		Beans- Prime	1 20 1 25
Cooperane Ayo, or 4.00 5.00, Cooperan Tartar 0.75 0.80, Cream Tartar 0.22 0.26, Epsom Salts 1.25 1.75, Chycerine 0.17 0.20, Curve Areable over the 0.17 0.20,		Best hand-pickedGROCERIES—	
Gum Trag 0.50 1.00 Insect Powder Ib. 0.25 0.40 Insect Powder per ker. Ib. 0.22 0.40		Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs Ex. Ground, in barrels	4 65 5 15
Morphia		Ex Ground, in boxes	
Oil Lemon 0 75 1 00 Oplum 3 75 4 25 Phosporus 0 08 0 10 Oxalic Acid 0 07 0 10		Powdered, in barress Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lumps, in half barrels Paris Lumps, in 100 lb. boxes Paris Lumps, in 50 lb. boxes Branded Yellows Molasses (Rarbadoet) new	5 30 5 40
Potash Bichromate 0 10 0 12 Potash Iodide 3 25 3 50 Quinne 0 26 0 32		Molasses (Barbadoes) old	28 0 00
Strychnine 0 65 0 80 Tartaric Acid 0 32 0 38 Licorice.— .	65 Caroline St.	Molasses, in barrels Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples	0 0 304 0 00 0 814 0 06
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes 2 00 Acme Licorice Pellets, cans	BIRMINGHAM.	Raisins-	and a start
Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans 1 50 HEAVY CHEMICALS-	ENGLAND.	Sultanas Loose Musc., Malaga Layers, Loudon Con. Cluster	1 75 2 00 2 50 3 00
Bleaching Powder 1 50 2 50 Blue Vitriol 0 054 0 07 Brimstone 2 00 2 50	LONDON WAREHOUSE:	Extra Dessert Royal Buckingham Valencia	. 2 50
Soda 2 00 3 00 Soda Ash 1 50 2 50 Soda Bicarb	11 Thavies Inn, Holborn Viaduct.	Valencia, Selected Valencia, Layers Currants, Provincials	0 07 0 041
Sal. Soda 0 80 0 90 Sal. Soda 1 50 2 00 DYESTUFFS—		Filiatras Patras Vostizzas Prunes, California	0 00 0 00
Archil. con 0 27 0 31 Cutch	TYRES! TYRES!!	Prues, French Figs, in bags Figs, new layers	0 04 0 07
Chip Logwood	1904 list of Tyres and Accessories now ready on application. Special Offer of Beaded Edged Covers. for replacements.	Rice	2 75 2 85
Gambier 0 06 0 07 Madder 0 09 0 12 Sumac 45 00 50 00	1st quality 5/-, 2nd quality 4/6 each.	Patna, per 100 lbs.	2 85 2 95 8 75 4 50
FISH-		Burman, per 100 105. Carolina, Java Pot Barley, bag 96 1bs. Parl Barley, per 1b. Tapioca, Pearl per 1b. Tapioca, Flake, per 1b. Corn, 2 lb. tins. Peas, 2 lb. tins.	5 75 2 25 0 084
Bloaters, per box		Tapioca, Pearl per lb. Tapioca, Flake, per lb. Corn, 2 lb. tins.	0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 1 15
Labrador Herrings, half bris. 5 25 6 00 Labrador Herrings, half bris. 3 00 3 25 Mackerel, No. 2, bris. 3 00 3 25 Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel Green Cod, No. 1		Peas, 2 lb. tins Salmon, 4 dozen case Tomatoes, per dozen String Beans	1,00 1 40 1 124 1 00
Large dry Gaspe per ontl 5 25 5 50		HARDWARE-	
Salmon, British Columbia, brls 15 00 7	Wired - on Covers, licensed by Dunlop Tyre Co. //- each. Special Quotations for Quantities.	Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb Tin, Block, Straits, per lb	0 00 0 08 0 32
Boneless Cod 0 041 Skinless Cod 0 06	OHN B. PARKES & CO.,	Tin, Strip, per lb Copper: Ingot, per lb	0 83
FLOUR-	Bradford St.; BIRMINGHAM, Eng.	Cut Nail Schedule — Base price, per keg, car lots	2 25
Ogilvie's Royal Household		40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails	2 30
Winter Wheat Patents	T. LOUIS EXPOSITION	Coil Chain—No. 6 No. 5 No. 4	0 00 0 10 0 00 0 094 0 00 0 08
Rolled Oats	Honors New York Central Railway	No. 8 1/4 inch 5-16 inch 1/6 inch	0 00 0 07 J 00 0 05 4 00 3 85
Shorts, in bags 18 00 19 00 Mouillie 21 00 Mouillie 28 00 24 00	The exhibit of the New York Central Reilway at the Louisiana Purchase Ex-	% inch 7-16 inch Coil Chain—No. ½	0 00 8 55
FARM PRODUCTS- P	cosition, St. Louis, consists of one of its new Cole four cylinder compound passen-	%	0 00 8 20
Choicest Creamery	er engines, No. 3,000, and one of its "Impire State Express" trains and this	Galvanized Staples-	8 00
Townships Dairy 0 19 0 19 0 Western Dairy 0 17 0 18 0 0 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	xhibit has just been awarded the Gold úcdal.	Bright, 1½ to 1% Galvanised Iron-	2 65
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Eggs 0 09# 0 09# 11		Iron Horse Shoes— No. 2 and larger	3 65 3 90
Best Selected 0 23 0 24 Straight Gathered 0 00 0 21 Umed 0 00 0 21	Passengers traveling by this line, which universally known as "America's	Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18 m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20 m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20 m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24	1 75 1 70 2 25 2 25
No. 2 0 18 0 19 0 13 0 15 fi	reatest Railroad." are assured of the nest equipment and best service it is ossible to provide.	Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24	2 40 2 40

1028 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. ESTABLISHED 1858. Montreal, Nov. 3, 1904. Wigley E. Montreal, Nov. 3, 1904. Wholesale .. Wholesale. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF Name of Article. Name of Article.
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 LEATHER—

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 Ruse (Ts, No. HARDWARE.-CON.-SECTION OF STR \$ c \$ c 2 55 2 75 2 10 2 10 2 40 LEATHER-Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26... Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28... Boiler plates, iron, ½ inch Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras. Irons, G hen Canada Plates-Canada Fiates-'ull Polish rdinary, 52 sheets rdinary 60 sheets rdinary 75 sheets inch '4 inch 1 inch 14 inch 1 Fire Fenders 30 Fenders 20 9 00 Fire Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond . Steel, Spring, 100 lbs. Steel, Tire, 100 lbs. Steel, Steigh shoe, 100 lbs. Steel, Toe Calk Steel, Toe Calk Steel, Harrow Tooth $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 07 \frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 90 \\ 2 & 60 \\ 2 & 75 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$ Kitchen Irons. 3 75 4 00 4 75 6 50 0 10 7 75 7 75 8 15 0 044 6 50 7 00 105 Upper Trinity Street, OILS- $\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 424 \\ 0 \ 60 \\ 0 \ 50 \\ 3 \ 00 \\ 3 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 99 \\ 0 \ 75 \\ 0 \ 65 \\ 0 \ 47 \\ 0 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 15 \\ 3 \ 70 \\ 0 \ 81 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 37 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 44 \\ 0 & 47 \\ 1 & 05 \end{array}$ BIRMINGHAM, Eng. less 35 p.c. GRAN Zine OUR NEW GARDEN Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs.— 8 to 10 gauge 8 to 20 gauge 2 to 24 gauge 9 gauge 8 gauge "A SI **Hose Menders** To those 20 outing and Petroleum:
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 Barbed
 Wire, pre 100, 1.25
 Montreal.

 Net extra.
 Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9... 2 50 bass'
 8 45 2 95 2 25 8 00 2 40 3 50 3 65 8 90 2 50 f.o.b. Montreal. Are far and away THE BEST. pastures ne may cast ca Anyone can use them. Leaks and Bursts primitive na mended in a few moments at GLASSshines ever First break, 50 feet Second Break, 50 feet First Break, 100 feet Second Break, 100 feet Third Break Fourth Break trifling cost. 1 60 1 70 3 00 3 20 3 60 3 85 ways blow. Send 1s. 6d. for Sample Box and Lists. is safely rocks and la PHILLIPS & HINE about 100 m PAINTS, &c. in the Highl

 PAINTS, &c.

 Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs
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 White lead, dry
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 Yellow Ochre, French
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 Erglish Cement, cask
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 0 12-0 16

 No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon.
 0 50-075

 Black Japan
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 Black Japan
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 Orange Shellae, No. 1
 2 40-250

 Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

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"A SUMMER FAIRYLAND."

To those who are planning a summer outing and seeking "green fields and pastures new," some place where they may cast care aside and commune with primitive nature, where, though the sun shines ever brightly, cooling breezes always blow, and great heat is unknown, it is safely promised that among the rocks and lakes of the Muskoka district, about 100 miles north of Toronto, situate in the Highlands of Ontario. (1,000 feet above sea level), they will find enchantment.

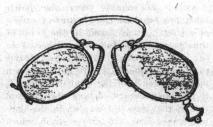
Handsome, illustrated, descriptive publications will be sent free to any address on application to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.

WALTER BRAHAM & CO., MANU-FACTURING OPTICIANS,

BIRMINGHAM.

For a business so well known throughout England as the above-named a notice regarding the leading place they occupy in the optical trade would be quite unnecessary except as a reminder to those newcomers in the field who are always interested in becoming acquainted with reliable and up-to-date manufacturers.

But here in Canada a comparatively young country is expanding at a rate that keeps postmasters busy finding names for new offices and reliable people to superintend them it is but natural that all lines of business are, to a large extent new to the manufacturers and that it takes a little time and more than a little endeavor to get the wheels of trade running in the right grooves—to get the jobbing and retail trades acquainted with those firms in the seat of manufacture which are in the very best position to supply them with the latest the world is producing in their line and at the lowest possible cost.



High among such representative man ufacturers of optical goods of all kinds is the Birmingham, Eng., firm of Walter Braham & Co. This business was foundel away back in 1820 by the Grandfather of the present Managing Director. As instancing the position this firm occupied as manufacturing opticians at a date before most of us were born, it may be interesting to state that they exhibited at the great Exhibition in 1851 and obtained a medal and The firm are patentees of the diploma. improved spectacle, the pantascopic spectacle, and also of the first folding spring pince nez made. In their present business the firm make a specialty of high class spectacles and folders in all Special attention is given to metals. frames and lenses also gold filled goods to suit the Canadian market. Trial orders will be esteemed and ansat of

The Canadian tariff admits such goods, when of English make, at a discount of one-third off the duty charged such goods when coming from any other country, this making quite a reduction in cost laid down. The firm hold a complete stock of spectacles, folders, and clips, in gold, gold filled, steel and nickel. Eyeglass chains, in gold gold filled, gilt, nickel, and oxydised, great variety of patterns. Eyeglass cords in silk and gymp, with gold, gilt and black mounts. Calibrated lenses for interchangeable frames in all sizes, first and second quality. Spectacle, folder and chatelaine cases. Specialty: Oculists' prescription Specialty: Oculists' prescriptions and repairs done in first-class manner and returned same day as received. -Charges moderate; a trial solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. Address Walter Braham & Co., Limited, wholesale and manufacturing Opticians, 5, Key Hill Drive, Birmingham, Eng.

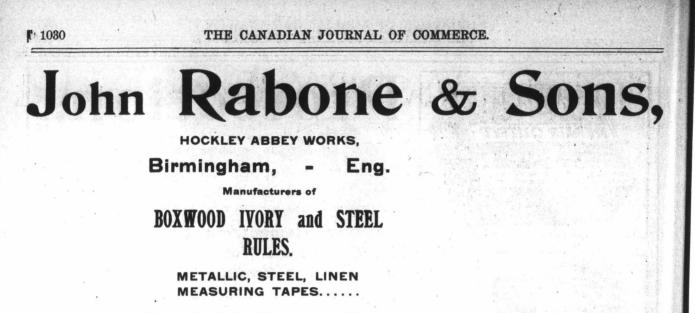
ORIGIN AND NATURE OF VARNISH

Allan J. Munro has contributed an article on varnish gums, which we reproduce as follows:

Copal.—Taking first the general name of copal we enter quite an wide field, because gums beavingthis general name are found in many, parts of the world. The term is not restricted to any products of any particular region or series of plants, but is vaguely used for resins, very similar in their physical properties, but differing somewhat in their constitution, and altogther distinct as to their source.

Zanzibar, or East African copal, is by far the most important from a commercial point of view, and is found in two distinet conditions; raw copal, and ripe or true copal.

The raw copal which is obtained direct from the trees or found at their roots, or near the surface of the ground, is not of much value:



Illustrated catalogue will be sent to any dealer on applicaton.

The true or fossil copal is found from three to four feet deep in the earth, over a wide belt of the mainland coasts of Zanzibar. It occurs in pieces varying from the size of small pebbles up to pieces several ounces in weight, and occasionally lumps of three or four pounds have been obtained.

The copal is dug from the ground by the natives and a fair return for their moderate diligence is generally obtainable. The largest proportion of the resin is sent to the European and American markets.

Zanzibar copal, because of its extreme hardness, notwithstanding remarkable elasticity under changing temperature, is used for the very highest class of carriage finishing varnishes, also for piano polishing varnishes the peculiar properties of the gum rendering it specially valuable for exposure and for trying climatic conditions.

Kauri- For the next in order among the copal class we must turn to New Distributed throughout the Zealand. Province of Auckland, we find the semifossil resin "kauri gum." It is the product of the once gigantic kauri pine. Kauri gum is dug up in the open bush land where no vestige of the original tree remains, which shows that it is the prod-uct of a prehistoric forest. The sum uct of a prehistoric forest. The gum exuded from the tree and slowly made its way into the ground at its base, becoming gradually buried more and more At the present day there are deeply. about 12,000 men engaged in digging for kauri gum. The outfit required is inexpensive, and men who are "driven into a corner" procure a wheelbarrrow, 'spade and tapping rod, and start for the kauri fields. The digger uses his rod to tap the ground where he thinks gum is likely to be found, and he can immediately tell by the sound produced, when he has struck gum.

Kauri of the highest grade is not as easily secured to day as it was 30 years ago on account of the great number of diggers engaged in the work, and consequently a large quantity of second, third and fourth grade gum is being dug from swamps and marshy places to eke out the world's increasing demand. The scarcity of highest grade kauri is shown by the fact that gum worth to day 35c per pound was bought for 12c per pound 25 years ago.

The demand for kauri gum was at first second to that for Zanżibar copal, but the greater affinity of linseed oil, manifested after the experts became accustomed to handling the New Zealand article, and the immense quantity that appeared to be available, ran up the consumption beyond any figures previously dreamed of; indeed, I suppose the existence in lump quantities, of a gum so easy of manipulation has done much to extend the use of varnish. Kauri is to-day used in the manufacture of interior varnishes of all descriptions.

Amber—For many years the Baltic coast has been the chief source of supply of amber. It is found in the form of thin plates or nodules disseminated in the sands and clays. After heavy storms considerable quantities are found thrown up on the coast, of the localities where it is regularly excavated, and the assumption is that deposits crop up in the shallow water near the shores, from which pieces become detached during the violent commotion of the water.

The district of Samland, in eastern Germany, is the chief amber mining center, and supplies almost entirely the markets of the world. Small quantities are also found on the Swedish and Danish coasts, and occasionally pieces are picked up along the shores of Sussex, Norfolk, and Essex in England. Quite recently a report has become current that this valuable gum has been found in paying quantities on the shores of one of our Canadian lakes.

Amber is not used so extensively to-day by varnish manufacturers as it was some years ago; there are, however, violin varnishes on the market, guaranteed to consist wholly of amber, and it is occasionally used in the manufacture of highclass coach varnishes. It is unexcelled for hardness and smoothness of surface. Tobacco users know for what purposes the finest pieces of amber are used.

Shellac—Shellas is produced in the East Indies in a most interesting manner. The reinous juice is drawn from the tree through punctures made by insects. These insects become covered with the juice, which soon dries on them, and under this resinous covering the larvae of the insects are developed, consuming the resin as they grow, and finally piercing the the covering to escape. These burrowings are reddish brown in color, and constitute the shellac, which is at its best just before the larvae escape and should be collected at that point. The process reminds one of our ubiquitous potato bug and the development of its larvae under the leaf, which first shelters its, and then furnishes its food.

when collected, the shellac is put through a purifying proces respecting which the printed reports vary materially. One thing is sure that the astute Parsees have found out that there is such a thing as resin, and their generous use of the bright American article has, in these recent days, caused much dismay.

Shellac is used principally in the manufacture of knotting varnishes and lacquers for metal, wood and paper. I fear it is used also for undercoating wood where a more elastic substance might be substituted with advantage.

Damar—Damar gum is the product of an East Indian pine and is collected mainly in the Straits Settlements. Equipped with large vessels the natives make incisions in the trunk of the tree near the ground, to stimulate the flow of resin, which exudes in the form of thick liquid, and running into the vessel placed to receive it, soon solidifies into a transparent yellowish cake. East Indian damar is found on the market in the form of nodules or tears, of various sizes, and is used in making paper varnishes and enamels.

Manila.—In the same district of India is also found a useful gum of the copal species, but softer and of less value than the copals already referred to. For interior varnishes of the second class, the gums known under the general name of Manilas, are of great utility. These gums are capable of such varied treatment that a great variety of varnishes are made from them. Indeed, articles that may be handled, and which, were of old time glossed with amber, are to-day finished in good style from a Manila solution.

The increasing knowledge of experts, now calls into requisition for various

The Pio Cabinet

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the home made variety to assist in givurposes, gums from nearly all parts of ing him a presentable Sunday appearthe world, but especially from South African ports, east and west, and from Braance. These times have passed away and the world has progressed wanderful-The variety of gums constantly aply in recent years, the manufacture of pearing on the markets, lends interest to brushes keeping fully abreast, and in no the labors of the expert, whose business it is to ascertain their several uses, and city in the world has this been noticed to as great a degree as in that home it is safe for the consumer not to make of manufacture Birmingham, England, any affidavit as to the antecedents of the where the well known works of Edward varnish which he may be inclined to praise Bartlam are situated. A list of the brushes made there would confuse even the person who thought he knew all about every brush, and prove to him that the art of bush making has far sur-EDWARD BARTLAM, BRUSH MANUpassed the limit of individual compre-

hension.

The " Argus Mattress.

FACTURER.

When a customer enters a retail store

in quest of a brush he must place a cer-

tain dependence upon the salesman, who,

in turn finds his best argument by re-

ferring to the maker of the brush. While

a manufacturer of brushes may have a

name for his brands which largely assists

their sale he is very likely to keep hands

reployed during a dull period in manu-

facturing cheaper lines on which no

brand is placed and which serve to use

p odds and ends of material, thereby

preventing what might otherwise prove a

A man whose name or initials on a

brush at once distinguishes it for supe-

rior quality and careful make, must at

all times guard that distinguishing re-

cognition, and such a man is Edward

Bartlam, whose manufacturing estab-

lishment is known as the "Ventnor" Brush Works, situated at New John

Street, Aston Road, Birmingham, Eng.

Thir business was established away back

in 1850, at a time when, in Canada at

least, as a new country, coarse brooms made of underbrush and beech twigs

were used in many pioneer homes where

the well finished broom now presides,

and the ordinary broom or dusting cloth took the place as best they could, of the

superior special brushes of to-day, when many a backwoodsman used his fingers

for a shaving brush and soft-soap of the

for its excellence.

1084

The Canadian tariff admits brushes. etc., of English make at a discount of one-third off the regular duty charges on such goods when coming from any other country, viz., the United States, Germany, France. etc. This is quite an inducement for our English manufacturers to push the sale of their products here.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Birmingham Woven Wire Mattress Co., Ltd.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application,

The Pioneer Cabinet Works, Acock's Green, NEAR Birmingham, Eng.

Special prices under New Canadian Tariff, 33 1-3 preference in favour of Canada.

Send for price list, etc., to Edward Bartlam, General Brush Manufacturer, "Ventnor" Brush Works, New John St., Aston Road, Birmingham, Eng., where all kinds of brushes including crumb plate, watch, hearth, jewellers' and all kinds of household brushes are made to order.

A BIT OF SCOTLAND IN CANADA.

At a point 145 miles north of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway System is reached one of the most magnificent districts in the Highlands of Ontario, known as the Lake of Bays District. The region comprises a series of connected lakes, which large steamers are navigated. What greatly adds to the Lake of Bays value as a health-giving and sportsman's resort is the unmatched purity of the air one breathes upon its heights. The visitor forgets his ills under its re-viving influence in less than a week, and sees life's problems in a smoother light, enjoying the good things in this life which Nature and Providence have prepared for him. Its bracing morning breeze, which rivals the celebrated atmosphere of Pike's Peak, Col., imparts new lung power and fresh vitality.

Cable Edges and Flat Bands in Centre.

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Handsome illustrated publications sent free on application to G. T. Bell, General. Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.

B. JUKES & CO., BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

To get at the bottom in price whilesucceeding in doing just a little-however little-better than competitors in. quality of manufacture, style and fin-ish, is certainly an achievement which: should go a long way toward paving the smooth road to fame in any saleable commodity. On another page of this Journal may be read the following advertisement, which, being placed over the, firm name which heads this article,. firm name which heads speaks straight out, and seems to glow with force and character in every word: The Mystic Countersign "Phramez." Wheels at astounding prices. If youn wish to exist in these hard times you must have our frames. No trouble with enamel bearings, or joints. Possible-output 15,000 annually. Our motto: One factor, one district. Our policy: What others do, we will try to better B. Jukes & Co., Toreador Works, do. Aston Brook Street, Birmingham, Eng. Special prices to Canadians under the Nes: Tai ff.

In the manufacture of bicycles this firm certainly rank with the very best and as they are determined to keep their wheels running in the factory keeping their wheels running in the big world on the outside, we conclude there there is no better way of doing both than by getting prices down to-or even below-"rock bottom" for nett cash and speaking like the successful man hits-

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

straight out, Canada uses a lot of wheels, and with the enviable record achieved by the TOREADOR there certainly should be plenty room for a class of bicycles which have already carved a way for themselves throughout Great Britain. Canada cleared or helped largely to clear —the way for English made goods a few years ago, by reducing the duty onetion all goods coming in here from England as against any other country. This makes quite a reduction in cost laid down.

Our interested readers should be in possession of this firm's nicely-illustrated catalogue wherein may be found prices and cuts of bicycles and their various parts, with full detailed explanations. The title page of this firm's catalogue reads:

Gentlemen,— *

In again submitting our season's list for your perusal, we would draw your attention to the fact that the rapid headway we have made during the last few years, (in fact, since we commenced business), has not been furthered by the production or sale of inferior goods, but by the confidence that all our numerous customers favour us with. Knowing that we shall please them by giving them the best that our modern facilities and well-paid skilled labour can produce. gratefully acknowledging that our success is to be attributed to your loyal support in the past, for which we now take this opportunity to thank you, and confidently soliciting a continuance of the same. We are, Yours faithfully,-B. Jukes & Co.-Facts.-That this catalogue cost us money, and is intended to make money for you so don't throw it away. We find the loop, "Will you find the nail:"-That this catalogue is subject to a discount which always interests a business man, but when you have worked it out it will prove doubly interesting .- That we need not explain, "why the result will be so interesting," just compare that result with other people's prices in the same line, and then as we don't think you are slow, we anticipate results.-That we have not as yet found out that we are the cheap est and the best people in the world, but if you find us so to you we are satisfied .- That if you don't feel satisfied, or if you have any doubts as to quality or workmanship, come and see us, and see the stuff made and examine the material we have no lock up cupboards .--- That our Terms are nett cash, as we find that short reckonings make long friends, and that is what we want more than big profits. Before we get too big, we are proud to inform you that out of the eight thousand five hundred odd frames we turned out last season, we did not have one single broken joint or faulty bearings returned, does this fact not justify our hope of doubling our output this season. Our address is Toreador Works, Aston Brook street Birmingham, Eng.

SUBSTITUTES FOR WOOD.

Wood plays so important a part in floors, windows, doors and trim, that



anything which proposes to displace it must have many excellent features. Three general types of substitutes, says Engineering, have been Insurance brought out and used with varying suc-(1) "Fireproof" wood, ordinary treated with chemicals, with the result that it will not burn or carry flame to any considerable extent save in the presence of an outside and contributing It has been used satisfactorily flame. in many important buildings. (2) Kalamined or metal covered wood is an excellent fire resistant. It is not exces sively expensive, and can be easily work-ed. Architects' details can be carried out readily, and it can be given any finish possible to metal surfaces, and it is used extensively in New York City. (3) In Alignum and British Uralite we have, however, two incombustible materials. Edward Atkinson describes Uralite as "Uralite is an artificial stone, follows: made in large sheets of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 or by 6 feet, a little less than 1/8 inch in thickness, slightly flexible, possessing a sufficient tensile strength for its use and resisting a very great crushing stress. It was invented in Russia, named Uralite from the Uralite mountains whence the asbestos is taken which forms the largest component material. It is made of asbestos, chalk, silicate of soda, and carbonate of soda, worked by chemical process under heat and presssure, into a homogeneous substance consisting wholly of incombustible materials, flame proof, heat resistant at excessive temperatures; waterproof, neither expanding nor contracting under heat or cold. weatherproof and exceedingly effective as a non-heat conductor. It is in extensive use in England, where it is now made as a substitute for slate in roofing, for the construction of bungalows in England and in India, of barracks for army posts, for the inside finish in very breweries in places where plaster many ing will not stand, for the inside finish of theaters, hospitals, art galleries, and the like for the construction of incombustible cars for subway use, and for many similar purposes. It is on trial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for naval construction, and a section has been laid down on the Brooklyn Bridge to test its durability on a footway. It is endorsed

by British boards of fire underwriters generally, and is used extensively by the •Admiralty Board and various European municipalities. This material can be worked with ordinary carpenter's tools without injury to them. It may be polished, marbled, veneered, painted, frescoed, or papered, and may be put on in the simplest manner over the underside of ceilings, or on the woodwork of walls. The durability in service for flooring has yet to be determined. The hard Uralite can now be imported at a cost of less than 7 cents per square foot. It is hoped that the manufacture of Uralite may soon be established in this country on a large scale."

Alignum is composed of ashes, asbestos fiber, a secret compound, and a binder, none of which are in any degree inflammable—in fact, at least $99\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the material is absolutely inert under all conditions of fire, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. water), would evaporate.

The material is mixed and molded into slabs by a process which simulates felting working the fibres of the asbestos out and interlocking, then slightly dried in the air and finally dried in hydraulic presses with steam-heaten platens having a temperature in drying of about 300 degrees and a presure of 200 pounds to the square inch.

After thoroughly drying the slabs are removed from the press and permitted to cool off and at the same time to season before use. The slabs can be molded to any size or form, but commercially it is found desirable to make a so-called lumber 4 feet wide and 10 feet long, 3/4 inch in thickness, from which any desired thickness can be worked up. For door panels and similar large slabs a certain amount of wire is worked into the slab in the process of molding, which adds very materially to the ability of the material to resist sudden blows. The material is worked in a planing mill just as wood would be worked. The pieces can be glued together, using a special mixture of which glue forms a relatively small part, the setting being done under pressure, and it can be filled and finished so as to imitate any natural wood in a manner to defy detection, or painted, varnished, enameled or treated in any

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The United Electric Co., Limited, of No. 134 King street west, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed our agents in Canada to supply the Ventilated Spiral Car Starting Resistance, covered by Canadian Patent of John Lundie, No. 78016, graned October 28th, 1902.

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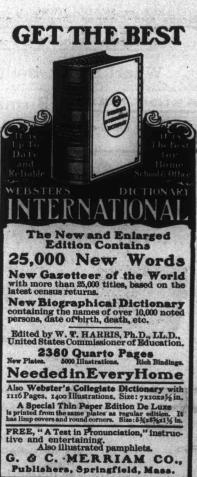
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the lives of all employed in the factory. Nitration takes place the instant the oil touches the acids and when the last drop of oil is drained out of the drum, nitration is complete. Then a big stopcock is turned and the contents of the nitrator flow out and down into the drowning tank, which is placed directly under the edge of the nitrator and which contains one hundred barrels of cold water. The nitrated oil sinks to the bottom of this tank and is drawn away into the washing tubs, the nitrated oil is washed clean of all acids and is placed in square ten quart cans by workmen. The sweet glycerin oil has gained from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds in weight but has not gained in bulk.

After the explosive is sealed up in the heavy tin cans it is removed to magazines and placed on shelves, much as fruit is stored in the cellar. Here the oil well shooter finds it. Magazines must be heated to an even temperature in all kinds of weather. Nitroglycerin when frozen forms long crystals and is liable to explode when touched. Cases are common where the stove supplying heat to the magazines has gone out and the glycerin has frozen, costing the life of the next man who opened the magazine door as the rush of cold air into the almost air tight magazine exploded the stuff. Oil stoves are most commonly used, but hot water is becoming quite popular, specially made hot water stoves being used.



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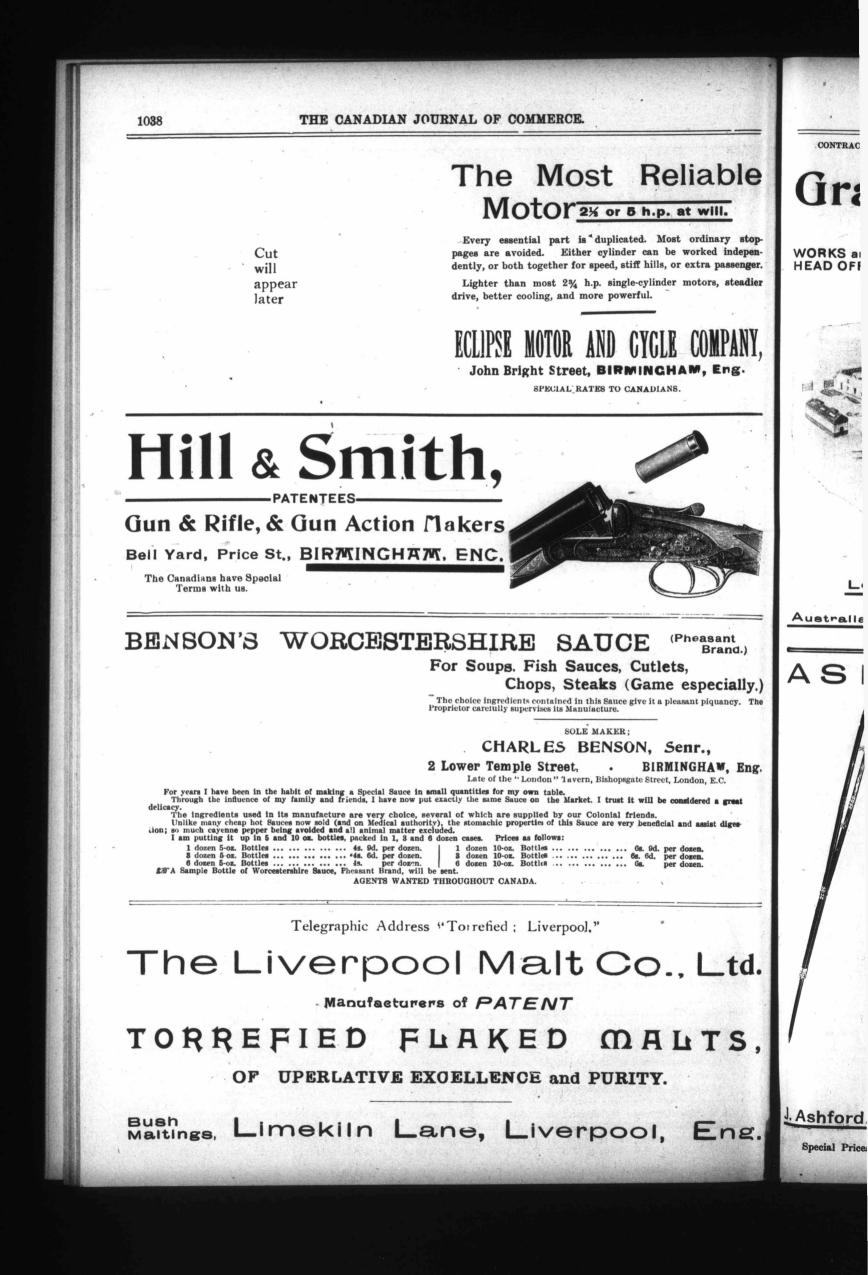
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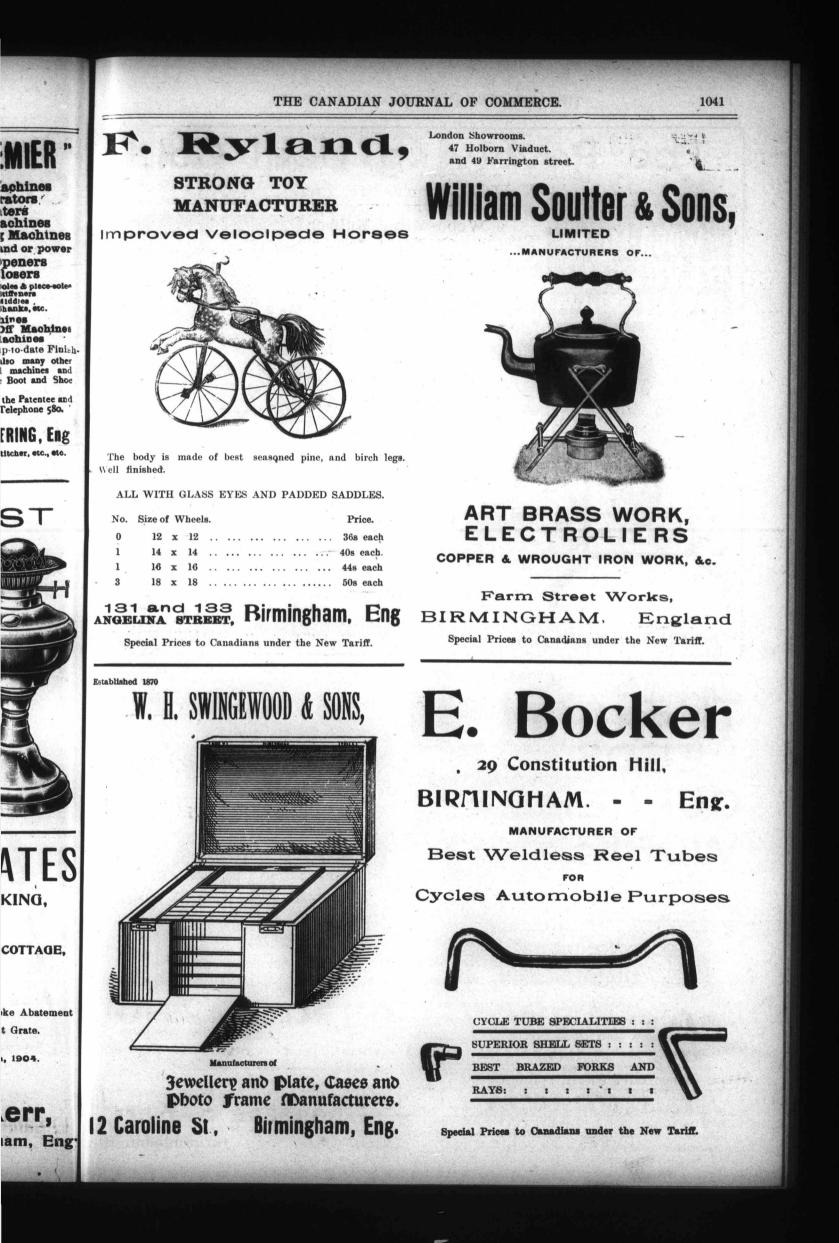
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